Common Schools, Condition of

NEGRO SCHOOLS OF HOUSTON.

The Houston Observer 9/30/16.

Is "Greater Houston" keeping pace with other cities of equal size in the South?

In Houston's stride for educational progress and excellency, would any one for a moment dare to presume its work complete and in keeping with ideals of even an ordinary artist in city building; or, suppose, by omission, inference or otherwise that the adequacy of means of construction of character of citizenship without adequate provisions, not only for adequate salaries of Negro teachers to be paid for instruction of Negro children, but proper premises, and adequate school buildings and surroundings as well.

As to Negro school buildings, school premises, sidewalks, etc., Houston is *far behind* cities of much smaller size of other states. Take for example Hot Springs, Ark., whose population in 1910 was rated as 14,434—all nationalities included. That little city, away up in "poor old Ark.," has a Negro high school building on a campus that would do Houston a credit. They have a beautiful, *thoroughly modern, spacious, well-kept brick building,* artificially ventilated, with *sanitary drinking fountains in the hall* of the building for boys and girls, separate; individual steel lockers in the hall where each pupil's effects are kept; sanitary connection and lavatories in the basement, kept scrupulously clean. Their manual training department, domestic science, physical and chemical laboratories are well arranged and supplied, so well, that any one that saw things around there and saw things around our High School in a city whose population in 1910 was 78,800, or a population of 64,366 more than Hot Sprrings, would question in his mind, why the difference? Both states are Southern states. Both cities are Southern cities; only Houston about five times as great in population and industries. Now, why not a High School here for Negroes five times as good? Should we not be made to feel our city greater than any city of equal size? Why not greater than one one-fifth the size?

There is a cause for the difference so contrary to our desire. What is it? There is a cause why our schools have no side-walks around all of them. What is it? There is a cause why many of our schools are yet provided with the old time box surface privies; what is it? THIS IS GREATER HOUSTON. Should it not be the ambition of every citizen, black or white, to make Houston absolutely the greatest city, not only of this State, but of any city of equal size in the United States of America?

Being most favorably situated as a distributing point for the thousand of bales of Texas-grown cotton; millions of feet of Texas lumber; hundreds of thousands of head of Texas-grown cattle, horses, mules, etc. A railroad center, growing in manufacturing industries, surrounded by the cane and rice belt and surrounded by richly overflowing wells of oil, why not the Greatest City? Why not the best fitted Negro schools for the construction of the best Negro citizenship? Is it not within our reach? President Wilson says, "Why not excel?" The OBSERVER thinks the city should do more for its Negro citizenship by giving it better school facilities, clearing out the unsightly surface privies, giving us sanitary ones, providing drinking fountains, improving our physical and chemical laboratories, putting music in our course of studies, helping us to be better citizens, providing us profitable employment and by so doing, we believe there will be fewer Negro convicts. We believe we need bigger and better school houses, and more efficient corps of teachers and not bigger jails and increased police force. We desire to be factors in the construction of a great city, a great state in a great country. Team work by all nationalities for educational and industrial uplift of all citizens, white and black, in this city would spell GREATER HOUSTON in golden letters, a glittering star in the firmament of the cities of the world.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Superintendent of Education Harris has prepared a number of bills relating to the schools and educational matters which he proposes to submit to the Legislature at its session next month. They are designed to bring our school system up to date, to cure existing defects that have been exposed, and to point out improvements which experience tells us are desirable. Mr. Harris gave notice of these bills and what they contained some weeks ago, this purpose being to bring about a general discussion so as to secure complete harmony and the fullest co-operation of all friends of education in securing their passage, with such changes and modification as might be found advisable. This plan has worked admirably; and there is every reason to hope that the bills, with possibly one exception, will go before the General Assembly without serious opposition, and in such a form as to assure their passage.

If there is any danger, it is opposition to the statute putting into operation a modified form of compulsory attendance. Mr. Harris' bill is greatly modified from former proposed laws on this subject and from those in force in other states, but it has none the less probably got to fight the old opposition and prejudice that prevails in some portions of the South on this score. It has largely been removed in the last few years, and the statute compelling parents to send their children to school to get the education the state provides free for them is now in general use throughout this section, with only three states holding back, Louisiana being one of them. Compulsory attendance is only partially and locally in force, as far as New Orleans is concerned; the law does not apply to the rest of the state. It has proved satisfactory and none of the evils predicted from it have resulted. In North Carolina—an agricultural state—the new system has met with unqualified approval as of great benefit to the state.

In Texas, where compulsory attendance has just been adopted and is to go into effect with the next school season, some opposition has been displayed; and in some of the rural sections of Louisiana there is the same trouble. A very savage attack has been made on the Texas law with the purpose of trying to bring about its repeal at the next session of the Legislature; but all the chances are against this being done.

It is evident that there will be some opposition in Louisiana on much the same lines as in the anti-campaign in Texas, where the difficulty is providing more money for the schools that will become necessary in case more children attend them in consequence of the compulsory bill.

The Alexandria Democrat, which is opposing the proposed law for Louisiana, states the objections that will be raised to it on the part of its opponents; that it is premature and the present is not the time for it; that it is an abridgement of human liberty; that it will, like the corrupt practices bill passed by the last Legislature, not be enforced, and a dead law on the statute book can only do harm; that it will work a hardship on many persons in the towns and country districts who do not send their children to school now because they are not financially able to provide them with the necessary clothing to present a respectable appearance; and that it would create a number of useless offices in every parish of the state—truant officers and others to look up delinquent children not attending the schools.

These arguments have been answered in every state where this question has come up and more than forty have, after fully discussing the question, voted for compulsory attendance. The objections raised answer themselves. The people of Louisiana are as well to do as those of any other state, as well able to provide suitable clothing for their children in which to attend school, whereas our youth are put to a great disadvantage if they fail to avail themselves of the opportunities for education provided. Louisiana is being continually presented before the rest of the country and the world as the most illiterate state of the Union. This is bad enough, but it is still worse to know that there is little prospect of improving the situation unless we find some way to get the children to attend our schools. Louisiana is not only the most illiterate, but it has the smallest percentage of its children in the schools, so that it is not likely to lose its unenviable leadership without a compulsory attendance law. According to the report of the United States Bureau of Education, it stood last in school enrollment with only half its children of school age (51.15 per cent) enrolled, as against 74.25 for the whole country, or three-fourths of all. Arkansas has 83 per cent enrolled, or twice as many, although it has a smaller population. If ever a state needed a compulsory attendance law, Louisiana is that state.

Cutting Bureau in the World

Herald

$2,000,000 BONDS IS NEEDED TO MEET NEEDS OF SCHOOLS

Commission Finds Conditions At Some Negro Schools Deplorable

RAPID GROWTH OF CITY IS TO BLAME

Ward Says Citizens of City Are Too

Likely to Get Scared When Big Figures Are Mentioned

An inspection of the public schools took up the time of the city commissioners yesterday. It was the second one within the past 10 days and tended to reveal the deplorable state of affairs that exist from lack of school facilities in Birmingham.

In the negro schools yesterday the commissioners were especially impressed with the imperative need of more space to house the children, as some schoolrooms were visited which were packed to suffocation in rooms the interiors of which had not been painted for years, and with the windows broken, the places presented a dilapidated appearance. In one of the negro schools a teacher said to President George B. Ward of the city commission:

"We have a very poor attendance today."

"Why?" inquired Mr. Ward.

"Because the children have no shoes, and it is too cold today for them to come out barefooted."

While the schools for the whites were not in quite such deplorable shape as the negro schools, the commissioners were still impressed with the need of many improvements.

BOTH GOOD AND BAD

"A trip of inspection of the schools of the city," said Mr. Ward, "shows what a wonderful school system we really have and also in what a terrible shape it is in through the lack of funds to support. We have some grand schools and several others that are not as grand by any means. As for the negro schools, they are in a deplorable shape and something should be done immediately toward repairing and building new schools to take care of the additional influx of negro children."

"What can be done?" inquired a reporter.

"Oh, things will get in such a terrible shape after awhile," said Mr. Ward, "that the people will awake to the needs of the schools and pass a whopping big bond issue to build schools in every direction. A $2,000,000 bond issue would conservatively cover the present needs of the Birmingham school system."

"That's some bond issue."

"That is the trouble with Birmingham citizens," replied Mr. Ward. "The city has grown so quickly that big figures scare the life out of them. A $2,000,000 bond issue is but a drop in the bucket of our municipal greatness."

President Ward also suggested that the constitutional amendment that comes before the voters of the state next November should be passed, as the additional 3-mill school tax it will grant the city of Birmingham will greatly alleviate the present school situation.

"We need to repair the present schools," said Mr. Ward, "enlarge most of them and then build new schools in nearly every section of the city. The school problem is a vital one at the present time."

HORNADY COMMENTS

Commissioner John R. Hornady, stated yesterday afternoon to an Age-Herald reporter that he would soon offer to the board of commissioners a proposition to submit a bond issue of $1,500,000 to the people for the improvement of the schools. He proposed to speak to his brother commissioners about the proposition at today's conference.

"We visited and inspected 15 public schools of the city today," said Mr. Hornady, "and I am convinced that my brother commissioners were thoroughly convinced of the needs or the schools once the inspection trip was over. At Elyton we met with the school improvement association and several of us made little short talks in which we urged the adoption of the constitutional amendment which means an additional 3-mill school tax for Birmingham.

"Now as soon as this trouble is over about the liquor inspection law I intend to introduce a resolution to the commission that we submit a bond issue of $1,500,000 to the people for the improvement of the schools and to construct new schools. If Birmingham needs anything today she needs more schools and the citizens should awake to that important fact."

From the attitude of both Commissioners Ward and Hornady, it is assured that something will be done for the schools by the city commission before many months elapse.

"The failure of over seven hundred Negro children to secure accommodation in the public schools of the city shows in an irrefutable argument the necessity of an additional school for our children. Heretofore the exact number of Negro children turned away from the schools each year, though large, has not been definitely known but the method employed by Superintendent Gibson this year to ascertain the unaccommodated, gives the exact number of children who failed to get admission into schools and their addresses. That there are between seven and eight hundred children in the city who are unaccommodated in the public schools is a great reflection on our commonwealth. It is a serious lack in our public educational facilities and from far and near it will be looked upon as a defect which no other city of the character of ours would allow to exist. That immediate remedy for this lack of accommodation in our public school educational facilities should be made there can be no question. Adequate accommodation in our schools should be made for every child of school age within the city, both white and colored, for it is the duty of the city to see to it that every child is given an opportunity to develop himself in that training which is America's greatest and most helpful medium to a successful life. It is scarcely likely that there is any great lack of provision here for white children but for Negro children there is not the slightest room for doubt. The seven hundred odd Negro children who were turned away from the four schools show the need of more accommodation for our children and show it in a most convincing manner. The success of certain activities in this community depends on our people and if we, in a great part, are to be denied the opportunity for developing ourselves into helpful, useful citizens by being deprived of educational privileges then these activities in which we play so important a part will not reach their greatest possibilities. That it is imperative some immediate step be taken to adequately accommodate our children in the schools no one who has the slightest knowledge of existing conditions can possibly deny.

NEWS
Birmingham, Ala.

COMMENCEMENT OPENS AT BENNETT COLLEGE

Rev. W. H. Bennett Delivered the Address to the Student Body of Negroes.

W. H. SWIFT TO SPEAK

The commencement of the Bennett college for negroes, in this city, opened Sunday with the annual sermon to the graduating class and will be concluded Wednesday with an address by Wiley H. Swift and the presentation of the diplomas to the graduates. Last evening at 8:30 o'clock G. H. Mitchell, a negro attorney of the city, addressed the students.

Both the large auditorium and the Sunday school room were hardly adequate to accommodate the congregation assembled Sunday afternoon to listen to the sermon delivered by Rev. J. H. Bennett, pastor of Centenary M. E. church.

"Jesus Christ wrote a new message across the background of the centuries, the message of human brotherhood, and I have no apology to offer for my presence here today," was the opening sentence of the speaker.

Taking the 6th and 7th verses of Paul's letter to the Galations as his text, he declared that "men could not openly, flagrantly and repeatedly violate the laws of God and escape the consequences." He said "Those who defy the laws of God and engage in a highhanded effort to mock God and they who dare to take this course do not mock God, but themselves."

"Men do not plant 'cheat' and expect wheat, nor do they plant a bushel of wheat and expect only one bushel of wheat at the reaping; but they aim to reap what they sow with increase. They therefore, should use as much sense in the moral and intellectual life as they do in the ordinary affairs of farm life."

The five fundamental departments of human life, physical, intellectual, spiritual, professional and domestic were discussed in their relation to pure living.

In reply to a question asked the keeper of the Morganton asylum relative to the 1,100 inmates of that institution, the speaker stated that the keeper said that nearly 100 per cent. of the unfortunate inmates were there as the result of the sins of themselves or their parents. "Here," said he, "is the garner where North Carolina is gathering up the fruitage from the wilful sowing of wild oats by either the inmates themselves or their wicked ancestors."

"No man," continued he, "is educated who cannot approach God. If he is simply physically developed he may be a Jack Johnson, if only physically and intellectually developed, he may be a Voltaire or Robert Ingersoll, but if physically, intellectually and spiritually developed he may be a Paul whose influence will continue to be felt through the unending ages of eternity."

Declaring that the future of any nation or race depends largely upon the number of its Christian homes and that criminals are impossible where homes are right, Mr. Bennett brought to a close a sermon that was attentively listened to and highly appreciated by all who were fortunate enough to hear him.

SOME SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Mr. John E. Swearingen, the State Superintendent of Education for South Carolina, reports that within the past year the average expenditure per pupil per annum in that State has increased from $16.22 to $17.02. This shows that South Carolina is increasing its expenditures for education, which is encouraging and commendable.

But Mr. Swearingen's report, given to the Associated Press and sent out all over the country, does not reveal how South Carolina apportions its educational money between the races. This information, which is usually withheld, for obvious reasons, is interesting in view of South Carolina's progress during the past year, and we will give it as we have gathered it from the latest official data on the subject:

According to the census of 1910, the population of South Carolina was white 679,161, colored 835,843. The amount spent for education of whites was $2,619,138, colored $378,670. The average expenditure for each white child was $10.70, for each colored child $1.09. Eighty seven per cent. of the total amount spent for education was for the education of the whites and 13 per cent. for the education of the colored. The whites constitute 44.8 per cent. and the Negroes constitute 55.02 per cent. of the population of the State.

So, it will be seen that at the time the last federal census was taken South Carolina was spending an average of $11.79 per capita per annum for the education of the children of the State, and of that amount the average white child received $10.70 and the average colored child received $1.09. It is only reasonable to suppose that the same relative proportions obtain at this time, when, according to Superintendent Swearingen, the annual per capita expenditure for white and colored has increased to $17.02.

The administration of the public school funds in the South is a matter that is entire beyond the influence of the colored people. They accept what is appropriated out of the general taxes for them and that is the end of it. It is no idle statement to say that while the South has spent considerable money for the education of Negroes, much of this money has been so poorly spent, or has been spent upon such poor teachers and equipment as to be practically wasted. It is absurd to suppose that South Carolina or any other State could maintain an educational system for any race that would be worth the name at an annual expenditure per pupil of $1.09. It is equally as absurd to suppose that a State could make, or could encourage the making of good citizens, or that it could decrease crime and immorality, or increase the economic value of 55.02 per cent. of its population if it did not return to that group of its citizens for educational purposes more than $1.09 per capita out of the funds derived from taxing the whole body of citizens.

The situation in South Carolina is typical of the whole South, yet most any white citizen of the South will say with apparent candor that the South is absolutely square with the Negro in all matters affecting his best interests.

Education—1916

Common Schools, Condition of

The Banner
New York City
JUL 7 1916

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN GEORGIA

The day of compulsory education in Georgia is almost at hand. It has been a long time coming and while it has been on the way almost every other state in the Union has enacted such a law. Georgia is in a very, very small minority on this subject.

There was a time when compulsory education was not looked on with much favor in Georgia. Then the chief cry was that it would force the white people to educate the negro. Now it is seen that the negro is getting the education regardless and that many white children are not getting it.

Years ago it was not necessary for a white man to have an education as it is today, and not even so necessary for a white woman to have it as the white man. That day has gone. It is now just as necessary to the white woman as to the white man and absolutely necessary to both. The young man or the young woman who starts out in life now without an education is seriously handicapped.

It is the right of every child in Georgia to have an education. Not only is it the right of the child, but it is to the distinct advantage of the state that all the children should be educated. About the most useless asset a state can have is an ignorant citizen, about the best asset it can have is an educated citizen.

It is a pity that any parent in the state should be willing to see his child grow up without an education and equally a pity, if not a greater pity, that a parent should wish his child to have an education and be unable to give him one.

It is within the power of the state to remedy this situation and insure the child having the education, even though it be no very high education. A compulsory law would insure each child getting a common school education. It would remove illiteracy from the state.

Yes, it would cost some extra money to carry such a law into effect. And Georgia has the money, too, even if it is true that at times a poor financial mouth is put up by some of the people. The money of the state cannot be better invested than in the education of its citizens.

TIMES UNION
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
JUL 6 - 1916

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN FLORIDA.

Illiteracy is diminishing proportionately in the population of Florida. Whereas, in 1900, there was 21.9 per cent of illiterates among all classes of persons above the age of ten years in this state, in 1910 the proportion was only 13.8 per cent. Negroes as well as whites are becoming better educated. Among them, in 1900, the proportion of illiterates above the age of ten years was 38.4 per cent, in 1910 it was 25.5.

More and more the illiterate is feeling that he is being left behind in the struggle for existence in this teeming twentieth century. It is becoming increasingly evident to him that "the man who reads is the man who leads." Especially is this conviction coming home to the dwellers in rural districts, in the cities it is a matter of course to be enrolled n some school. The success of a reading farmer is so plainly traceable to his practice of the principles and methods he reads about that respect for education grows greater. But it is not yet so obvious to rural families as it should be that the uneducated child is deprived of one of his chief rights, and it is in the country districts that a compulsory school attendance law would work its chief benefit.

A table prepared by the Russell Sage Foundation shows, by way of contrast, the amount expended in public education in proportion to each $100 of wealth in every state of the Union, according to the last census. In this table Florida, with 33 cents to each $100, stands sixteenth. Massachusetts spent only one cent more; Ohio, two cents more. Only Oklahoma, at the head of the table with 75 cents, and West Virginia, with 37 cents, among the Southern states, exceeded Florida, the other Southern states tailed behind. When the stage of development of Florida, with its sparsness of population, is considered, these figures are something not to be ashamed of.

Another table based on average length of school term and average attendance, however, shows Florida in the thirty-fifth place with sixty-six days to her credit. But here Oklahoma was behind Florida with one day less to her credit, and many of the other Southern states had still shorter terms; yet Missouri had eighty-two days of school term accredited to her; Maryland, 79; Delaware, 78; Tennessee and West Virginia each 72 days. Massachusetts, with the same expenditure of money per $100 of wealth as Florida, affords her children an average school term of 131 days; Connecticut, 128 days. But these are wealthy and quite densely populated states.

In this same census year of 1910, Florida had only 243,917 children between the ages of six and twenty years of age, of whom 133,355 attended school. The attendance between the ages of six and nine years was 57.2 per cent of the whole; between ten and fourteen, 73.8 per cent; between fifteen and twenty, 30.8 per cent. It will be seen from this that the state of Florida shows no unwillingness to do her duty by the children of school age; one has only to compare the number of children attending school with the amount spent per $100 of wealth.

The city schools have a term of approximately 240 days. If they are included in making up this average of 66 days' length of school term—three months—then the length of the term in some of the schools of Florida must be very short. Here again the scattered condition of the comparatively sparse population comes into the reckoning. However, we may be sure that the popular interest in education will increase and will be shown in legislation and in the popular esteem for the schools.

Louisiana State Teachers' Examinations

Christian Advocate
Oct 21 16

The final results of the last teachers' examinations for the State of Louisiana, conducted by John R. Conn, chairman of the State teachers' examining committee, as announced recently, showed that a higher percentage of white applicants were successful than there was of colored applicants. Out of a total number of 958 applicants, 537 or 56.06 per cent failed to win certificates. There were 562 white applicants, 262 or 46 51 per cent of whom were given certificates. Of the 395 colored applicants only 159 or 40.15 per cent received certificates. Nearly forty per cent of the entire number (white and colored) applied for third grade certificates, and nearly seventy per cent of these were successful. The report stated that the highest percentage of failures was in the first grade class.

26,162 ATTEND SCHOOL IN ATLANTA 1915-16

Superintendent Announces the Plans for Summer Schools and Next Year's Enrollment.

Immediate plans for the schools of Atlanta were announced yesterday in a statement given out by Superintendent L. M. Landrum, incorporated in which is a recapitulation of the year's attendance and a schedule to be followed by the summer training school for teachers and the vacation schools. In part the statement follows:

"During the year just closed there have been enrolled in the public schools of Atlanta 26,162 pupils, distributed as follows:

High schools	2,876
White grammar schools	16,457
White night schools	915
Negro grammar schools	5,766
Negro night schools	377
Total	26,389

"These pupils have been instructed by 711 teachers, distributed as follows:

High schools	102
White grammar schools	464
White night schools	23
Negro day schools	114
Negro night schools	8
Total	711

Annual Examinations.

"On June 16 and 17 the annual examinations for applicants for teachers' positions will be held, but very few, if any, applicants taking these examinations can be offered positions in the grammar schools at this time. The forty-five graduates from our own normal training school will obtain positions first, and after them those who have done satisfactory work as supernumeraries will be considered. It seems now that the normal graduates will fill all vacancies that will occur by the opening of the schools

September 11.

"On June 19, at the Girls' High school, the summer training school for teachers will begin its work. This school is to be conducted on the co-operative plan, the fee being $25 for a term of six weeks. This school is open to the teachers of Atlanta and Fulton county especially. However, any person desiring to take the courses of study outlined may do so by paying the matriculation fee.

"On June 19 vacation schools will open at the following schools: Ivy Street school, Calhoun school, Davis Street school, Faith school, Fraser Street school, Hill Street school, Lee Street school, Moreland Avenue school and State Street school. The object of these schools is to give to those pupils who are recommended to skip a grade the opportunity to prepare for this step, and to those who have failed in some study the opportunity to make this work up and join their classes in September.

Wardlaw in Charge.

"Assistant Superintendent J. C. Wardlaw will be in charge of these schools. They will run not less than six weeks and not more than nine weeks, according to the work.

"On July 3 books for registration for the year 1916-17 will be open. No tickets or transfers will be issued before that date.

"On September 5 all teachers will report for work, the high school teachers at their respective schools, the white grammar school teachers and white night school teachers at the Girls' High school and the negro teachers at Houston Street school.

"At all the public schools entrance examinations will be held on Friday, September 8. It is very necessary that all pupils who must be examined for grade be on hand that day.

"On Monday, September 11, the public schools will open for the scholastic year 1916-17. Seats will not be reserved a single day unless for sickness or some very urgent cause passed on and approved by the superintendent."

INTER OCEAN

Chicago, Ill.

TWELVE SCHOOLS HAVE 4,276 COLORED PUPILS

Perceniage of Attendance, 1 Out of Every 14 Children, Lower than Whites.

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.

Since the first colored children in Chicago trudged with their books to the old Third avenue school—even the name of the street has been changed—the attendance of colored children has grown steadily until more than 4,500 are in the public schools to-day. Many years ago the Third Avenue school, taught by a Mrs. Dewey, was the only one which they attended. Attendance at other schools required physical hardihood on the part of the colored pupils. Conditions have changed since then and they now attend the public educational institutions most convenient to their homes.

In certain schools the attendance of colored pupils is large on account of the location of the residence areas of colored families. A canvass of twelve of the schools showed an attendance of 4,276 colored pupils. Several hundred more are scattered among other schools. Of the high schools, the Wendell Phillips, at 3825 Prairie avenue, has the largest attendance of colored pupils. This is on account of its situation and not because of any sentimental preference for a school named after the noted abolitionist. Out of its 1,670 pupils 352, or about 21 per cent, are colored.

In the elementary schools the proportion varies from 90 per cent for one school down to less than 1 per cent for others. One school has more than 700 colored pupils. It is one of the large schools of the city.

Colored Attendance at School.

Though these figures seem large, colored pupils number only 1.3 per cent of the city's school attendance of 350,000. In the city's population, 3 per cent is colored. The ratio should be the same between adults and pupils if the colored children were attending school in proper numbers. Making the comparison from another angle, out of the city's total population about one in every seven is attending a public school. The ratio would be lower if private schools were added. Out of the city's colored population only one in every fourteen is attending school.

Truancy Same as the Whites.

"Our records show that among colored children of the compulsory school age, the percentage of truancy is not any larger than among the white race," said W. Lester Bodine, superintendent of compulsory education. "Their scholarship records compare favorably, they are equally eager to learn and in some instances have taken honors in their classes. However, the future of the colored child is a big question. Many of them must work for a living and start in after they reach the age of 14 years. In the south there are practically no compulsory school laws for colored children and many families migrating here wait until their children are 14 years old. Comparatively few colored pupils are in the night schools."

Opportunities for education are strong factors in attracting the more industrious colored families from the southern states to the north. Schooling is the same for all, regardless of race or color. The law requires that the child attend school.

In striking contrast are the opportunities in the south, according to figures compiled at Tuskegee institute. They show how many days the colored schools are open in a year, the number of days possible for each colored child if all attended, the percentage of children attending, the average days of attendance for each one and the years it would take to complete an elementary course.

Figures from Southern States.

The figures are:

State—	Days open.	Per child.	Pct. attending.	Days for each child.	Years to complete.
South Carolina	67	26	58.4	44	33
Louisiana	86	23	40.1	58	25
Alabama	104	27	41.8	66	22
Nor. Carolina	115	50	75.0	72	20
Florida	98	43	54.8	72	20
Georgia	123	48	65.4	74	19
Virginia	121	47	56.0	76	19
Texas	124	47	58.8	80	18
Maryland	163	57	56.4	91	16

Other states which the Negro year-book lists as having separate appropriations for colored schools are Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia and the District of Columbia. In several of these the expenditure for colored pupils accords with the proportion which they make of the population. In South Carolina they are 55.2 per cent of the population and they get 13 per cent of the school money, which is the other extreme.

It was on account of the difficulties which southern states were experiencing in affording school facilities to colored children that Julius Rosenwald made his offer to contribute to the cost of rural schools.

Costs Chicago $70 a Pupil.

It costs Chicago around $70 a year to furnish school accommodations for each pupil. In South Carolina for each colored pupil the cost averages $1.09, Alabama $1.47, Mississippi $1.53 and Louisiana $1.81. The cost in other southern states runs over $2. The expenditures for white children are not very much larger.

Race troubles among pupils in Chicago's public schools have been rare in recent years. In classroom work, athletic games and such other school activities as are under the direction of the board of education all are on equal footing. A frequent contention is that colored pupils and white pupils would progress faster if they had separate classes and different methods of teaching. This view is disputed.

"In scholarship, ability to learn and application and classroom work the colored pupils average up with the white pupils," said a principal who has had experience with thousands of both races in the last ten years. "One handicap which may be more common among colored than among the white pupils is that the home environment is not always as helpful as it might be, for the parents from economic or other reasons have not had any such opportunities to learn as have the children. Among the children in school there is no trouble. When trouble does come it usually starts in the homes."

Work for Colored Graduates.

"What work can I get if I go through school?" is the regular question of the truant colored boy, according to H. W. Hammond, juvenile court probation officer and graduate of New York university. Hundreds of colored men and women are holding clerical positions which they could not have obtained if it had not been for public school educations. Some are with private concerns and others are on public pay rolls. The most noticeable of the latter are:

Government employes	265
City policemen	65
City firemen	12
Adult probation officer	1
Juvenile probation officers	5
Total	348

Mrs. Everlin Cason, 4524 St. Lawrence avenue; Mary E. Clark, 3812 South Wabash avenue; Mrs. Alice Simpson, 3215 Prairie avenue, and Mrs. Mattie I. Thornton, 4323 Forrestville avenue, are post-office clerks. Miss Susan Boaz, 219 North Campbell avenue; Miss Minnie Jones and Mrs. A. M. Smith, 3256 Vernon avenue, and Mrs. Jessie Thomas, 3319 Forest avenue, are juvenile probation officers and Mrs. Bessie Gilmer, 5123 South Dearborn street, is the adult probation officer.

The opening of the public schools Monday will demonstrate again the great necessity of a new school for Negro children. We venture the assertion that there will be no less than eight hundred children turned away this morning when admission cards are issued at the various schools. That the school accommodation for Negro children is inadequate is but mildly expressing the lack of room. Hundreds of parents who appear at the schools for entrance cards for their children are going to be met with keen disappointment for it is an impossibility to provide for all the Negro children wishing to enter the schools without an additional school. That some provision should be made for our children no one can deny and we see no other means of accommodating them all except by another school. Other plans may be tried such as the double session, but this is a miserably poor way of relieving the situation and one in which both children and teachers suffer. The double session has been and is still being used in several other cities of the state but it is by no means satisfactory and is a mighty poor substitute for proper educational facilities. It is wearing on the teachers and affords the children only a smattering of the training which they should get. It is true that by means of this system every Negro child in the city may be able to secure a few hours in the schools each day but it would be a very poor and unsatisfactory way of solving the problem and we trust that it will never be inaugurated here.

The Savannah Tribune

BETTER SCHOOLS

Palatka Advocate

The question of better school facilities will be put to us again to decide for or against sooner or later, and we feel that the attention of our ple should be called to a serious deration of the present condition need that they may not be led le thoughtlessly when the time mes again for them to decide as to the best interest of themselves and children. Whatever our mistakes have been in the past, and perhaps it is best that we made them in this case as we are now in far better attitude to appreciate the same opportunity when it is repeated, and we may make better use of it when it becomes ours. Public demonstrations have been made and strong appeals presented to the white tax-payers and voters to this end already and the most forceful methods used to arouse their people to see Palatka's need in its true light in comparison to other cities and towns, and they are aroused. Seeing the urgent need for better accommodation for our own children should fire the breast of every loyal citizen to do all in his power to improve conditions.

We cannot have too much opportunity for training friends for a long time yet. We have got our churches, we have always had them, but only a very, very few have ever taught us anything above how to make our calling and election SURE in THIS life as well as THAT life which is to come. We need more schools—better schools. The school house and the church house side by side, hand in hand developing the head, heart and hand for real manhood and womanhood which is the hope of the race and the lasting glory of any people.

Schnepfe

Colored Schools.

Cemetery Hill School—W. T. Breeding, principal; Lena Davis, first grade; Willease Simpson, second grade; Addie Benson, second grade; Janie Binford, third grade; Annie Wimbe, fifth grade; W. T. Breeding, sixth grade.

Day Street School—W. W Phillips, principal; Viola Boykin, first grade; Irene Webb, second grade; Ellen Harris, second grade; Erminie Blye, third grade; Gabriella Snow, fourth grade; Jessie Freeman, fourth grade; Viola Love, fifth grade; W. W. Phillips, sixth grade; Effie M. Todd, first grade; Lucille Caffey, second grade; Gwendolyn Lewis, third grade.

Swayne School—P. A. Lawrence, principal; Annie Breeding, first grade; Naomi Williams, first grade; Mary Phillips, first grade; Naomi Rodgers, second grade; Juanita Davis, second grade; Mattie Walton, second grade; Nellie Brothers, third grade; Winifred Nixon, third grade; Frances Watson, third grade; Lillie Carlton, fourth grade; Frances E. Morin, fourth grade; Lela Jackson, fourth grade; Ida Barnett, fifth grade; Ida Abercromble, sixth grade; Jennie Lewis, seventh grade; J. A. Lawrence, eighth grade.

Vesuvius School—Mary Hightower, principal; Isabel Lewis, first and second grades; Mary Hightower, third and fourth grades.

Education - 1912

Common School, Improvement of.

FREEMAN JOURNAL

New York City.

FLORIDA NEGROES WITHOUT SCHOOL

Gainesville, Fla., had in 1910, 6,183 inhabitants, of whom about half were colored people. Just after the war Northern white people gave the colored people a block of land for school purposes and for a while helped them. Then the land was turned over to the colored people on the theory that the state would provide a school.

For many years the state has provided a five months' school for colored people and an eight months' school for white people, paying the colored principal $45 a month and his assistants $35 a month. The white principal gets $125 a month and his assistants $60 and up.

Recently a rich townsman, Thornton Springfellow, who owns land near the colored plot, decided that it would make his property more salable if the city acquired the colored property and moved the school further out towar the country. The colored trustees refused to assent to this, whereupon the County Superintendent, Dr. Kell abolished the colored school.

New Swayne School Building Throws Wide Its Doors

Colored Alabamian,

Beautiful new Building, Handsome and Commodious—Tuesday, January 25th, a Notable Day with Teachers and Students—Principal Lawrence Receives Ovation.

One of the great disadvantages that the Colored people of oMntgomery have labored under for many years is a poor public school system. During the half century of our freedom. Montgomery did not own a single brick building for Negro education, and the old frame buildings were poorly constructed and still more poorly equipped. Several years ago a brick building was begun on South Union street for Negro education and was allowed to remain there incomplete.

CONCEIVES IDEA.

Last Summer Principal Lawrence of Swayne School conceived the idea that the unfinished building could be completed and he set to work with that in view. He consulted the Superintendent of Public Schools and the Board of Education and then went befor the City Commissioners. The City Commission at that toime were composed of Hon. W. A. Gunter, Jr., Hon. E. B. Joseph, Hon. J. T. Letcher, Hon. W. R. Brazel, Hon. John D. Cody. They gave him an audience and he ably put before them the condition of Negro Schools in this city and the disadvantages, under which we labor. He appealed to them for the "nelected" Colored boys and girls of our city and thoroughly aroused their interest.

WHAT THE COLORED PEOPLE WILL DO.

He had found out that it would take $4,500 to complete the building. He proposed that the Colored people would raise $1,000 if the city would contribute $3,500 to complete the building. They agreed, and he set to work to carry out his part of the agreement.

APPEAL TO COLORED PEOPLE.

Principal Lawrence then appealed to the colored people o Montgomery. He had long ago impressed upon the people the fact that he was a high-minded, serious citizen, and he had their confidence. They heard him; they became enthused and soon the Churches and other organizations were hard at work. Perhaps special mention should be made of the Negro Business League that stood by the movement until the last dollar was raised. The teachers of Swayne School and of the city lent their aid and encouragement. The building was completed and the furniture installed and last Tuesday, Jan. 25th, the teachers and students entered this handsome and commodious building.

The day before the new building was entered the teachers and students held a meeting in the old building and an ovation was tendered Principal Lawrence for his leadership in securing this new equipment.

The Swayne School now has three buildings and has perhaps the largest enrollment of any school (white or colored) in Montgomery. There are more than 800 pupils and 16 teacher Its course of study begins with the first grade and carries the pupil through the eighth grade. The students from this school are noted for their thoroughness and do well elsewhere.

The completion of this new building has two beneficial results, as follows:

1. It greatly relieves the congestion of the Colored Schools throughout the city. Many students were transferred from other schools to Swayne School and gave more room throughout the system. This will add much to the good health and comfort of the city pupils and should be highly appreciated.

2. The new building puts an end to half day school sessions in Montgomery. The Colored race in Montgomery has suffered greatly from this disadvantage and it will now profit by the changes. These are two revolutionary changes and the reforms they work will mean much to the advancements of Educational interest of the Capital city. Prof. Lawrence is a college graduate and thoroughly efficient in his line of work. He has rendered the city of Montgomery a signal and deserved service and has won a high place in the estimation of our citizens. He is also president of the State Teachers' Association and will put that organiaztion on a sound financial basis.

The colored people of Montgomery need to feel a great pride in the advancement that has been made in their educational interests and to rejoice at the benefits they will receive.

MUCH PROGRESS IN GREATER HOUSTON

$115,000 FOR HARBOR WORK.

From the harbor bond fund $80,000 was appropriated by the city council Monday for the completion of the cotton sheds and for dry excavation work on the north side of the turning basin. The sum of $35,000 was appropriated for excavation work on the south side of the basin.

BETTER DRAINAGE ASKED.

Better drainage is asked by property owners on the North Side, in the vicinity of Cushing avenue. A petition presented to the city council Monday and which was referred to the street and bridge department, asks that the culverts be lowered. It was stated that water from the recent rains backed up for a distance of ten blocks.

The Houston Chronicle 4/15/14.

LAND FOR COLORED SCHOOL.

From the school building bond fund $5500 was voted by the city council Monday to pay for land out of the Holman tract on which to erect a colored school. The purchase was made from Edwin Larendon and Leon Levy.

APPROPRIATION FOR SEWER.

An ordinance was adopted by the city council Monday appropriating the sum of $17,200 out of the drainage sewer bond fund, and accepting the bid of C. H. Lawson for the construction of a storm sewer on Taum avenue from Crawford to Live Oak.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE NEGROES AT CHARITY READY

Men and Women Prominent in Educational Work Attend the Dedicatory Exercises

advertiser 2-7-16

Industrial training for the negroes of Lowndes county had its inception yesterday at Charity, in that county. This point is twelve miles southwest of Hayneville, in the heart of the black belt. The occasion was the dedication exercises of the county training school. In Lowndes county the negro school children outnumber the whites by seven to one.

The school building is one of two-stories. It is provided with class rooms, and an additional room for domestic science. A carpentry shop and another for blacksmithing are included. Seven acres of land comprise a demonstration farm. Four teachers are employed under the heads of cooking, sewing, agriculture and industrial work.

The school was built from funds provided by the public and by the Slater board. It will be maintained with money furnished by the Slater board and by the people of the State at large. It will be under the control of the county board of education. Lowndes is the third county in Alabama to establish a school of its kind. The other two schools are in Coosa and Pickens counties.

The dedication exercises brought to Lowndes county the following people interested in educational work: Dr. James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va., president of the Slater board; State Superintendent of Education William F. Feagin of Alabama; James L. Sibley, rural school agent, department of education of Alabama; B. C. Caldwell, field agent of the Slater board; Jackson Davis, field agent of the general education board; H. R. Williamson, superintendent of education of Lowndes county; F. M. deGraffenreid, superintendent of education of Russell county; T. W. Smith, assistant superintendent of education of Montgomery county; C. F. Vigar, assistant superintendent of education of Mobile county; E. D. Rolen, member of the board of education of Lowndes county; Probate Judge J. C. Wood, Lowndes county; Dr. William Hill, United States bureau of education; Ogden Purvis, Hampton, Va.; Mrs. Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery; Miss Minnie Fisher, Montgomery; Joseph N. Gunnels, department of education of Alabama; Dr. Charles H. Dickinson, Calhoun; J. H. O'Quinn, superintendent of education of Lowndes county, Georgia, Valdosta.

The exercises were interesting and thoroughly enjoyable, and the trip a pleasureable one to all who made it. It is believed the influence of the school will be widespread.

Savannah Tribune 2/12/16

Regardless of the fact that the double session program which will be inaugurated in the Negro public schools of the city Monday will, in a measure, work a hardship on the teachers selected to fill the two sessions a day, yet, in view of the fact that by this system all of the Negro children in the city desiring seats in the schools will be accommodated, we are very much pleased with the plan. It will be the first time that adequate accommodation in the schools has been provided our children and we feel that we owe Superintendent Gibson a deep debt of gratitude for bringing about this improvement in our educational system, which means so very much to our children. The lack of provision for the educational training of our children has been an eye sore to us for years. We have longingly and anxiously awaited the day when every one of our children would be accorded an opportunity to get public education, and now that this cherished hope is filled we should feel jubilant. This new arrangement, though temporary, whereby all children of the city, both white and colored, will secure that public training which every commonwealth should provide, records a new era in our city, one which will be received with much gratification by all fair minded citizens. The new arrangement is the only present solution of the crowded condition of our schools and the only way to take care of the seven hundred odd children who sought admission to the schools last week but were turned away for lack of accommodation. The new plan relieves for the present the over-crowded condition of our schools and shows a willingness on the part of the Board of Education to prvide adequate accommodation for our children.

STATE NORMAL GRADUATES RECOGNISED

TWO JUICY APPOINTMENTS MADE

Nashville Globe

In addition to the big conference now going on at the State Normal School of the Rural School Supervisors, the Middle Tennessee County Superintendents which held a session at Murfreesboro, visited Thursday the hundreds of teachers at the State Normal and the occasion was a thoroughly enjoyable one and a very important occasion to the many teachers who desired to talk with their respective Superintendents relative to their work the coming school year. 6/20/16

State Superintendent, S. W. Sherrill, accompained the County Superintendent as well as various other prominent educators and friends of the teachers. Speeches were delivered during the chapel hour and President Hale introduced Superintendent Sherrill and other leading educators, who expressed great pleasure and satisfaction at their visit to the State Normal and complimented the teachers, President Hale and the entire faculty, upon the splendid showing which is being made.

The attendance is still increasing and the work being accomplished this year is of a superior quality and splendid results are being obtained in every department.

Wednesday, Hon. J. C. Napier, Rev. N. D. Shamborguer of Chattanooga, and other prominent leaders, were visitors and delivered addresses that were greatly appreciated.

DISTRICT SUPERVISOR' APPOINTED.

The third week of the big summer school at the State Normal was filled with many interesting events and highly entertaining features and the hundreds of teachers as well as the many visitors to the Normal were more than pleased and greatly benefited at having witnessed the various exercises and other activities carried on at State Normal during the week.

One of the very interesting announcements made during the week just closed was that two of State Normal's graduates have been recognized by the U. S. Government and appointed District Supervisors. They are Miss Estelle Richards and Miss Mable Myers, both of whom are among the school's brightest and most popular alumni.

Miss Richards has been the efficient county supervisor for Davidson for some time and has made an enviable reputation in her work over the county. Recently the schools of Davidson County gave a demonstration of the work done along the line of rural supervision at the State Normal and the industrial work was considered to have been most creditable and Miss Richards was given great praise as the supervisor in charge of this work in this county. Her great efficiency and peculiar ability in this connection has long been recognized and the selection as District supervisor by the U. S. Government comes as a merited honor to Miss Richards.

Miss Myers also is a most competent young woman in this work. She has been stationed at Clarksville and was one of State Normal's best known young women graduates. She has been highly successful in her work as supervisor of Montgomery County, and has made a splendid record there.

The selection of Misses Richard and Myers was left very largely into the hands of Miss Virginia Moore of the Divison of Extension for U. S. at the University of Tennessee. Miss Moore stated that she traveled over the various counties of Tennessee and into Virginia seeking two young women for these positions. Only the Government officials knew that the positions had been created which would give such recognition to two of the race's young women and when Miss Moore's recommendations were finally made and the positions tendered not even the two young women had ony idea that they had been considered for the positions.

TO VISIT UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

They will spend some time at the University of Tennessee with Miss Moore where they will be given complete instructions, before entering finally upon their duties. Miss Richards will have headquarters at Jackson and her district will be West Tennessee. Miss Myers will be stationed at State Normal with her jurisdiction all of Middle Tennessee. As soon as the work of rural supervision has been sufficiently extended into the counties of East Tennessee another young woman of the race will receive a similar appointment to cover that section.

The conference of the rural supervisors held during the week has proven highly beneficial and the supervisors and teachers now understand each other and are expected to cooperate one with the other in their work of bettering the rural communities generally. There are about 17 counties in the state that will now be provided with this industrial work and which will have a county rural supervisor especially trained in the work at State Normal. It has been made possible through the Anna T. Jeanes Fund and has the endorsement and support of the U. S. as well as State educational authorities.

Prof. S. L. Smith, State Rural Supervison, is at the head of the work and stated that rural supervisors have been much benefited through the conference held at State Normal. The teachers and the supervisors will now work hand in hand he stated.

PROF. SMITH PRESIDES.

Prof. Smith presided over the program which was held on "Rural Supervisors' Day" last Tuesday at the State Normal. Rev. J. Q. Johnson officiated in a ministerial capacity and a Jubilee selection by Prof N. W. Ryder, Misses Emma T. Chairs, Rebecca Davis and Mr. Oscar Tolliver, was very much enjoyed. President Hale turned the exercises over to Prof. Smith, who introduced the speakers. Prof. A. J. Smith of Clarksville, a brother of Prof. S. L. Smith, also spoke briefly.

Miss Virginia Moore was the first speaker called on. President Hale explained that while Miss Moore is very busy with her work as director of household economics at the University of Tennessee. She spends considerable time working among the colored people and is a friend to the work being accomplished under the direction of the Jeanes Foundation. Miss Moore made a very interesting speech and urged that the teachers render their people full and efficient service. She told something of the canning club work that was appreciated and then related how the district supervisors, Misses Richards and Myers, had been selected without their knowledge or that of any of their friends. Even President Hale was not aware of the selection of his sister, declared Miss Moore, who likewise did not know of the relation at the time of Miss Richard's selection.

WOMAN HEALTH SPECIALIST.

Mrs. L. A. Warner, the only woman Health Specialist of the U. S. government, and who is at present working in the 96 counties in Tennessee, was the next speaker. Mrs. Warner declared that health is the greatest thing the human being can be endowed with. She is interesting the public that a desire may be created for health. "God gave us fitting temples of abode and we have no right to abuse our bodies" stated Mrs. Warner. Through the hundreds of teachers at the State Normal she hoped to reach every county with her message of good health. "Do your utmost to keep down all contact diseases" she declared.

DR. STEPHENS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Dr. T. W. Stephens was called upon and spoke briefly. He is President of the Jeanes Supervisors' organization which was perfected on Monday. His address was well received.

Tuesday night there was a lecture by, Prof. R. L. White, professor of Agriculture, his subject being "Corn in King." This was a very valuable and instructive event for the many teachers. A social was also given Tuesday night on the campus in which hundreds of teachers participated and which was a most enjoyable occasion.

Prof. N. W. Ryder has charge of the outing parties at the State Normal and trips to the Hermitage and oher places of interest may be arranged with him. Many of the teachers are taking advantage of the splindid opportunities offered to see the points of interest in and around Nashville and to otherwise enjoy themselves while at State Normal pursuing their summer work.

The teachers at the State Normal enjoyed a visit Thursday from the Superintendents of various counties and listened to interesting and friendly speeches from several of these superintendents among them were Superintendent Stimson of Lewisburg; Superintendent, Gaultmey of Pulaski, Superintendent Dixon of Gainesboro; Prof W. J. Bourne, State High School Inspector; and Prof. S. L. Smith, State Rural School Supervisor. President Hale made a short address before introducing the speakers. He stated that many of the teachers at the Normal had already made their teaching certificates and had completed normal or college courses, but were fitting themselves to do better work. I consider it highly commendable in these tachers" declared President Hale. "Often and too often, our people get the idea that we should not do anything except that which we are forced to do. That kind of person never excels in anything. Only those who strive to reach the top, reach that pinnacle. The teachers are forcing their way up and the state will give them full credit. There are many teachers who ought to be in summer school who are not here. Many of these are less qualified to teach than some of these now attending summer school. It will not be long until they will find themselves disqualified by the State as only those who are the most fit will be allowed to teach in Tennessee. This fac is being demonstrated more and more each year."

Rev. N. D. Shamborgou, of Chattanooga, who is delivering a series of lectures at Normal, was called upon by President Hale to deliver an address responding to the speeches of the County Superintendents. Dr. Shambergour acquitted himself in a manner that made for him lasting friends in the audience. The visitors were also much impressed with his masterful effort, and he made among these educators additional friends for the race.

Friday night an entertainment was given at State Normal for the benefit of the entertainment fund for the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools which will be held here in July. The program was a most interesting one and thoroughly enjoyed. Miss Ada Crogman had charge of the program which in itself was a guarantee that it was a high class entertainment.

EDUCATIONAL UPLIFT IN N. C.

Journal and Guide, 1-29-16

Thirty-one Industrial Supervisors In Negro Rural Schools Are Reporting Progress Each Month.

(Special to Journal and Guide).

Raleigh, N. C.—The monthly statement for December, of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, giving brief extracts from the December reports of the County Supervising Negro teachers in the rural public schools, shows much money raised for and progress made in industrial education in this state. In summing up the work the report shows that there are thirty-one counties which have Negro supervisors and that these counties raised during the month $1,281.53 for school improvements. Green county led in the appropriation, raising $393.93, $173.43 more than any other county. Many rallies and community meetings were held and thirty moonlight schools organized.

Education - 1916

Common Schools, Improvement of

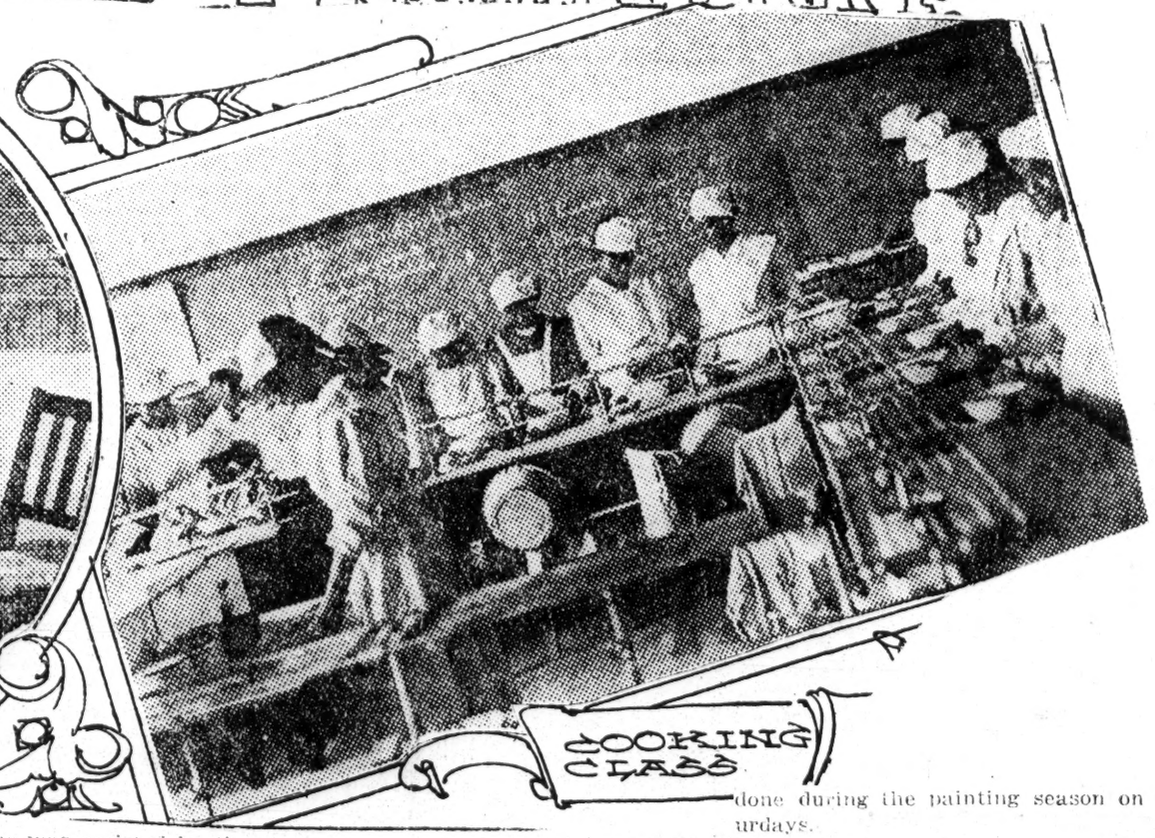
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT BY COLORED PUPILS PROVES DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING

STAR

Indianapolis, Ind.



PRINCIPAL WILLIAM E. BOUGH, EXAMINING PHONOGRAPH CABINET MADE BY YOUTHFUL WOOD WORKER



COOKING CLASS

VISITORS at the recent industrial exhibit at public school No. 17 at West and Eleventh streets were given a vivid idea of the results of vocational training in the public schools and of the development of this line of education in the grade schools of Indianapolis in the last few years. School No. 17 is a colored school and it is ranked as a semi-industrial center. The industrial exhibit is an annual affair and is visited by persons from all parts of the city who are interested in vocational work.

The exhibit was arranged under the direction of William E. Baugh, principal of the school, and he was assisted by the twelve instructors in academic and vocational work. More than 100 finished pieces of furniture made by the boys in the classes in wood working were shown in the spacious corridors on the lower floor of the school and the exhibits of the other departments were on display in the classrooms.

The wood-working display included furniture of every variety and design, from two-piece, square-sawed hat racks to highly decorated drawing room chairs of antique patterns and designs. A massive lounging chair with an intricate but comfortable decoration of cane was proudly shown by a 13-year-old boy. A feature of the exhibit was a handsome phonograph cabinet, highly polished and neatly decorated, and equipped with a music box compartment and a record box. All of the work on the cabinet was done by a pupil in the Eight A class.

The classes in wood working are under the direction of Edwin F. Stokes, instructor in manual training at the school. Mr. Stokes showed the visitors a special display in the manual training rooms in [illegible] had been arranged to give the general public an idea of wood working in its various stages. The exhibit included a wall tool cabinet, a locker closet and other permanent equipment of the room.

The equipment was made by the members of the class from chestnut lumber. It has been polished so carefully that it matches the oak woodwork of the room. Mr. Stokes explained to the visitors that practice rather than theory is emphasized in the wood working courses and that the pupils are given practical work to do and are expected to obtain their theories from the actual accomplishment of a task. Frames of houses made on a scale of one-fourth and one-eighth of their actual size were shown. Chairs, library tables, seats, stands and other pieces of furniture in various stages of manufacture were on display.

A feature of the manual training work and a course enjoyed by the pupils is the work in house painting. The work is entirely practical and the boys in classes of eight are taken on jobs. The work is done during the painting season on Saturdays.

As the first course, one coat of paint is applied one Saturday, and the second coat is put on a week later.

A favorite vocational course among the girls, and one whose exhibit attracted much attention, is the course in millinery. The course was established four years ago and is open to girls in the Eight A grade. Mrs. Hazel A. Hendricks, instructor in English at the school, has had charge of the millinery classes since their organization. The first class was started as an experiment and it had eight members. The class this year has fifty-two members and it includes every girl in the graduating class at the school. Braid and lingerie hats of nearly every color and shape were on display at the exhibit. Mrs. Hendricks explained that the least expensive hat in the exhibit would cost more than $5 at a retail store and she said that the average cost of the hats was only $2.20. Mrs. Hendricks gained her knowledge of the milliner's art at the University of Chicago under a French artist.

Flower making was recently added to the course and the exhibit included beautiful specimens of silk American Beauty roses, tea roses, wild roses, pansies, violets and poppies.

Basketry and weaving exhibits made by the classes in the industrial arts under the direction of Mrs. Mattie F. Roberts also received favorable comment from visitors, as did the exhibit of the sewing classes. The sewing work is taken by all of the girls at the school. Miss Flossie Jones, sewing instructor, said that the girls of the graduating class would make their own graduation dresses at an average cost of 54 cents. Woolen Peter Thompson graduating dresses, including skirts and blouses, were made by the girls of the midwinter class at an average cost of $2.20. House dresses made by the pupils at a cost of 20 cents were shown, as were a number of kitchen outfits for members of the cooking classes made at a cost of 15 cents each.

A new course at the school is the work in shoe repairing, which was established at the beginning of the present school term. Eighty boys are enrolled in the course and each boy is mending and putting new soles and heels on his own shoes as well as those of members of his family and his friends.

Henry K. Craft, a graduate of Harvard University, is in charge of the electrical classes at the school, which were established last September. Fundamental principles of electricity are taught and the boys are given problems of a practical nature to work out. Mr. Craft was an instructor at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama for three years and later he was employed by an electrical company in Chicago. The classes in electricity often make trips to electrical plants in various parts of the city. Mr. Craft also is in charge of the course in mechanical drawing, which is taken by every boy in the school.

Visitors to the exhibit, especially the men, found the keenest pleasure in the rooms occupied by the cooking classes, where crisp cookies and other palatable products direct from the oven were passed out as souvenirs of the display. Miss Georgiana Fields is instructor in cooking at the school. Each of the girls is given at least one and one-half hours work a week in cooking.

The girls are given instruction in sanitation and in economy in buying and in the use of foods. A course is also given in food values and in the use of leftovers. Parents of pupils are given instruction by Miss Fields each Wednesday afternoon. Members of the cooking classes serve soup to the pupils and teachers each day at noon.

School No. 17 was reorganized in the fall of 1909 as a departmental school for colored pupils. It now has an enrollment of 374 students, 151 boys and 223 girls. In the last seven years 499 pupils have been graduated from the school.

JOURNAL NEWS
EVANSVILLE, IND
MAR 28 1916

PLAN VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR NEGROES

Leaders Among Colored People Will Endeavor to Make Race Independent.

Colored men and women in Evansville will receive more money for their work and will have better employment in the future if the plan of Secretary Robert Bonham of the Chamber of Commerce and leaders among the colored people of the city is successful.

In conferences held last week it was pointed out by Rev. Hugh Shannon and Mrs. Logan Stewart, secretary of the colored Y. M. C. A., and other colored leaders, that even after a thorough education in the sciences and languages in the high school, colored boys and girls are unable to obtain paying positions. One colored man asserted that after his son had obtained an education equal to that of the average white boy, he was unable to get any work other than hauling ashes or acting as a porter, which require no training.

To combat this evil, it is planned to install vocational courses in the high school, so that boys may be taught gardening, landscape planning, the planting of shrubs and flowers, and the treatment of soils. Girls, it is planned, will be taught house work, so that they may command good wages for honorable employment.

It is expected that the girls' work will be divided into three classes. The domestic training will include cooking, general housework, and the craft of the lady's maid. Instructions will be given in the arrangement of furniture and house furnishings in an artistic manner, and girls will be taught to cook for large numbers so that they may obtain employment as chefs. How to wait on ladies, how to dress hair, how to manicure, and how to care for fine gowns will form the third branch.

Opposition to Booker T. Washington's idea of education for negroes was voiced at the conference last week, on the score that there is not sufficient demand for negro lawyers, doctors and ministers to warrant broad training in the literature and arts for colored people. But it is believed that a solid foundation of training in vocations will mean the immediate uplift of the race.

Evansville homes and lawns need beautifying, it was pointed out, and the employment of local colored people just out of the grade schools or high schools will make them independent and at the same time will obviate the necessity of obtaining help from out of town, for the care of either or interior of the home or the grounds surrounding it.

272 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES TO GET JANUARY DIPLOMAS

St. Louis Post Dispatch
JAN 23 1916

Exercises Will Be Held This Week in Five of Six Institutions.

Two hundred and seventy-two mid-year graduates of five St. Louis high schools will receive their diplomas this week. The Soldan High school will hold its exercises Thursday morning, beginning at 10 o'clock, the Central and McKinley schools will hold their exercises Thursday night, and the Yeatman school Friday morning. The Sumner (negro) high school will have its graduation Wednesday night. The new Grover Cleveland high school will have its first graduation next June.

Simplicity in dress and display will be the rule at all the graduation exercises. Supt. Blewett recently sent a circular to the schools, urging that "all unnecessary display" be avoided. He said last night that no rule had been made as to the amount a girl should spend on a graduation dress, but that flowers and presents of all kinds, at the school, were forbidden. The movement for simplicity in graduation exercises was begun several years ago, and the superintendent said it had been successful, but that a reminder was considered advisable.

A few years ago, he said, some boys thought swallowtail coats necessary, especially for night graduations, and boys who did not have such costumes felt badly. This has ceased and the girls are for the most part reasonable about their dresses.

28 Less Than Last Year's Total.

This year's total of midwinter high-school graduates is 28 less than last year's total of 300. The list of graduates last year and this year is as follows:

	1915	1916
Central	65	78
McKinley	75	61
Soldan	105	74
Yeatman	35	44
Sumner	20	15
	300	272

The Washington University scholarships will be awarded, at the Central McKinley, Soldan and Yeatman high schools, to the winners in scholastic standing. These winners, so far as announced, are: Central—Virginia De-Liniere, 2531 North Grand avenue; McKinley—Virginia Hilliker, 6701 Minnesota avenue; Soldan—Flora Adair Gunnerson, 1392 Blackstone avenue. The winner of the scholarship at Yeatman will be named at a faculty meeting tomorrow.

At Central High School the Dulcimer Club and the glee and violin clubs and a chorus will furnish music, and the diplomas will be awarded by Dr. Henry L. Wolfner, member of the Board of Education. At Soldan an address will be made by Dean A. S. MacKenzie of the University of Kentucky, and Dr. J. F. Harper, president of the Board of Education, will present the diplomas. The Chamindale, glee and mandolin clubs, a chorus and a senior double quartet will assist. At McKinley, H. A. Rosskopf, member of the board, will address the class. At Yeatman the address to the class will be made by the Rev. Horace F. Holton. At Sumner, Ben P. Stromberg, member of the board, will award the diplomas.

Eighth Grades Are Lighter, Too.

This week, also, midwinter classes will be advanced from the eighth grade of the graded schools to the high schools. Last year's total of pupils finishing the eighth grade was 2058, and this year's total, which had not been computed yesterday, is expected to be about 2200. Of the 2058 who finished the eighth grade a year ago, 900 were boys and 1158 were girls. Of last year's midwinter high school graduates, 95 were boys and 205 were girls. This shows that boys drop out, after the eighth grade, much more rapidly than girls do.

Those who will get high school diplomas this week, listed according to schools and courses, are as follows:

Central High School.

Art Course: Anna Marie Ahern, Ethel Fern Brokaw, Florence Buehler, Margaret Stevens Crucknell, Ida Goetz, Nellie L. Guild, Jessie E. Lane, Katherine Jane Miller, Gladys Margaret Mueller, Anna Nall Pryor, Irma A. Tebben, Elva Marian Tibbs, Mamie E. Wolfarth.

General Course: Ruth Alden Abbott, Melba Aufderheide, Lametha E. Bourne, Anna Mary Brutton, Katharine Burley, Floy Ethel Collins, Virginia de Liniere, Isabel Helen Devoy, Rose Mary Ernst, Florence Frees, Marie Giosecke, Cecilia Fern Haskin, Charla Hudler, Helen A. Kendall, Marion Kellerd McNamara, Eugenia Bent Nichols, Mary Frances O'Neill, Susanne Adele Payton, Helen French Poertner, Mary Emily Shaw, A. Jerome Anderson, Herman Barken, Lincoln Barker, S. D. Beckman, Karl M. Hassler, Claude John Jameson, Samuel N. Nissenbaum, Barney Nudelman, William C. Schneider, Julius J. Selvaggi, Paul Ozro Upshaw.

Scientific Course: Lawrence V. S. Addington, J. W. Beckmann, Neal J. Campbell, Benjamin Fixman, Joseph Formaz, Joseph Heiman, Henry Mandelstamm, Louis Silberman.

Classical Course—Walter John Stradal.

Commercial Course—Beatrice Elizabeth Born, Martha B. Murphy, Catherine M. Prelli, Ethel Edith Scharf, Dorothy May Wild, Hazel Marie Williams, Charles Louis Dittmer, Paul Vernon Fulks, George H. Goldstein, George Ellis Gomes.

Domestic Science Course—Julia Mae Ashlock, Jessie Rutherford Frederick, Edith Annabel Lytle, Helen Cecilia McNary.

Manual Training Course—Elmer H. Bender, Clarence William Clobes, William Worth Hays, Arthur Louis Heintze, Melvern A. Kansteiner, Abe Klein, H. Leighton Long, G. Theodore Sweitzer, William R. Toole, Elmer M. Williamson, William F. Zacharias.

Soldan High School.

College scientific course—Edna May Martin.

Classical course—Kathryn Royal Farrar, Flora Adair Gunnerson.

Scientific course—Donald Berry Baker, Francis Harold Barnidge, Thomas F. Beale, Wilson Lewis, Lee Martin Schoen, Luther Singletary Taylor Jr.

Teachers' preparatory course—Elsie Olga Ahlheim, Pansy Douglass Avery, Angela F. Cox.

General course—Martha Barkley, Kenneth Hills Bitting, Mabel Blumenstock, Ralph Francis Burns, Mildred Lee Coudy, Jessie Belle Cowan, Marion Clara Frances Dobson, Irwin H. Eskeles, Hazel Kathryn Farmer, James Morris Forgotson, Jennie R. Goldstein, Aaron Louis Gollub, Charles M. Gray, Edith Kidwell, George Breckenridge Groves, Robert Lee Maupin Jr., James Albert Neher, Dorothy Partridge, Vivian Partridge, Paul Evans Peltason, Victor Hugo Proetz, Martha Ann Seifert, Richard Johnson Shipley, Anetha Gaffney Smythe, Marie Carol Stevens, Leslie R. Tacke, Amaile Elizabeth Wesseling, Elizabeth Randolph Williams, Genevieve Penfield Wilson, Helen Crochard Young.

Domestic science course—Edith J. Bernd, Margaret Marie Horschitz, Martha Humphrey, Gertrude Augusta Katherine Jahns, Ida Mereto, Rose J. Ritchey.

Manual training course—Donald Reed Arthur, Carl William Berglund, John Charles Harris, Pierce Johnson, Howard McCracken Shupp, Edison H. Smith.

Commercial course—Edward H. Fishgall, Nellie Howard Groh, Charles Burton Keeble, Leroy Lauff, Lula Mai Miller, Louis L. Roth, Howard R. Ruweler.

Art course—Elizabeth Clementine Baker, Mary Berkowitz, Margaret Marcella Fowler, Marion Octavia Gerhart, Evalyn Alice Hopkins, Mary Etta Nicholas, Delphine L. Nichols, Julia Ethel Overbeck, Lucille Caroline Seegal, Nellie Graham Sewell, Amy Lewis Sobolewski, Celeste Marie Stewart, Margaret Catherine Tivy.

McKinley High School.

Art Course—Roderic Barron Kenison, Grace L. Brooman, Catherine Agnes Callahan, Linda A. Dieckhoener, Elizabeth H. Dressing, Edna R. Hermann, Bessie Pease, Marguerite Prindiville, M. Irene Schulze, Emma Setzer, Gertrude M. Stewart, Irene Ella Truesdell. Commercial course—William A. Mattox Jr., William L. Meyer, Charles Sidney Neuhoff, Arthur F. Rohlfing, Marie A. Fleming, Hazel Judd, Hazel B. Schneider, Gladys H. Zimmer. Classical course—Catherine M. Manion. General course—Enno Ulrich Kraehe, Walter Edward Uiemeier, Clarence Pasch, Henry P. Schlagenhauf, Marie C. Brown, Virginia Hilliker, Helen Hutchens, Gertrude Pfeifer, Alma Spacke, Elsbeth Staudinger, Pauline G. E. Westphaelinger. Scientific course—William Hugh Broeder, George Godfrey Gaubatz. Domestic science course—Gladys Bosshard, Irma Bryant, Christine Agnes Cahill, Blanche Winona Cole, Mary Elizabeth Davis, Harriet S. Gibson, Martha E. Gibson, Margaret M. Greer, Dorothy Hetlage, Thelma H. Parrott, Clara Schenk, Elsa Schmidt, Edna Sollberger, Hilda F. V. Steiner, Sylvia B. Steiner, Elizabeth H. Thomson, Ellen C Williams.

Manual Training Course—William Walter Cole, Harry J. Dieterich, Benjamin South French Jr., Homer Arthur Hoffman, Vernon Laux, Clemens Nicklaus, Charles L. Schmalmaack, Harry F. Von der Au and Edgar Witt.

Yeatman High School.

Art Course—Olga C. Diedrich, Ethel Anna Marguerite Gayer, Alfaretta Gilbert Dorothy Estelle Huelsick, Mayabelle E. Schrieber and Moeta Todd.

Commercial Course—Adele J. Docter, Mabel H. Hagedorn, E. Henry Huber, Adele L. Meyer, Anna A. Noonan Vera Anice Putnam Abe L. Sachar and J. Raymond Soraghan.

Domestic Science Course—Martha Ann Park.

General Course—Rudolph W. Ballmann, Max Bierman, Christine Anne Blaurock, Irene Verena Boekenkamp, Amalia C. Boettler, Ethel Frick, Elsa Diana Gruen, Charles M. Harris, E. Aileen Hartt, Gertrude Leventhal, Nellie Catherine Murch, Ruby Aline Sandberg, Adele Shea, Hazel Laura Simon, Meta Vivian Small, Florence Marie Thomure, Helen Marie Thomure.

Manual Training Course—Paul S. Allen, Ray Crank, William Wallace Crawford, Albert Frauenfelder, John Stone Higgins, Roy Henry Jaeger, Elmer Stuerman, Lester Louis Wooster.

Scientific Course—Herman F. Bittner, Benjamin G. Lipsitz, August Daniel Niederluecke, Arthur W. Riechers.

Sumner High School.

(Negro.)

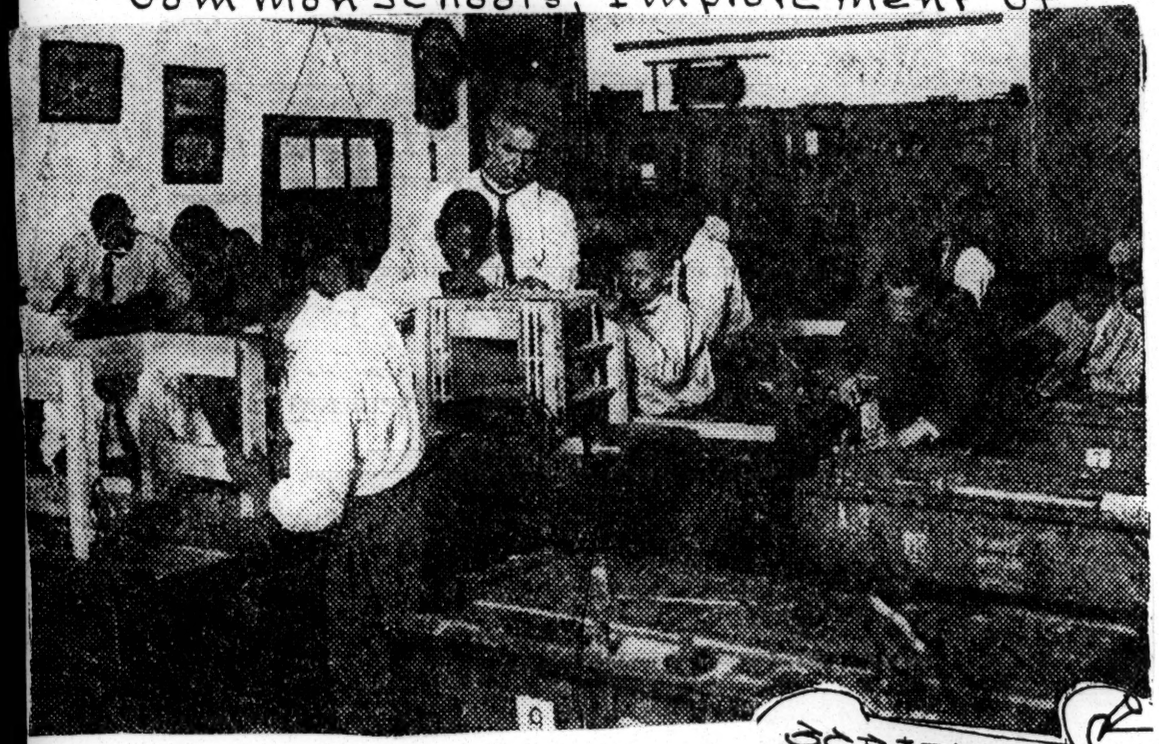
Commercial Course—Arthur Alonzo Greene and Floyd James Neal.

Manual Training Course—Ernst Uriah Hutchinson and John Eldon Young.

Scientific Course—Frederick Douglass Inge.

General Course—Jonathan Lyle Caston, Richard A. Hudlin Jr., William Roy Watson, Fredreca Beatrice Harmon, Clara L. Hayes, Azora Ollie Hobson, Anna C. Jacobs, Wilmer Moore, Ethlene Rebecca Smith and Etta Lafetra Word.

Education – 1916
Common Schools, Improvement of



SCENE IN MANUAL TRAINING ROOM.



MISS HAZEL HENDRICKS, MILLINERY TEACHER IN PUPIL MILLINERY "SHOP"

700 UNACCOMMODATED NEGRO CHILDREN TO GET SEATS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

DOUBLE SESSION SYSTEM TO BE INAUGURATED IN SCHOOLS ON NEXT WEEK

Children To Be Enrolled Monday Morning

Daily Journal Tribune

Morning Session in Double Grades to Begin 8 O'clock and Afternoon Session At 12:30.

10/14/16

In order to accommodate the seven hundred odd Negro children who were turned away from the public schools on account of lack of room, the double session system will be inaugurated Monday morning in the public schools of the city. This innovation in the system is brought about at the suggestion of Superintendent Gibson, and by means of the new plan all the Negro children of the city who applied for admittance to the schools on the opening day will be given seats.

The new plan will affect principally the first and second grades at all the schools and the third and sixth grades at the Cuyler street school, the 3rd 4th and 5th grade at the East Broad Street school and will, in general, relieve the over crowded condition in all of the lower grades. The innovation will add thirteen daily sessions to the schools and will but slighly reduce the actual time now put in by the children. In the fourth, fifth and sixth grades, there will be a reduction of 20 minutes from the present school work, 10 minutes from the third grade and none from the first and second grades.

Instead of the pupils in the morning classes of the double session reporting at 9 o'clock they will be required to be at school one hour earlier, 8 o'clock, and will remain until noon. Those in the afternoon session will report at 12:30 and remain until 4:50 o'clock. All the grades in which there will be no double sessions will continue the regular opening hour of school, 9 o'clock and will hold in until 2 o'clock.

Compensation for the teachers in the double session will be time and a half, that is, they will receive their regular pay and in addition to this, for the extra work entailed upon them by conducting both sessions, they will receive one-half their regular pay. The selection of the teachers for the double sessions was left to the principals of the four schools. They are: Cuyler, Miss Hattie Jones and Miss Cornelia McDowell, first grade; Miss Maggie Robinson, 2nd grade; Miss Ada Scott third grade; Miss E. L. Jackson sixth grade; West Broad Miss Rosa Ashton and Miss Edith Bythewood, first grade; Miss Madeline Shivery, second grade; East Broad Miss Geneva Styles, first grade: Miss Lula Smith, second grade, Mrs. L. A. Woodard, fourth grade; Mr. S. J. Reid fifth grade; Maple Miss Delphine Stoney, first grade. The work of both sessions of the schools will be under the direct supervision of the principals.

Patrons who desire to get their children in school should have them at the various schools by 8 o'clock Monday morning when the principals will enroll them.

COLORED SCHOOL RALLY AT LYON'S VIEW FRIDAY

Knoxville, Tenn.
SEP 15 1916

Purpose of Gathering Will Be to Get Patrons and Teachers Acquainted.

An educational rally, composed of all the colored schools in Knox county, will be held at the Lyon's View school building Friday. The morning session will begin promptly at 9:30 o'clock and last till 12 o'clock, the afternoon session starting at 1:30 o'clock and concluding at 4 o'clock. A large attendance is anticipated.

The speakers of the occasion will be W. J. Hale, president of the State Normal school at Nashville, Prof. J. R. Lowry, superintendent Park City and Oakwood schools,. Dr. D. W. Crawford, Rev. J. L. Black, and J. A. Huff.

The purpose of the rally is to get the teachers and patrons of the school acquainted and to arouse enthusiasm along the lines of educational advancement. A holiday has been given all the colored schools of the county, so that all teachers can attend the rally. There are about fifteen colored teachers in the county and it is expected that they will all be on hand to enjoy the occasion.

$550,000 HIGH SCHOOL OPENS

The Louisville News

Washington Honors Dunbar in Naming Magnificent Institution.

10/7/16

Unlike Louisville's, Even Its Rear

Is On Good Street.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 3.—A young man here showed your correspondent a letter in which the writer (a young lady teacher) said the principal of the High School in Louisville had declared that Central High School was the finest Colored school in the world. It is doubtful if the principal of Central High said that, unless he had never seen the Dunbar High School, which opened here Monday. The Dunbar High School is a brand new school, modern and ultra-modern in every respect. It cost $550,000, and faces on a decent, respectable street, and each of its sides and its rear is on a decent, respectable street. Your correspondent has just returned from a visit to it, and is so overwhelmed at its magnificance and magnitude that he cannot give any adequate description at this time.

The schools here opened Monday, having been kept closed because of the infantile paralysis epidemic, and 12,999 Colored children entered, 1,025 of them attending Dunbar High School.

It was a fine sight, this great attendance of young people at this magnificent school and makes the future outlook for the race brighter.

COUNTY SCHOOL FAIR, FRANKLIN

Social And Personal News Notes Of Southampton County Metropolis

The Journal

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Franklin, Va., May 2.—The County School Fair was held at Franklin, Va., at the Pearl Spring Baptist Church.

The Fair was a success in every way. It proved that the teacher had been well instructed what to do by the Supervisor, Mrs. S. F. Diggs, and the children have done good work. The programe was good.

PER CAPITA FUND OF ALABAMA ONLY $2.74, SAYS DEPARTMENT

Total Amount Available for the Year Is Placed At $2,136,618.31

Alabama's general educational fund for the fiscal year which began October 1 will be $2,196,618.31, or $2.74 for each person of school age in the State, according to announcement of the State educational department Saturday afternoon. The per capita appropriation is reduced from $2.78 or four cents because of the falling off in tax valuations and an increase in the number of children of school age. In announcing the falling off in the tax valuations, the educational department said the readjustments in tax valuations which have been made by the new board of equalization during the year will not effect the educational fund until October 1, 1917.

Jefferson county will lead all counties in the amount which it will receive from the general educational fund, $206,779.53, while Montgomery will be second with $80,559.84. Mobile will be third with $67,445.10. Appropriations for other large counties will be as follows: Calhoun, $42,691.94; Dallas, $52,923.10; Madison, $42,853.60; Tuscaloosa, $45,009.98.

The full apportionment by counties is as follows:

Counties.	Apportionment
Autauga	$ 18,544.32
Baldwin	20,065.02
Barbour	34,756.90
Bibb	23,122.86
Blount	23,821.56
Bullock	34,430.84
Butler	34,192.46
Calhoun	42,691.94
Chambers	39,020.34
Cherokee	19,253.98
Chilton	22,580.34
Choctaw	20,741.80
Clarke	30,167.40
Clay	20,892.50
Claburne	13,368.46
Coffee	27,808.26
Colbert	26,040.96
Conecuh	22,213.18
Coosa	17,220.90
Covington	36,220.06
Crenshaw	22,785.84
Cullman	30,205.76
Dale	22,226.88
Dallas	52,923.10
DeKalb	30,529.08
Elmore	28,906.97
Escambia	21,136.36
Etowah	38,009.28
Fayette	19,103.28
Franklin	18,667.62
Geneva	27,531.52
Greene	17,727.80
Hale	29,504.32
Henry	20,834.82
Houston	31,978.48
Jackson	29,646.22
Jefferson	206,779.58
Lamar	19,221.10
Lauderdale	33,219.76
Lawrence	22,184.29
Lee	32,238.84
Limestone	27,527.76
Lowndes	29,263.20
Macon	24,980.58
Madison	42,853.60
Marengo	34,787.04
Marion	20,796.60
Marshall	31,085.30
Mobile	67,445.10
Monroe	26,536.90
Montgomery	80,599.84
Morgan	33,071.80
Perry	31,180.86
Pickens	28,029.70
Pike	30,696.22
Randolph	25,501.18
Russell	28,123.36
Shelby	24,958.66
St. Clair	23,287.26
Sumter	32,781.36
Talladega	37,478.16
Tallapoosa	32,060.74
Tuscaloosa	45,009.98
Walker	36,526.94
Washington	13,105.42
Wilcox	32,027.60
Winston	14,319.16
	$2,136,618.31

GEORGIA NOW HAS COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW

Constitution

For many years the Daughters of the American Revolution in Georgia have worked for a compulsory educational law for Georgia. Realizing that this law was the one most needed to place our beloved state on an equal plane with other states a committee was formed five years ago with Mrs. A. O. Harper as chairman. The first bill presented in behalf of the D. A. R. to the legislature five years ago was drafted by Mrs. John M. Graham, who has been of so much assistance to the D. A. R. in this work. Today your state regent is very happy to announce to you officially, that the legislature of 1916 passed the Stovall compulsory education bill. This will be very gratifying news to the Daughters of the American Revolution who have worked so long and faithfully for the passage of the Stovall bill.

It only remains now for the governor to sign this bill for us to have as a law that which means so much to Georgia.

A history of the work on compulsory education during the last five years by the D. A. R. will be given in these columns in the next issue.

MRS. HOWARD H. M'CALL,
State Regent.

Tennessean

Nashville, [illegible]

INSPECTION MADE OF NEGRO SCHOOLS

Members of City Commission and Board of Education Consider Sanitation.

In company with Leland Hume, Albert E. Hill, William Nelson, J. W. Patrick, T. F. Bonner and W. W. Wilkerson, members of the city board of education, Commissioners Elliott, Stainback, Tompkins and Treanor visited and inspected the Clifton, Ashcraft and Lawrence school buildings and annexes Wednesday morning. The annexes of the schools are all rented buildings and were found by the visitors to be in a dilapidated and unsightly condition. It was primarily for the purpose of convincing the commissioners of the imperative need of enlarging the main school buildings, which are owned by the city, and thereby obviating the necessity of continuing to use the annexes that the board of education invited the commissioners to inspect the buildings and annexes. Prof. J. J. Keyes, superintendent of schools, and H. S. Van Deren, business manager of the school department, accompanied the members of the board of commissioners and board of education on their tour of inspection. Four automobiles were used and the trip and inspections consumed about two hours. All of the schools mentioned are negro schools, the Clifton school being in West Nashville, the Ashcraft school in the Mt. Nebo section, and the Lawrence school on South street near Twelfth avenue.

Conditions at each of the school buildings and annexes were carefully investigated by the commissioners and the members of the board of education, but no plans were adopted for the erection of additions to the buildings. The board of education, however, proposes to endeavor to make provision for the enlargement of these buildings and other improvements and repairs needed with the co-operation of the board of commissioners. In order to improve the sanitary conditions at these and other school buildings which have no sewer connections the board of education is considering the installation of septic tanks. Such provision, it is expected, will be made for taking care of the sewage of the new Park avenue school building, which is now nearing completion. The commissioners had an opportunity of viewing this building on their trip.

On their return the commisisoners and members of the board of education visited the Hume-Fogg high school building, and were there at the noon assembly hour. The children assembled in the auditorium and sang, and Senator Hill, on behalf of Mrs. Ben Herman, presented to the high school a beautiful steel engraving donated to the school by Mrs. Herman in memory of her husband, Mr. Herman having at one time been a member of the board of education. Brief and appropriate speeches were made to the pupils by Commissioners Elliott, Treanor and Tompkins. After the exercises at the auditorium the commissioners were the guests of the board of education at a lunch at the high school.

NEWS

Indianapolis, Ind.

COLORED CONTINUATION SCHOOL WORK IS ENDED

MOST OF 129 PUPILS IN TWO SCHOOLS PROMOTED.

VOCATIONAL WORK EXHIBITED

The continuation schools for academic work which have been conducted at colored schools No. 17 and 26 closed yesterday. At school No. 17 M. L. Stevenson was principal. The enrollment was ninty-six and there was an average attendance of eighty-six. Of this number many were stndying to eliminate conditions on their promotions, but most of the pupils were working to make a grade. Only sixty took the examinations and of this number forty-eight were promoted. Sixteen pupils from the 8B classes in various parts of the city were promoted to the 8A. The teachers were Mrs. Hazel Hendricks, Mrs. Clio Thomas, William A. Thomas, Harry Craft and Mrs. Pauline Keiger who was in charge of the vocational work under the state board.

Walter Price was principal at school No. 26. thirty-three were enrolled and most of the pupils were promoted. There were exhibitions of the vocational work. Miss Jessie Butler taught a part time school sewing at No. 26, and Mrs. Pauline Keiger was in charge of the sewing at No. 17. The Rev. W. W. Wines, who taught a class of twenty-eight boys in shoe repairing, also had an exhibit of the work of his class. The vocational work was under the direct supervision of the state board.

The Negro Night School.

3-9-16 Constitution

Editor Constitution: I have had the rare pleasure of visiting the public night school for colored people conducted in the Yonge street school building by Professor C. T. Harper and his strong body of teachers. I found about four hundred pupils ranging from the age of 6 to 60 eagerly bent on knowing something. It is inspiring to note aged men and women beginning the rudiments of learning besides those of many years younger.

But the moral value of this movement is incalculable as well as its intellectual and material advantages to the community. Who can tell the moral effect of these four hundred people on the life of the community? I trust that another similar school will be opened on the other side of the city. Other cities of the south could well imitate this progressive step taken by Atlanta. As a member of the school board has said, the city makes no better investment anywhere in the whole system than this. More schools like this would have an appreciable effect in wiping away the high percentage of illiteracy in Georgia.

H. H. PROCTOR,
First Congregational Church.

THE RURAL SCHOOL EXTENSION WORK.

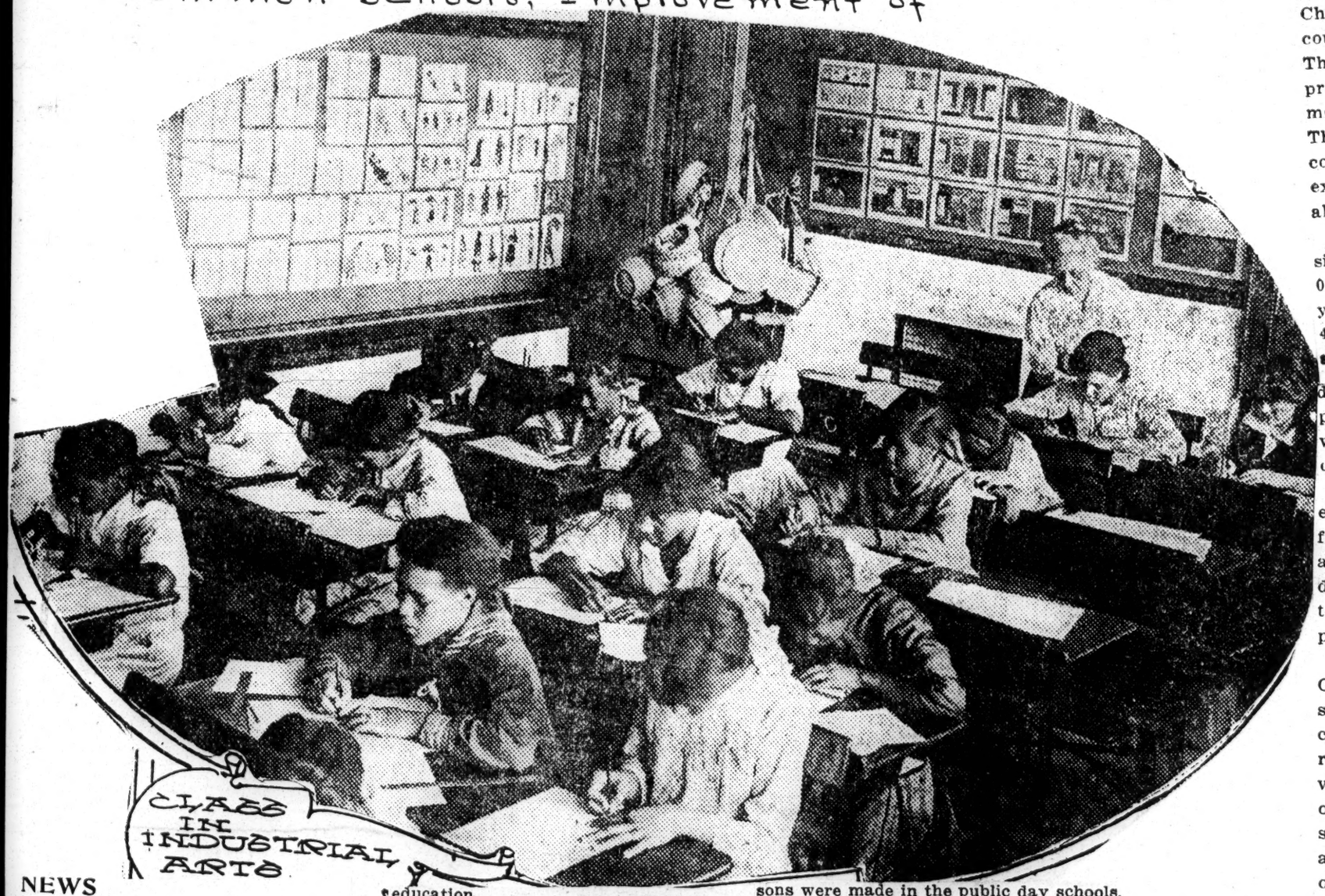
Journal 12-16

When we consider the vastness of the rural school extension movement and the class of people which it will materially benefit, we feel like taking off our hat in honor of Dr. A. M. Moore, who set the machine to work. The object is truly a great one, and should receive the unanimous support of the Colored people throughout the State. It means better school houses, longer terms, and better teachers for the colored youth of the State. That this work should have been neglected so long, when the need was so manifest, is difficult to understand. Now, the good work is begun, and is being strongly endorsed by the State authorities, let the Colored people rally nobly to the appeals sent out by Dr. A. M. Moore.

Perhaps it might be information to state that our capable and energetic State Agent, Prof. C. H. Moore, is no kin to Dr. A. M. Moore, the Secretary. Prof. Moore was chosen for the work because of his ability and eminent fitness for this important and delicate task. He is at the job in dead earnestness, and the reports show that he has already accomplished results which exceeded the expectation of its strongest friends. Wherever Prof. Moore goes, let the people rally to his call. This movement to better the rural schools is the greatest effort made by the race since emancipation.

Education — 1916

Common Schools, Improvement of



NEWS

Indianapolis, Ind.

MAR - 1916

COLORED NIGHT SCHOOLS

The session of public colored night schools in Indianapolis which closes this week was probably the most successful in the history of the local schools. Night schools were conducted in six buildings and all showed substantial growth over the preceding year. School No. 17, which was opened about six years ago with two teachers, now has a principal, ten teachers and 265 pupils. The growth of this and the other schools has been most pronounced during the last two years. The instruction given is of practical nature, including courses in sewing, dressmaking, cleaning and pressing, carpentry and cooking. There are also courses to prepare the pupil for civil service examinations. The schools reach two classes — housewives desirous of learning to manage their affairs more economically, and industrial workers who feel the lack of education.

The increase in the number of night schools, their enlarged enrollment and broader scope during the last few years has been the subject of considerable comment. Kentucky's remarkable "moonlight schools," started several years ago for the purpose of teaching the elements of education with a view to wiping out illiteracy in one county, have spread over the entire state. Practically whole counties have been enrolled in these schools. About 200,000 persons are estimated to have been taught in the schools this year and 4,000 teachers volunteered for the work. Just as remarkable growth has been shown by "Americanization" schools for teaching aliens the fundamentals of American citizenship, many hundreds of which have been established over the country since the beginning of the European war.

Night school students are ordinarily persons employed in industrial pursuits who could not afford to give time from their work to attend day schools, even if provision for the acceptance of older persons were made in the public day schools. The ambition that shows itself in willingness to lengthen the work day by two or three additional hours of study should be fostered by good schools and teachers. Praise is due the school authorities here for the development of the colored night schools, and also for the alertness of the race without which growth would have been impossible.

Wilmington, Del.

NEWS

JAN 5 1916

PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION IN MARYLAND.

ONE of the important questions to come before the next session of the Maryland. Legislature is a compulsory school bill. Advocates of the new measure want an attendance of 100 consecutive days every year. Behind the movement are the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Child Labor Committee and the county superintendents of schools. The proposed law is to replace the present one, which requires only four months of attendance during the year. This law is optional in seventeen counties and six other counties are exempt. Practically it is no law at all.

An investigation shows that in the six exempted counties more than 11,000 children were out of school last year, and in the entire state last year 42,088 white children were out of school and 14,500 colored children did not attend. In the state approximately there are three illiterate white children to every illiterate colored child.

Under the present law, where it is enforced, it has been figured that the four months of required schooling amounts to fewer than 80 consecutive days. Eighteen of the 23 superintendents of county schools have pledged their support to the new bill.

A lively fight is probable in the General Assembly over the bill and strenuous efforts will be needed to secure its passage. This statement is remarkable. The proposed law is very moderate. The high percentage of children who do not go to school should be alarming to those who have a heart for children. Another extraordinary thing is that the percentage of illiterates among the whites is larger than among the negroes.

Many Maryland parents appear to be utterly indifferent as to whether their children get the rudiments of an education or not. And what a trouble it must be to the teachers to have such brief and irregular attendance. No scheme of education can work satisfactorily if there is irregular attendance of the pupils. If parents are not concerned as to the schooling of their children the state should step in. The school situation in Maryland as disclosed by the reports we have referred to is highly discreditable to our neighboring state.

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

Human Interest Side To Negro Night School

In the aggressive effort to secure better school facilities, and to improve continually our public school system, there is the failure, sometimes, to exploit the many accomplishments of the system.

The struggles, good humor and good

cheer shown yield many a human interest story, the "feature-story" writer would rejoice.

During this year there has been no department which has more surely proven its value than the Night School for Negroes. The average attendance, of which has been 288.

At the end of the school term Hon. R. G. Guinn, president of the school board of education, was flooded with letters expressing the gratitude of these pupils, ranging in age from 8 to 69 years. Many of those writing to Mr. Guinn could neither read nor write when they entered the school in September. A specimen of these letters follow:

Night School—Mr. Guinn: I have learned to read and write. Thank God and you all, too. I am 67 years old. Yours, Daniel Harden. First grade. June 7, 1916.

A Woman's Letter.

Yonge Street Night School—Mr. Guinn: I am sorry school will close. We have a dear good teacher. God bless you all. Lizzie Anderson. First grade. Age 65 years. June 7, 1916.

Wants School to Continue.

Yonge Street Night School—Mr. Guinn: I am very sorry that the school will close. I have learned so much that I would be glad if you would let the school go on if you please. Will you? Henry Covan. Age 59 years. June 8, 1916.

A Good Cook.

Yonge Street Night School—Mr. Guinn: I am in the first grade. I like to come to school because I learn so much. I am 48 years old. I am a cook and have been absent just four times since I started in October. Yours truly, George Hatcher.

All Grateful.

Yonge Street Night School—Mr. Guinn: I am so thankful for the night school. I am in the first grade. I wish we could keep going to school. Bettie Brown. Age 39 years. June 7, 1916.

Yonge Street Night School—Mr. Guinn: I am very sorry to know that the school will close. I think it was one of the greatest things that ever happened to me. I am very thankful for this chance. Bettie Betts. Age 49 years. June 8, 1916.

MISSISSIPPI PLANS TO AID NEGRO RACE

MISSISSIPPI BUREAU, THE NEWS SCIMITAR.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 21.—What promises to be the most notable gathing of negroes ever held in Mississippi will take place in Jackson from Sept. 29 to Oct. 1.

The principal purpose of the conference is to launch a movement to induce the next legislature to enact laws that will provide compulsory industrial training in the negro schools of the state, even if it must be done at a sacrifice of literary branches.

The leader of the movement is Prof. J. M. Williamson, of Shelby, a well-known Bolivar county negro, who has wielded a strong influence for the betterment of the material welfare of the negroes in that section of the state.

Prof. Williamson's ideas, briefly stated, is to make each negro school a miniature college, at which the pupils will be taught the principles of diversified and intensified farming. He wants to have a tract of ground at each school building, where practical agricultural work can be carried on. He believes that when this system is fully installed the schools will be in a measure self-supporting, instead of a burden to the state.

Th econference will be held in the house of representatives at the state-house, and it is expected that at least 2,000 negroes will be here. Gov. Brewer and Prof. W. H. Smith, state superintendent of education, will deliver addresses.

Chronicle

NEGRO VOTERS ARE FOR TUBMAN BONDS

Mass Meeting of Registered Colored Voters Held Last Night Unanimously in Favor of Bon Issue.

There was a representative meeting of the colored voters of Augusta a Sherrill Hall last night, at which the voted unanimously to support the Tubman High School bond issue in the election of November 7th, with the hop that the board of education will soo be in a position to also provide a mod ern new school for the colored childre of the city.

The meeting was attended by abou 100 of the qualified colored voters o the county—there being 200 in all—and they also registered their unquali fied disapproval of the proposed ne municipal court, which will also b voted upon on November 7th.

The meeting was presided over by D G. M. Stonev.

AMERICAN

Baltimore, Md.

FOR COLORED EDUCATION.

Contracts awarded by the Board of School Commissioners of Anne Arundel County provide for better education of the colored residents in the erection of a schoolhouse at Fairfield, near Brooklyn, in the upper part of the Fifth district, and for another building at Eastport, near Annapolis, in the First district. About $7,000 will be expended in the erection of the two buildings.

The contract for the Eastport school was awarded to James Stehle, the price to be $3,400. The contract for the erection of the school at Fairfield was awarded to Seward Coulbourne, the price to be $3,147.16. Work on the buildings will commence in the near future. A new school is being erected at Glenburnie to cost $12,000. At Shipleys Station a building is being erected at a cost of $10,000. An addition to the Curtis Bay school is being made at a cost of $20,000, and repairs and additions to small schools throughout the county will cost $6,000.

TIMES

Washington, D. C.

COLORED STUDENTS RECEIVE DIPLOMAS

Nearly Three Hundred Are Graduated From Four High and Vocational Schools.

Nearly three hundred diplomas were distributed last night to graduates of four colored high and vocational schools in the District during exercises held in Convention Hall.

They were the M Street High School with both business and academic courses, the Armstrong Manual Training School and the Cordova and street vocational schools.

The principal address was delivered by Dr. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education.

One hundred and eighteen students were graduated from the M street school. First honors in the four-year class were given Carter L. Marshall, second honors to Frances B. Brookes, Frederick Parker ranked third, and Robert Cook fourth.

Seventy-two students were graduated from the Armstrong school. First honors were given to Margaret E. Clark and second to Anna S. Lomack. Fifty students were given diplomas for work in the Cordoza and O street vocational schools.

Scholarships for M street students were: Williams College, Carter L. Marshall; Brown University, Lorimer D. Milton; Syracuse, Paul E. Piper; Dartmouth, M. G. Lucas; Howard University, Ruth Winifred Howard, Helen Webb, L. R. Matthews, Margaret E. Wilkinson, Ophelia Davidson, and Florence Murray.

(By Hardin Tolbert, 118 N. Broadway, Lexington, Ky.)

The Freeman 3/18/16

A hot battle is on, every candidate has his workers in the field in the educational race for the principleship of the $25,000 Booker T. Washington school in Forest Hill. The following applicants have applied: Miss James Ella Mason, teacher in the city school; Prof. James S. Hathaway, twice president of the State Normal School at Frankfort; Prof. Anderson Jones, assistant principle at the Russell high school; Prof. W. M. M. Jackson, teacher at the Reform school at Greendale; Prof. D. I. Reed, former principle of the Patterson street school; Prof. Henry Nuisance, former teacher; Prof. George E. Davis, Jr., former teacher at Bowling Green; Prof. Robert Elsey, teacher at Brick, N. C. From this list to select from it will require some pretty good guessing to pick the winner. As it stands now, each one has an equal chance to land. In later issues of this paper there will be comments relative to the one's seeking the job. Watch this column.

Sentinel

Winston-Salem, N. C.

APR 4 - 1916

COUNTY COMMENCEMENT FOR COLORED SCHOOLS

The county commencement for the colored schools of the county will be held on Friday of this week at Slater Normal and Industrial school. County Superintendent W. B. Speas states that the exercises will be held on Friday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock. Prof. N. C. Newbold, supervisor of negro rural schools of the State department of education, will be present and will deliver the address. Arrangements are being made for a complete exhibit of work done by the pupils at the various schools. This exhibit is being worked up by Dolly Patterson, director of the department of home economics and industrial training. It is stated that every one of the 24 colored schools in the county will have a section in the exhibit hall which will be opened to the public on Friday morning. The exhibit hall will be in the practice school building.

Globe Dem Oct 15/1916

NEGROES RAISE SUM TO BUILD RURAL SCHOOLS

At an educational meeting in Mt. Vernon and Chastang Sunday, over $125 in cash and subscriptions was raised to build school houses at these places. The principal speech at both places was made by Isaiah J. Whitley, principal of the Plateau Normal and Industrial Institute. He urged the race to build better homes, schools and churches. He said if the colored man would keep pace with modern civilization he must hustle; get out of the one and two room cabins; build good homes and beautify them; begin to raise all he eats and not eat all he raises; fill the woods with hogs, sheep, goats and cattle; barns and smokehouses with meat, bread and potatoes. School improvement associations were organized at each place and an active campaign has been started for the new school building another session.

SUN

Baltimore, Md.

New Colored School Dedicated.

The new public school No. 101 for colored children, at Jefferson and Caroline streets, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. Five hundred children were assembled in the yard during the exercises. Addresses were delivered by James W. Chapman and Dr. Albert T. Chambers, of the School Board; Charles J. Koch, superintendent of Public Schools, and Warner T. McGuinn. Prayer was offered by the Rev. P. C. Neal and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. A. L. Gaines.

The school has classrooms for about 700 children. It will be known as the Paul Laurence Dunbar School, in honor of the negro poet.

HERALD

LOUISVILLE KY

EXHIBIT WORKS OF MANUAL TRAINING

Students Of Central Colored High School Show Handiwork.

Hundreds of negro citizens of Louisville have been attracted to the exhibit of drawings and manual training work of students of the manual training class of the Central Colored High School at Ninth and Magazine Streets.

The classes, having more than seventy students directed by Prof. W. P. Welsh have been doing excellent work.

Specimens of woodwork include full-size buffets, book cases, pedestals, dressers, davenports, chairs, tables and other furniture. Specimens of architectural work, drawings of exteriors, landscapes and structures, are included in the exhibit. The school closes for the summer on June 13.

The Freeman 9/16/16

And the Georgia House passed a compulsory education bill providing at least four months' school attendance yearly for all children of between the ages of eight and fourteen, who have not a four years' common school education. Did you get that "all". In view of the great number of Negroes in Georgia this is quite parental. The state when educating is bestowing its best gift on its citizens. Had we lived in certain ages of the world, or in certain localities we would understand this latter.

The District appropriation bill, now in conference after passing both houses of Congress, calls for liberal amounts for the purchase of additional ground adjoining the Garrison, the Syphax, Lovejoy and Armstrong Manual Training Schools. The bill also carries an increase from $2,000 to $3,500 for the two assistant superintendents. The latter will be pleasant news for the coming successor to Assistant Superintendent R. C. Bruce.

Education—1916

Common Schools, Improvement of

THE ADVERTISER'S EDUCATIONAL SECTION.

A little less than twenty years ago, the great educational advance in Alabama began. At first, the renewed and revived educational movement was not apparently of consequence; it attracted but little attention and there were not many laborers in the field.

At the very beginning The Advertiser was in the front rank of those who strove to better educational conditions in Alabama; at every opportunity this paper held up the hands of those who were laboring for better schools and for that goal not yet attained, "a nine months school for every child in the State."

At every stage of this fight, The Advertiser has been at the elbow of the leaders, ready to do what was in its power for the betterment of the public schools of the State. We are gratified that the leaders in educational work during all that period have been willing to accord The Advertiser praise and words of appreciation for effective services rendered the cause. In that time it mattered not what the issue was, what personality was up for political preferment, or who were leading the continued advance. The Advertiser was always willing and eager to help the cause of education.

In these great movements, as new advances are made, new problems arise. The Advertiser begins today what it solemnly believes is the best work undertaken for the schools of the State by any newspaper or by any other private agency. We begin today the publication of an Educational Section which will appear twice a month. This section will alternate on Sundays with the Farm and Immigration Section and will consist of from four to twelve pages.

The Advertiser has been fortunate enough to enlist the services of Mrs. Thomas M. Owen to edit and conduct this section. This announcement means that The Advertiser has been able to secure and to contribute to the cause of an educational advance in Alabama, the capacity and energy of Mrs. Owen. It is unnecessary to allude to Mrs. Owen's remarkable and acknowledged gifts as a writer. The new duties, however, call for more than the talent of writing. They call for a devotion to the cause, for a wide acquaintance among Alabamians and a thorough knowledge of Alabama conditions, especially of educational conditions. Mrs. Owen is peculiarly qualified and equipped for the new duties which she has undertaken.

The editor and the Educational Section will work in close harmony and accord with the several very vital agencies which are now at work in Alabama. The agencies with which the editor will co-operate are the United States Bureau of Education, headed by the great Southern educator, Dr. F. P. Claxton; State Superintendent of Education, William F. Feagin, all educational institutions of the State and the educational committees of the various patriotic societies, clubs and churches

Believing in the great value of the work undertaken by the Alabama Illiteracy Commission, The Advertiser's Educational Section will foster and help in every way the plans undertaken by the commission. The section will be a clearing house for the exchange of information by the various School Improvement Associations, and this helpful work will be fostered in every way. The section will pay a due share of attention to school literary work and to every intelligent effort to foster the interests of the schools of the State.

The colleges of Alabama will be invited to send in news stories and news bulletins of their work and there will be a special Children's page in every issue.

We are persuaded that this Educational Section can be made a very helpful agency in the work of the schools of Alabama. The plans upon which it is founded have been carefully developed, and it begins as the most ambitious undertaking of an educational nature ever inaugurated by a Southern newspaper.

BLACK BELT, WHITE COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.

Advertiser

We have already called attention to the manner in which school patrons can avoid paying fees and at the same time maintain and extend the efficiency of our school system. The way to do it, and the only way, is to pass the Educational Amendment and then exercise the rights and privileges which that amendment would give. In nearly every important community in this State where school facilities are inadequate to meet the demands of the growing patronage, fees are charged. In many instances thees fees are burdensome, though just, when all is said and done, and unavoidable in any event, for we must keep the schools going. If under the proposed amendment we voted an extra tax in a school district or in the county, our pro rata cost for the schools would be less burdensome than is the present system, which makes fees necessary. Hence, the economy of the local tax amendment.

To the man in the Black Belt who may contemplate voting against the amendment for selfish reasons, we would admonish him to watch his step! Illiteracy is at a minimum among native whites in the Black Belt because up to now the counties have been drawing school money from the State Treasury on a school population basis, and spending it largely on a white school basis; the Black Belt school has prospered under the old system; the Black Belt white child has several times as much money spent on his schooling as the child in the white counties.

Rightly or wrongly, if the Educational Amendment is not adopted, a dangerous issue in the next gubernatorial campaign in Alabama will be the question of reapportionment of school funds on a white basis. If it is adopted there will be no occasion for raising such an issue, and if it were raised it could not make much headway. If it is adopted there will be no change in the basis of apportionment. The Black Belt counties can continue to administer their school funds to suit themselves, and in addition will have the right to supplement those funds at will. So, it will be better for the Black Belt to accept the amendment and the privileges it extends, and dangerous for the Black Belt to cause the defeat of the amendment.

We do not contemplate that the Black Belt will cause the defeat of the amendment; in fact the amendment is bound to carry most of the Black Belt counties, in our judgment. But we know something of the satisfaction with the present system in some of the smaller communities in the Black Belt. It is worth while to warn the Black Belt of the house of cards it can tear down by voting wrong on this progressive and enlightened measure.

What of the white counties? This amendment, by every law of reason, ought to sweep every so-called white county in Alabama. The money spent on the school children in those counties runs from about $3.50 to $7 a head as compared with three and four and five times that amount in the Black Belt counties. That's because they have so many more children who are in school, or ought to be in school. Their school terms are shorter by far than in the counties where more money is available; their teachers have more pupils under them. These counties ought to have the right to correct this situation. They ought to have the right to spend more of their own money on their schools. No county should selfishly stand in the way of a county which wants to do more for its school children than it has been able to do in the past.

Even men who on a show-down would probably be opposed to voting an extra tax, ought to vote for the amendment on account of the rights and privileges it would grant to the communities which are helpless and bound under the present system.

It is an issue of self-preservation with most Alabama counties.

It is an issue of keeping down the dangerous and unpleasant issue of reapportionment of school funds on a basis other than a school population basis.

It is an issue of readjustment of tax burdens. It is an issue of thorough-going economy and efficiency.

Above all, it is an issue of educational progress.

Are you for educational advancement in Alabama, or are you against the Educational Amendment?

The Southwestern Christian Advocate

The present Louisiana House of Representatives has passed the bill providing for compulsory school attendance by the large majority of 81 to 18. The Times-Picayune (New Orleans) observes that "a few years ago a similar measure was badly defeated and the opposition then shown gave little hope that any law of this kind would be passed for many years to come." Many of the objections urged against the law have been refuted by the favorable results of compulsory education in other states. Hence Louisiana falls in line. The Times-Picayune said further: "It is now recognized that the State must offer every child a chance to secure an education and must see that all children utilize the opportunity offered them in its schools." It has been remarked that one possible difficulty is the fact that compulsory attendance generally increases the number of students, calling for more teachers, more school buildings and accommodations. No doubt this will prove to be a great advantage to all concerned in the long run.

A Dutch catechism for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Netherland Indies has recently been issued by our Publishing House at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

If the State Teacher's Associations in the South organized among our people were to support an inspector in colored schools as does the State Teacher's Association in North Carolina we would greatly strengthen our educational work. The old north State Teacher's Association is fortunate in its inspector. No better man could be found than Prof. Charles H. Moore who is rendering very large service. He made a canvass recently of Durham County, N. C., and found the school situation for the colored people very unsatisfactory. He presented his findings to one of the local papers and the immediate result was a $1000 two room building which alone will justify his visit and the survey he made of the county.

What 1916 Assembly Did

BILLS PASSED.

The Neill primary election bill—vetoed by Governor Harris.
To establish a state highway commission.
To establish a state board of optometry examination.
To appropriate $50,000 for a new building for the Georgia Normal college at Valdosta.
Compulsory school attendance bills.
To appropriate $50,000 for a new building at the Georgia Normal and Industrial college at Milledgeville.
To appropriate $500 for the Resaca Confederate cemetery, and $1,000 for the Milledgeville Confederate cemetery.
To provide for the appointment of an umpire by any court of record in cases of fire insurance appraisal.
A constitutional amendment to place solicitors general on a salary.
To provide for the inspection of private philanthropic institutions by the state.
To appropriate $100,000 for new buildings at the state normal school at Athens.
To allow women to practice law in Georgia.
To pay ordinaries and express companies for services in recording liquor shipments under the shipping act of the prohibition laws.
To appropriate $200,000 to state sanitarium.
To appropriate $12,500 to Georgia Training School for Girls.
To appropriate $1 fund to be given ordinaries for each pension paid.
To make it a felony to steal an automobile.
To allow women to hold the office of clerk of the ordinary's court.
Yeomans school book bill.
To prorate convicts for road work, according to road mileage instead of population.
The senate military bill, with Arnold amendments.
Granting charters by secretary of state to interurban railroads.
To create state board of osteopathic examiners.
To create state board of electrical examiners.
To amend and revamp the game and fish laws.

BILLS DEFEATED.

All new county bills.
The Savannah recall bill. This bill never came up for a final vote.
Persons' law enforcement bill.
Creating five new senatorial districts.
Capitol removal bill. This measure did not come up for a vote.
W. & A. bond election bill. (Constitutional amendment for election on bonds of $10,000,000 for extension of W. & A. to the sea.)
To grant lessors of railroads the right of eminent domain.
Tax equalization law repeal bill.
Anti-trading stamp bill. This bill died in rules committee.
Effort to repeal tax equalization bill.

Education for Life

Tuskegee Student 8/19/16

Vocational Training Bill Near Enactment.—Has Already Passed Senate, and Is on Its Way Through House.—A Federal Attempt to Put an End to a Huge Economic Leak and to Increase the Earning Capacity and Wealth of the Nation

Washington, August 2.—The vocational education bill which passed the Senate the other day without debate or notice of any kind, is to be pressed upon the House in an eleventh hour attempt to secure enactment before the adjournment of Congress. It had been thought that the Senate calendar was too crowded to allow room for this bill at this time, and the plan had been to postpone the enactment of this legislation till the December session. Favorable reports on the bill were made some weeks ago by both the committees which handled it.

According to advocates of legislation of this character there is a tremendous wastage of youth in the United States. With very few exceptions it may be said that American boys and girls leave school at fourteen years of age, or earlier, and go to work. At least 2,000,000 boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen are working for wages in this country. It is pointed out that they are unskilled at that age and unfit for responsibility. Each year 1,000,000 young people are required simply to maintain the ranks of the American working population. There are 24,000,000 persons eighteen years and over in this country engaged in farming, mining, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, trade and transportation, of the 14,250,000 engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits not one per cent have had or at the present time have any chance to obtain adequate industrial training.

Would Increase Earning Capacity

"If we assume," said Representative Hughes of Georgia, chairman of the House Committee on Education and one of the authors of the bill, "that a system of vocational education pursued through years of the past would have increased the wage earning capacity of one million of our youth to the extent of ten cents a day, this would have made an increase of wages for this group of $2,500,000 a day or $750,000,000 a year with all that this would mean to the wealth and life of the nation. This is a very moderate estimate and the facts would probably show a difference between the earning power of the vocationally trained and the vocationally untrained of twenty-five cents a day. This would indicate a waste of wages through lack of training of $6,250,000 every day or $1,875,000,000 for the year. This is difficult for us to conceive and believe, but these figures are true."

Provisions of the Bill

The bill as reported to both branches of Congress and as passed by the Senate, provides:

First: National grants to be given to the States for stimulating vocational education in agriculture and in the trades and industries.

The term "agricultural education" as used in this bill, includes education for the farm home as well as for the farm itself. Homes, home economics, as far as it relates to the farm home, is included in the grant for instruction in agriculture.

Second: The grants to be given are in two forms:

(a) For the training of teachers of agricultural, trade, industrial and home economics subjects.

(b) For the paying of parts of salaries of teachers, supervisors and directors of agricultural subjects, and of teachers of trade and industrial subjects.

Third. Appropriations are to be made to a federal board for making studies and investigations which shall be of use in vocational schools. These studies cover the subjects of agriculture and home economics, trades and industries. commerce and commercial.

GOVERNOR FOR BETTER SCHOOLS

Also Urges Tuberculosis Hospital for Colored People, in His Biennial Message to the Legislature

The Afro American 8-5-16

Annapolis, Md., January 7.—Among the things urged by Governor Goldsborough in his biennial message to the Legislature yesterdy were the need for a constitutional convention, a law compelling each child to go to school at least 100 days a year, better school facilities for colored county schools and a tuberculosis hospital for colored people.

In speaking of colored schools, the Governor said:

In some parts of our State the colored schools are kept open only a few months of the year. The distribution of the colored school fund being insufficient to accomplish much here the colored population is a large proportion of the whole population, and the local taxes collected are insufficient to supplement this distribution enough to enable the School Boards of the counties to continue the school sessions sufficiently long to provide proper education.

For the general welfare of the State, it is important that these people should receive such education as will enable them to properly meet the demands of citizenship. Hence, there should be some readjustment of the distribution of the school fund to correct the present condition.

SANITARIUM NEEDED

Speaking of the problem of tuberculosis in the race, the mesage reads:

The problem came to the front in a conference which met in Annapolis in January, 1915. Subsequently, a Statewide commission was created to study and make recommendations concerning the control of tuberculosis among Negroes. A subcommittee formed by that commission had made a careful study of the problem, whose report, in part, is substantially as follows:

"It is hardly necessary to lay emphasis upon the prevalence of tuberculosis in Maryland and the economic loss its incidence details. The cost of these measures, which are directed toward the control of this infection, is equivalent to a very small part of the annual loss from untimely death and prolonged incapacity from tuberculosis. Still, from our knowledge of the disease, and more pointedly from actual experience, we are assured that such an outlay is doubly repaid the State by the restored earning capacity of the afflicted, without regard to the income derived from those spared the infection through the efficacy of antituberculosis meaure."

"Nor need we dwell upon the fertility of the Negro population in our State as a soil for maintaining and spreading tuberculosis. All statistics show that the disease is particularly prevalent among them, and since they enter in close contact with the white people of the State, they are potent channels of infection, not only for their families and neighbors, but for their employers as well. An antituberculosis campaign to be effectual must, therefore, be directed against the strong hold of the disease."

Education - 1916

Common Schools, Improvement of

LOCAL SCHOOL TAXATION.

If any argument were needed in behalf of the importance of enacting the bills by President Ogden Persons, of the state senate amending the constitution so as to bring about a universal system of local taxation for public school purposes throughout the state, it is abundantly found in the figures showing what has been done along this line in the United States as a whole and in specific sections of the country.

The principle of local taxation for public school purposes is now so well established throughout the United States that more than 75 per cent of all the money raised for school purposes in the entire country is secured by this method. A brief study of the following table will show that Georgia is not only behind the country as a whole in the matter of local school taxation, but is at the tail end of the states of the south, all of which, with perhaps the single exception of Alabama, have long since outdistanced her in this solution of the public school problem.

Here is what the table shows as to the source of all public school funds by percentages:

	For the U. S.	Northern Division.	Southern Division.	For Georgia.
Local tax..	75.74	80.92	60.71	39.46
State tax..	15.65	11.76	28.90	46.18
Other funds	8.61	7.32	10.39	14.36

This indicates that Georgia is at the tag end of the procession. It is 100 per cent behind the northern division and 50 per cent behind the other states of the south, taken in the aggregate. Proportionately speaking, Georgia is contributing more from her state treasury for public education in proportion to the amount of local taxes collected than almost any other state in the union.

What is the answer? Clearly and unmistakably it is that the counties of this state are not doing their duty in the matter of meeting the demands upon them of their own people. They are continuing to depend upon the state to their own disadvantage, for the state cannot, no matter how far it goes, supply sufficient funds to give to each child all the school facilities to which it is fairly entitled.

Moreover, until some definite action is taken to bring about local taxation for school in every county in the state, those counties which contribute nothing toward the education of their own children cannot expect or hope to have either the best of common school facilities or any high schools at all. The important results attained from local taxation have already been demonstrated by the approximately forty Georgia counties which have adopted the local tax system.

To remedy the situation in Georgia, President Persons, of the state senate, proposes two amendments to the constitution, one setting apart a special state tax of two mills to be distributed to the several county and local school systems of the state, according to school population, and the other requiring the board of education in each county to assess and collect annually for the support of public schools, not less than two nor more than five mills on the dollar of all taxable property in the county, the proceeds to be distributed equably among all of the county's public schools.

Certainly there is no county in Georgia which can reasonably object to such requirement as this—to the requirement that it shall help its own children in securing that reasonable education which it is the duty of state and community to give.

Alabama White Leader Doing Pioneer Work to Help Negro Help Himself

Constitution 5-19-12

Seale, Ala., May 18.—(Special.)—While the state of Alabama discusses ways and means of reducing her great volume of illiteracy, one energetic county superintendent of education, Colonel F. M. DeGraffenreid, of Seale, Russell county, is actually at work with plans which have been thoughtfully mapped out.

Colonel DeGraffenreid is of the new type of white leaders in the south, thoughtful, intensely loyal to his own race, but moved by the conviction that the white people owe a duty to the colored people about them, and withal zealous and energetic in advancing the interests of all the people. Since his election to the office of county superintendent of education he has been putting Russell county in the forefront of educational matters in Alabama.

Winning the People to Education.

Very recently, Colonel DeGraffenreid held a meeting in the courthouse at Seale, the county seat, which was of more than passing interest. It was remarkable in its display of method for winning the people to the cause of education.

The white trustees of all the district schools were called to Seale and a general invitation, as generally accepted, was extended to all the white citizens of the community to be present. A monster barbecue was prepared to feed all who came.

Two sessions were held—one in the morning and a second in the afternoon. During the morning session eminent white educators discussed all phases of the educational needs of the county, and experts like Professor Joseph L. Sibley, of the state department of education, and others of his type, showed clearly to the audience the value of the special forms of rural education being introduced into the public schools everywhere. The statistics of illiteracy for Russell county were shown and the people got clear ideas of the condition which obtained in their county, and they got a better notion of what their superintendent is trying to do.

When the session closed, the whole body went to a good dinner. The people got up from this meal in the best of spirits and went back to the courthouse to consider the most difficult part of the program.

Helping the Negro Help Himself.

Colonel DeGraffenreid is no dreamer. He knows conditions and tries by wise means to do this work in spite of them. He understood that there were many well-meaning white citizens in his as well as other counties who are still opposed to negro education; and yet he wanted that the people see some of the fruits of sane negro education.

Accordingly, he had a colored woman supervisor of schools assemble some of the industrial and classroom work that had been done in the colored schools of Russell county, and all this was exhibited in a special room in the courthouse. In addition to this, he had present a colored man from Tuskegee institute ready to explain the aid which would be given to communities to build colored schools by the Rosenwald fund, through the Tuskegee school. And, as the main feature, the colored editor of The Negro Farmer, also of Tuskegee institute, had been sent down to discuss the need and value of agricultural education for colored people.

Ever thoughtful, Colonel DeGraffenreid had his audience take a vote as to whether they would like to have the colored people speak to them. There was no objection, and the three—the only negroes in the building—were sent for. The rural school supervisor and the extension agent spoke first and pleased the audience immensely, but it was the editor of the farm paper, Isaac Fisher, who swept opposition before him.

Anyone can be a lawyer and quote learnedly from "the twenty-third Alabama report, your honor," and anyone can be doctor and write a "shotgun prescription" when he doesn't know what ails a patient; but when you get out to run a farm to keep from starving, God bless you, you've got to know what you are doing."

This was a new kind of negro. The audience had not dreamed that a colored man so thoroughly well-posted could possibly be so much in favor of farm work for negroes. That Colonel DeGraffenreid has been besieged by the white citizens to have this colored man go back to aid in the campaign against illiteracy is proof that the colonel knew what he was about from the start.

When Fisher concluded and his remarks had been publicly indorsed by prominent white speakers present, the colored speakers, without any suggestion, and even to the surprise of the colonel, tactfully withdrew from the room; and—**the trustees voted to support Colonel DeGraffenreid in his new program for more and better schools for all the children of Russell county, white and colored.**

FOR BETTER EDUCATION.

Answering the worn and threadbare argument that the negro stands in the way of compulsory education, William J. Lowenstein, chairman of the committee on education of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, points out that Georgia is one of only two states that have not yet enacted a compulsory law, shows that the states which have adopted a local option compulsory system have found it a failure, and says:

Constitution

Is it wise or expedient to permit thousands of white boys and girls to grow up in ignorance, lest in forcing them into school the aspirations of the negro child should be awakened? Shall the white man remain ignorant in order to encourage or compel the negro to remain ignorant? Anyone who opposes compulsory attendance from a fear of putting the negro into school must be ill informed as to the actual situation. **The negro child needs no compulsory law to put him into school. He is already there wherever and whenever possible.**

Chairman Lowenstein is right, and, moreover, there is the further consideration that whatever the white man does for the negro in the matters of sanitation and education he does for himself.

In his statement of the general needs of the schools of Atlanta and the state, Chairman Lowenstein takes practically the same position as has The Constitution in urging upon the general assembly the enactment of an effective compulsory education law or none at all. There is no hope nor efficiency in a makeshift such as local option compulsion, or anything else short of an absolute requirement that all children between certain ages shall be required to attend school for a certain period every twelve months.

While the chamber of commerce committee, under Mr. Lowenstein's chairmanship, is devoting itself particularly to the upbuilding and development of Atlanta's schools, it is at the same time interested in the elimination of illiteracy throughout the state. It is, therefore, dealing with general principles of wide application, as well as with those which concern local conditions.

If Atlanta, with all of its educational facilities, needs and is ready for real compulsory education, certainly there is reason to believe the state throughout its length and breadth would be benefited by such a requirement.

The experience of forty-six other states which have tried it should remove all doubt upon the subject.

FIGURES ON COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN S. C.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 24.—Figures are soon to be announced by the State department of education as to the progress of compulsory education in South Carolina. During the year many districts have adopted the system, and the number of white children in the schools is increasing each year.

LONGER TERM FOR COLORED SCHOOLS

Inspector Visits and Then Makes Report on Mecklenburg County.

Charlotte Daily Observer

AS TO THE TEACHERS

1-29-16

One-Half Should Be Attending School Instead of trying to Teach Others Is the Finding.

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That one-half of the colored teachers of Mecklenburg County should be attending school instead of teaching, being sadly in need of instruction themselves and that Mecklenburg should have a five or a six months term for the colored schools instead of the four months term now available are two of the findings of C H. Moore, inspector of rural school extension department of the North Carolina Colored Teachers Association, who recently spent a week in the county visiting the various colored schools. A thrust is also given the colored school facilities of the city of Charlotte, the old Myers street building being scored. Generally speaking, the colored schools of the county are found to be advancing whereas the schools of the city, the inspector reports, were apparently "standing still or going backward."

The report in full is herewith given:

THE TEACHERS.

"There are 57 colored schools in Mecklenburg County, more than in any other county, perhaps, in the State. Within the past five years there has been going on more or less progress in replacing old buildings with new ones or overhauling and repairing or adding unto fairly good structures until now, most of the buildings make somewhat of a respectable appearance.

"There are about 60 teachers in the county, a little less than one-half of this number are fairly good teachers. A few are above the average of the ordinary rural school teacher. But the other half stand sadly in need of being taught themselves, instead of trying to teach. Yet even along this line, so I am informed, the efficiency of the teaching corps has perceptibly increased during the last three years under the supervision of the county industrial supervisor.

THE PUPILS.

"As to the pupils: In some of the schools we visited, I found boys 10 and 12 years old still in the first grade, who had been going to school four or five years. These instances may be the exception, but how the average boy can make much progress in a four month's school, forgetting during the following eight months more than he has been able to learn during the previous four, is enough to puzzle the wisdom of a Solomon.

"This is the only county of the 20 I have visited, since beginning this work in September, where there is less than a five months and sometimes six months school term, and that too without the aid of a special school tax, as obtains in many districts in nearly every county in the State.

"We must confess that we were very much surprised to learn that Mecklenburg County, one of the wealthiest and most prosperous in the State, is unable to afford, as a rule, only four months' schooling in the year for the children of both races in the rural districts.

"I find that Superintendent Matthews appears to be interested in the progress of the colored schools under him; and notwithstanding his hands are full, so to speak, he occasionally finds time to visit some of the colored schools and attend the monthly teachers' meeting, to counsel and advise with his colored teachers. This sympathetic and co-operative spirit is very much appreciated by them.

"While my work is principally confined to the rural schools, if I have time I sometimes visit and inspect the work of the graded schools in town or city. Therefore, on Friday I went to visit the colored graded school on Myers street where I found about 1,500 school children.

AS TO THE CITY.

"While the county during the past few years, as I have previously noted, has been making progress in its school equipment, such as new buildings, etc, in which to have its colored children taught, the city of Charlotte seems to be standing still or going backward in this respect.

"The present building, so I am told, has been added to or repaired so often that it would baffle the memory of the oldest inhabitant to point out the original part of the old unsightly structure.

"Charlotte justly prides itself upon its splendid up-to-date school buildings in which to prepare the white children for useful careers in life. It truly cannot, however, feel any pride in the one for the training of its colored children.

"I am told that some of the colored citizens, whenever they have friends to come from abroad and express a wish to see the schools of the city, they take them around to see the magnificent school buildings for the children of members of the other race, but carefully avoid showing the one for their own children, as they are ashamed of it.

"Far be it from us to presume to dictate to the local school authority in this matter; for not being a resident of the city we may not be acquainted with the true situation. But it does seem to us nothing more than fair and reasonable that where a race pays taxes on over half a million dollars ($500,265) worth of real and personal property, not to mention the bulk o fthe fines which are unfortunately paid into the city treasury as a result of that race's criminality, they are entitled to a more respectable school building than the one to which they are now obliged to send their children."

REFORMS ARE URGED IN STATE'S SCHOOLS

Compulsory Education, Illiteracy Commission, Free Text Books and Other Measures Urged by Educators.

Constitution
4-23-16

Macon, Ga., April 22.—(Special.)—The Georgia Educational association, at its closing session today, adopted a number of resolutions dealing with educational problems of the state, elected officers for the ensuing year and made plans for a great association of teachers.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

That the legislature create a state illiteracy commission.

That the legislature authorize and instruct the state superintendent of education to arrange and codify the school laws of the state.

A resolution indorsing the suggestion of the state superintendent of education to call together during the year 1917 the several educational associations, civic associations and other uplifting organizations of the state for a week's convention to discuss the state's needs and possibilities.

A resolution condemning the present method of electing county school superintendents and recommending that all laws requiring that they be residents of the county in which they serve be annulled.

That members of the boards of education be elected by the people.

That some effective laws concerning compulsory school attendance be enacted by the legislature and that if it is necessary to make such legislation effective that the state provide, through organizations, for children not able to buy books, or if needed be, for all its children, free, but good and suitable books to be bought in open market from the fairest bidder.

That the state should provide a reasonable revenue for its schools by assigning by constitutional provision a definite portion of its income, replacing the present method of disbursing public moneys among the counties for school purposes on the basis of school population by some equitable system which will stimulate greater educational activity in all counties.

That the state has gone far enough in the matter of legislative appropriations for common schools, and that each county be required to supplement what it receives from the state with local taxes.

That a state constitutional convention be called to modernize and properly adjust the policy and activities of the state government to the needs of the present day, removing the restrictions in the constitution in the use of school funds.

A resolution favoring universal physical training in the public schools, but opposing compulsory military training.

A resolution condemning the text book bill now before the legislature as unwise in that it is contemplated to do violence to the best interests of the children of the state.

The following officers were elected by the association for the ensuing year: R. E. Brooks, Albany, president; Walter P. Thomas, West Point, first vice president; Miss Celeste Parrish state supervisor, second vice president; H. B. Carreker, Commerce, treasurer. The board of directors is composed of E. T. Holmes, of Gordon institute; J. A. Duncan, of Thomaston, and Miss Mary Postell, of Atlanta. The legislative committee is composed of J. M. Pound, chairman; T. J. Woofter, J. H. Walker, M. D. McDowell and F. E. Land.

Talks were made today by W. T. Anderson and Senator Ogden Persons on local taxation for schools.

STATE
COLUMBIA, S. C.
OCT 9 - 1916

Extend Compulsory School Attendance

That the progressive legislation and administrative acts of the last two years in recognition of labor, especially of the cotton mill labor, received slight recognition from the cotton mill voters in the recent primaries should not and will not affect the incoming administration. The board of conciliation and the office of supervisor of mill schools, for example, were not established with the object of getting votes, however strange it be that the markedly favorable disposition of the Manning administration towards the textile workers did not apparently increase its popularity among them except in Greenville, Spartanburg and two or three other counties, to a small extent.

Of the white voters of South Carolina about one half are wage-earners or tenant farmers and that important truth must be constantly reckoned with in the future. That the present administration is the first to give it full recognition and to address itself to the task of dealing with it is beyond question. There should be no relaxation in the endeavors to improve the condition of the workers. While the General Assembly will at its next session scarcely enter upon a programme so important as that carried through in 1915 and 1916, it should devote itself to strengthening the weak places in the reform and progressive measures that have been enacted.

The man without property more than any other needs, as a weapon with which to protect himself, an education. Poverty is a hardship and handicap serious enough, but the man who is poor and at the same time illiterate has little chance in this age. That is why every labor party in this republic and in all countries includes compulsory school attendance in its programme. If one would have proof of the helplessness of ignorant labor, one has but to study its condition in Mexico and South American countries.

For a long time compulsory school attendance was opposed on the ground that it would force education upon the negroes. That was the Bleaseite argument against it. It has been dropped. The Bleaseite faction has by its silence in the recent campaign accepted and indorsed this conspicuous reform achievement of the Manning administration. Only one Bleaseite candidate for an important office raised his voice against it and he was overwhelmingly defeated.

The General Assembly, adhering to the policy of extending the reforms of the last two years, should amend the compulsory school law so that the territory of the State would rapidly come under its provisions. White illiteracy is more common in the counties where the negro population is small than in those where the negroes are in large majority. In other words, the percentage of white illiteracy is largest in such white counties as Pickens, Horry, Greenville, Anderson, Spartanburg, Oconee and Cherokee. If the supremacy of the white race in government is to be maintained it must rest on a trained and superior intelligence. Manifestly, therefore, it is necessary that illiteracy be stamped out in the parts of the State where the phite people are in largest numbers. In the lower counties where the blacks predominate the expenditures for white education are far greater for each child than in those of the counties of preponderant white population.

MUSIC BE TAUGHT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

DOUBLE SESSIONS PROVIDE FOR 511 MORE CHILDREN

Total Enrollment of Negro Children In School 3,816

The Savannah Tribune 10/21/16

At a meeting of all the Negro teachers of the city Thursday, held at the Cuyler Street school. Supt. Gibson gave out the welcome information that music would again be taught in the public schools. It has been a little over seventeen years since this valuable department in the local schools was discontinued and its resumption in the regular curriculum will be a source of much gratification. Miss Allison who has charge of this department and who was present at the meeting Thursday, will also have direct supervision of the music in the Negro schools. Both Miss Allison and Supt. Gibson emphasized the necessity of teaching music to children and the former explained how best it can be presented to them. The Principals of the four schools also addressed the teachers on the subject.

The double sessions in several of the grades were instituted Monday and by means of this innovation in the system over five hundred additional children have been provided for, the exact number being 511. The total number of Negro children enrolled at the close of school yesterday was 3,816, the enrollment of the various schools being Cuyler, 1,243; East Broad, 1,024; West Broad 935 and Maple 614.

Education - 1916.

Common Schools, Improvement of

News

WACO, TEXAS

Contract for Negro School Is Awarded

Contractor Geo. D. Pluto was awarded the contract for erecting the new school for negro children in East Waco. Bids were opened Saturday and it was found the man receiving the contract was the lowest bidder. The price agreed on was $1150.

The new building is to be a two-room school. To date an old residence has been used for a schoc building. The location for the new schol is between the Dallas and Corsicana pads.

TIMES

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

13 1916

Negro Rural Schools Exhibit.

Colored schools of such rural communities as Tyner, Turkey Foot, Harrison, Shepherd and Mayble's Pond united in a public exhibition of the work of the domestic science and manual training departments of those institutions at Shepherd yesterday. The occasion was one of great interest among negroes, many of whom were present. Also present were County Supt. J. L. Hair, Probation Officer C B. Russell and Mrs. S. H. Swafford. Supt. Hair delivered an address. The exhibits were of an exceedingly high order, indicating the thoroughness with which the pupils are taught.

Knoxville, Tenn.

Knoxville, Tenn.

SEP 1 7 1916

COLORED EDUCATIONAL RALLY AT LYON'S VIEW

An educational rally was held by Knox county colored schools Friday at the Lyon's View school. Colored pupils were granted a holiday for the occasion. A large number were present. Addresses were made by a number of prominent speakers, including Supt. M. W. Wilson, Rev. J. L. Black, J. A. Huff, Dr. W. W. Crawford and W. J. Hale.

Bulletin

Providence, R. I.

DEC 1 1916

The Right Kind of Education

(From the Charleston News and Courier)

Charlotte has added a domestic science department to the colored graded school in that city and the Charlotte Observer reports that it "is giving promise of establishing itself as a great community aid in the annual turning out of a supply of good cooks." The plan is one which ought to be followed throughout the South. The colored industrial school in Charleston, maintained as a part of the public school system, is an extension of the plan to which we look to see Charlotte come now that it has made a beginning on these lines.

News

Wilmington, Del.

NOV 3 1916

COLORED SCHOOLS AND WHAT THEY DO

Miss Kruse Tells of Education of Boys and Girls of Her Race.

The first of a series of "Afternoons With Our Public Schools," in charge of the education committee of the New Century Club, was observed on Wednesday of last week when Miss Edwina B. Kruse, principal of the Howard School, through concrete illustration and example, made very evident the valuable nature of the work done by the public schools for the colored boys and girls of Wilmington. Miss de Vou, chairman of the education committee, presided and introduced the speaker.

Calling a little six-year-old boy to the platform, Miss Kruse said: "From this age to the time they are young men and women we have the boys and girls under our care and equip them with a fairly good education, either to become wage earners or prepared to enter college.

On a table in the hall and at the rear of the parlors was an exhibit of handiwork by the pupils of the Howard school, including garments made by the girls, cake and candy, drawings, paintings and specimens of manual training, marvels of patient and accurate work. One tea tray shown was made and joined by a girl. Notable among the furniture was a handsome mahogany buffet, looking as though fresh from an up to date furniture store; an oak writing desk, rocking chair, dress rack, taborets trays, candles, etc.

George Whitten is in charge of the manual training work and Miss Helen W. Anderson of sewing. Instruction in this begins with hand work on tea towels, aprons, etc., in the third primary grade, continuing through the fifth grade with pupils from seven to nine years of age. With the sixth grade begins the sewing machine work on shirts, nightgowns, etc. In the first high school year, corset covers, daintily and carefully made; in the second year a one piece dress; third and fourth years, tailored skirts in wash goods; in the normal class for training teachers, tailored woolen skirts.

A small model is used in teaching the various stitches and different kinds of seams employed on each garment, and Butterick's patterns are used in cutting.

An enjoyable feature of the afternoon was the singing of several melodies and folk songs by the Howard Glee Club, with solos by Wilbur Fisher, who left the same night for Boston, where his naturally fine voice, hitherto untrained, is to be cultivated. A statement greeted with applause was that the son of Immanuel Murray, janitor of the New Century building, is now a practicing physician in this city.

At the close of the afternoon's talk came a pleasant surprise, when Miss Kruse, on behalf of the senior and A classes of the Howard High School, presented to the chairman of the meeting the large chocolate and lemon layer cakes with two boxes of creamed dates and walnuts, stuffed dates, and raisin creams, all made by the deft fingers of the youthful chefs.

A knife was procured from Murray and all present were invited to partake of the candy and cake. Miss Kruse, who was alluded to by one of those present as a pioneer educator in Wilmington, was given a rising vote of thanks at the close of her paper, which was as follows:

Wilmington has been just and fair to the colored children, in that it has given us all needed teachers, supplies, supervision, etc., that are given to the white schools. We are graded just as are the other schools. When Miss Devine, the assistant, comes into any one of the colored schools, she expects to see the same work or better, than she sees in any other school where the children are white; she knows no difference; she thinks no difference; the children must be up to the grade.

Our Superintendent, Professor Scott, very often in his plans, forgets that we are almost a separte system in this city. The Board of Education has given us freely, as they give to other schools of the city.

There are five schools set apart for the education of our children, 16, 18, 21, 29 and 22. Sixteen is what is known as "Howard High School," and that school and School 29 are in charge of one principal. At School 29 we have the first five years in school and when the children reach the sixth year they are transferred to Howard. At Howard you will find the entire school system: beginning with the kindergarten, followed by all the years in school, primary, grammar, high school and normal. There we have domestic science, domestic art, wood work and art. Music is taught as a separte subject.

Nine out of the eleven teachers at School No. 29 are graduates of Howard High Schol. Ten out of the twenty-three teachers at Howard High School are graduates of the school. The two at No. 18, two at 22 and six at 21 are graduates of Howard. This makes in all 32 of our colored teachers graduates of Howard High School. The young people benefited by the public schools of Wilmington I shall divide into three classes, viz: those who have gone to college, those who have graduated as teachers, and third, but quite a large class, who left school because of force of circumstances, when they reached the higher grammar grades or the first year in the high school.

You must remember that the only available sources of uplift for these children are these same public schools and the churches. The trades and arts are closed to them; the labor unions are closed to them; they are forced by circumstan the professions or into domes vice. The public schools make them better fitted for domestic service than they otherwise would be. Recently, a well-known member of the Century Club and a good friend of mine called me up and asked me to send her one of our boys. She said that o a boy of experience she would pay twenty-five dollars a month and he would have a room and his board with her. I wanted to serve her, for many kindnesses to me and I sent for a young man who is a graduate of Howard High School, and who has always expressed a desire to be a cook, the kind that rises to the dignity of "chef." He came that evening and when I told him what I wanted, he said: "I get forty dollars a month now, and my room and board." I sent for another of our boys and learned that he is making forty-eight dollars a months. These are genuine cases and if it is desired, I will give privately, the names an addresses where these young men work.

In forty years the attendance of the colored children has increased four hundred per cent. When I came here, the present Howard School was a two-story building with six rooms, a bare upper room, with two class rooms, and the same rooms on the first floor. There were at that time about one hundred children and three teachers. The principal was a white woman, assisted by myself and one other colored teacher. The white principal married, one colored assistant died, and I alone remain to tell the tale. The children who came to school at that time were not at all like the children who come there today. Then boys, and girls too, for that mater, came in bare feet, if they wished to, boys wore no collars or neck ties, and when school was dismissed there was very likely to be a rough and tumble fight just outside the gate, and the principal who was, by the way, quite a courageous woman, would, with a long stick go outside and disperse the belligerents. But even out of this pile of humanity came forth a gifted boy, of whom I will speak later. At first, we graded this school, then we graduated boys and girls from the highest grammar grade as is done now in New York and Washington.

Our first class consisted of three young women. Two of the three continued their studies at the Institute for Colored Youth, which was then in Philadelphia. This institution sent out more brilliant men and women of our race than any other school in this country. Men and women whose names have gone down into history graduated from this splendid school, which was founded by the Society of Friends. From this institution came many of the first teachers who taught in Howard School. One of these was a most faithful worker in our school and helped to make it the successful institution is has become. To this school went two of these first graduates. All three of them taught for quite a number of years in this city. One became a successful principal of a school in the western part of the city, but resigned to accept a position in the Colored High School of Baltimore, where she is now teaching. One of the other girls taught a long time, then married and with her husband went into the undertaking business. The third girl also married but is a leader of our race in this city; she is a power in her church, she is a worker in the Layton Home and the Edgewood Sanitorium. She is a leading member in our National Association for the Promotion of Colored People. She has great power of initiative and organization and could do no more work in this community of she were ten women, instead of one. And this is the record of our first class. In a later class we graduated the boy mentioned before from the Brown Preparatory School in Philadelphia where he acted as janitor and in the summers he worked at summer resorts. In two years he took the examination and entered the University of Pennsylvania, the first colored boy to enter college from Wilmington. He finished his course in four years and decided to take a fifth year and specialize in chemistry. At the end of that year he graduated with the degree of P. C. In the fall of that year Dr. Smith, who was the head of the Department of Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, and is now head of the university, was called by a firm in Philadelphia, asking him to recommend a young man who could become experimental chemist for them. He told them he had the very man they sought, but later on in the day Dr. Smith called the firm up and said: "I forgot one thing about that young man I recommend-

ed this morning. He is colored." "Oh, that makes no difference," said Mr. Silon, "if he is the man we want," and our Wilmington colored boy became the experimental chemist for Morris and Silon of Philadelphia. He made a number of discovereies for the firm, among them, the way of tanning leather by means of electricity and the reducing of lead from the ore by the same method. The young man worked long to get the lead in large quantities, but finally accomplished it and the firm sent him to Niagara Falls to oversee the erecting of works there.

If you will notice the next time you visit the falls, you will see a sign, and printed on it in large letters: "Lead Reduction Works." You will know that these works are the result of Wilmington boy's brains and that Wilmington boy a colored boy. (Applause.)

We no longer send our boys and girls to a preparatory school when we want them to go to college or they wish to go. We are on the accredited list of high schools, and all the leading colleges accept our graduates on certificate. Cornell University, Columbia University, the University of Pennsylvania, Simmons College, Oberlin College, Lincoln University, Howard University and others have accepted our certificate and graduated our students. We had a boy who graduated from Howard School in 1912 and from Cornell University in June, 1916 just four years after he left us. A second boy is graduate of Cornell.

One of our girls finished at Columbia University at the Teachers' Training College there and now has charge of the Domestic Art work in a large school in Oklahoma. We have three of our boys practicing physicians in this state, one in this city. We have a lawyer in Chicago, one in Philadelphia. We had one boy who studied Forestry after he left us and was assistant forester in the State of Pennsylvania for a number of years and is now in business for himself, with offices in West Chester, Pa. He has charge of many large estates in Pennsylvania. We have forty-four teaching, forty of our girls have married and have comfortable homes.

Three of our boys are holding positions as clerk in the Philadelphia Post Office. We have at this time one colored letter carrier in Wilmington, and one colored member of City Council.

There are now six of our boys in College. One of our girls who took two years at Pratt Institute after graduating at Howard High School, is now a teacher in the public schools of New York, receiving a salary of $1800 a year. She is married and her husband is in business for himself, and succeeding in his work. They have accumulated quite a deal of property, and I can assure you, their success in life is due to the Public Schools for Colored Children, in Wilmington.

Our instructor in Manuel Training went to Drexel Institute and took a three years' course after his graduation here, and is now receiving $1000 a year and doing splendid work.

A few years ago, one of our graduates entered the College of the City of New York, and at the end of the

(Continued on Page Nine.)

Dallas, Texas
JUN 25 1916

South Striving to Improve Schools.

Southern States are making earnest efforts to improve their schools, according to a section of the annual report of the General Education Board issued recently.

The greatest progress has been made in high schools, many new ones being opened, and standards generally are raised in those already founded. There is considerable improvement in the negro schools also, it is asserted.

The report says:

"Despite differences in local conditions, necessitating more or less variety of effort in different States, the Southern States are consciously working toward a single goal—an adequately organized, financed, administered, supervised and manned State system of education.

"The negro rural schools of the South are showing perceptible improvement; State and county superintendents are taking increased interest in their development; the negroes themselves display commendable and growing concern; finally, the industrial teachers provided by the Jeanes fund and the agents supported by this board are adapting the education of the negro to his real needs."

NEW HIGH SCHOOL

The Chicago Defender

Knoxville, Tenn., March 24.—The new high school building for Race girls and boys, costing approximately $40,000, is expected to be completed and ready for occupation within the next two weeks. Interior work is now being done on the building. The building appears most attractive. It is well located at the corner of Prichard street and Payne avenue, just east of the city water works station, from which a view of the surrounding country may be had. The structure is really annexed to the old Green school building. The city commissioners authorized on June 16, 1915, the erection of the new high school building; a special tax for this purpose was levied on all taxpayers. Dirt was broken on the site on Thursday, Sept. 9. A celebration, attended by a throng estimated at 2,000 was held on Sept. 23. A new high school has been considered long needed.

LOUISVILLE KY.
JUN 11 1916

Negro School Progress.

Rapid strides are being made in the negro public schools of Lexington, was declared by Prof. G. E. Fouse, principal of the Colored High School, at the commencement exercises of the High School last night. One of the features of the school is the remarkable progress made by many of the pupils in music and the exhibition given by the Glee Club, as well as by soloists and instrumental performers was striking.

The pupils' bank, which was inaugurated a short while ago, was shown to be in a flourishing condition, and that they may not lose sight of their endeavors along these lines, the system will be continued during the vacation, every Monday being "banking day."

Dean S. B. Moore, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., delivered the address to the graduating class of sixteen members.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION ADOPTED BY LOUISIANA

Constitution

Baton Rouge, La., June 20.—The Louisiana senate today finally passed a bill which would make school attendance compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 14 years. The bill already passed the house and now goes to the governor for signature before becoming a law.

POST
LOUISVILLE KY.
MAY 16 1916

NEW COLORED SCHOOL.

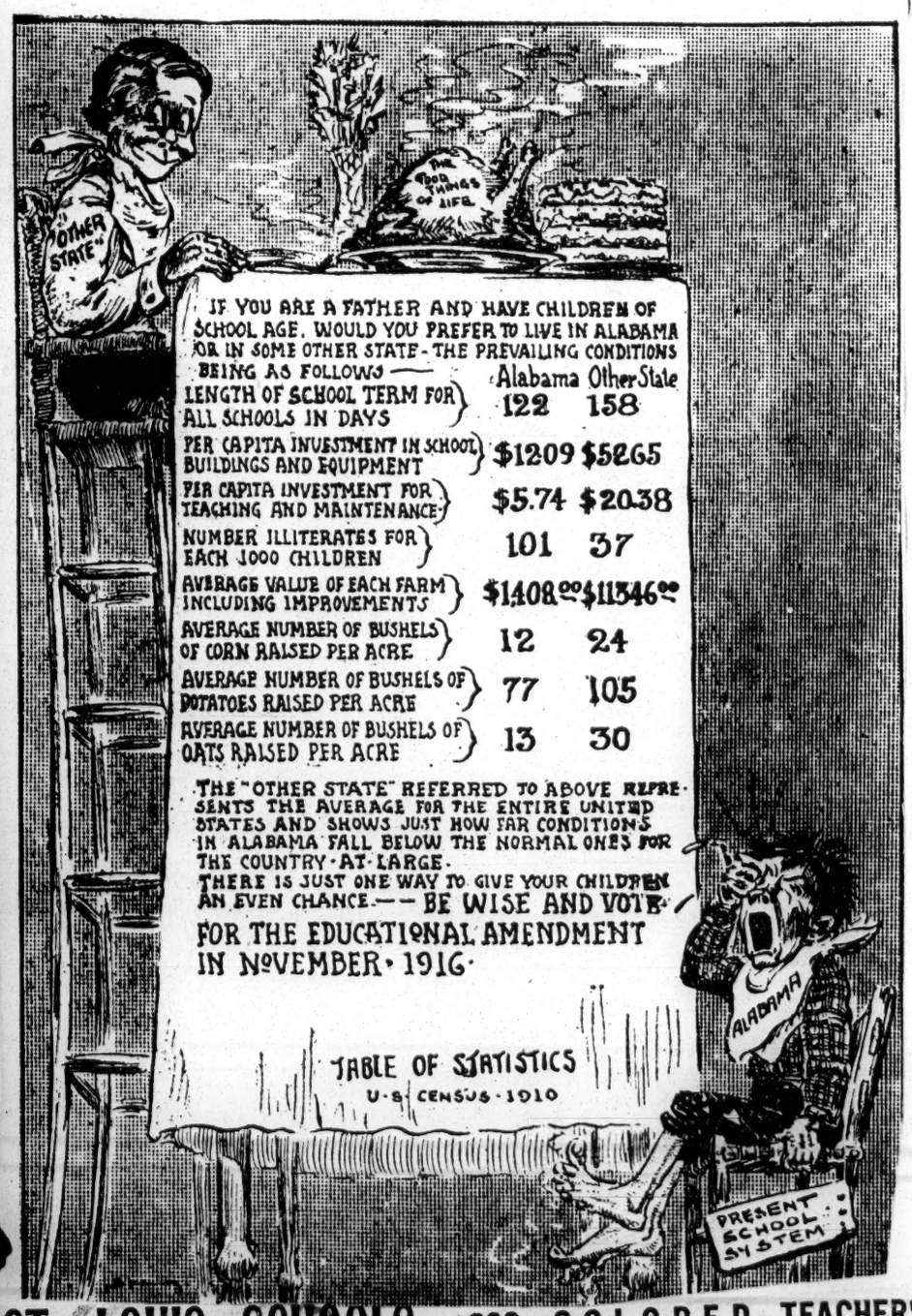
Evening Post's Special Service.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., May 16.—The school trustees, the white and colored boards holding a joint session, have let a contract to the Forbes Manufacturing Company, of this city, for the building of the handsome and commodious new colored school building here. The contract price was $17,372.

Education—1916

Improvement of

Table of Statistics Tells Startlingly Pitiful Story



ST. LOUIS SCHOOLS A POTENT INFLUENCE

Colored and White Schools Are Given Equal Consideration.

200 COLORED TEACHERS

New York Age 12-14-16

Receive An Annual Salary of Nearly $250,000—Sumner High School Building Built at a Cost of Quarter of a Million Dollars—Delany School, Recently Constructed One of the Finest School Buildings in the City.

(BY JAMES L. USHER.)

Among the influences that tend to make St. Louis a most desirable home city for colored people none are more potent than those emanating from the public schools.

It is generally known that the St. Louis schools as a whole rank among the best in the country—a reputation which the city has enjoyed for years and to which a recent survey, conducted by well known experts, showed that it is most justly entitled. But the fact that the schools for colored children, for they have separate schools in St. Louis, are conducted on the same high plane in every particular as those for the white children is not so well known.

The Board of Education and the Superintendent ot Instruction in St. Louis in the discharge of their duties in providing not only the necessary but the best and most modern educational facilities and opportunities for the children of the city make absolutely no difference in the character of building, equipment and teachers and their remuneration because of color. All are treated alike. It may be truthfully said of the school officials that their endeavor is to give to all of the children of the city the best that money can procure and experience can suggest.

Nine Elementary Schools.

There are nine elementary schools for colored children. Seven of them are in first class buildings—some recently built, some recently reconstructed. Two are not so well housed, being located in portable buildings because of sudden changes in population in certain districts. But in a recent report, the Superintendent has recommended that these portables be supplanted in one locality by a fourteen-room building, costing $125,000. In the other, by an eight-room building costing $75,000.

The recently built Delany School is the equal in beauty, construction and equipment of any school in the city. In fact, the elementary school buildings for colored children differ in no wise except in size in some instances, from the buildings erected for the white children. And here it may be noted that not a city in the country surpasses St. Louis so far as elementary school buildings go.

The fact that the colored population is widely scattered and in some districts is fluctuating makes it rather difficult for the Board of Education to locate the buildings so that they may be easily accessible to all; consequently car fare is furnished to those pupils who live over a mile from the elementary schools.

For colored students but one High School is necessary and that, the Sumner High, is as fine a structure and as well equipped as the most exacting could desire.. The building alone cost more than a quarter of a million dollars and everything in it corresponds in quality and completeness with the structure itself.

The teachers in the elementary schools are graduates of the Sumner Normal School. The principals of the schools and the teachers in the high and normal school are graduates from various colleges. These teachers numbering approximately two hundred and receiving nearly $250,000 annually are a very potent force for good in the social, economic and educational life of their people in this city.

Sumner Graduates Ambitious.

That the schools are inculcating and fostering the proper desire for higher education is shown very clearly by the fact that every year graduates from the Sumner High leave St. Louis to enter colleges and universities in different parts of this country. This year Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas, Howard and Perdue Universities and schools at Boston and Holyoke and other places number in their enrollment colored students who have come from St. Louis.

Graduates of the St. Louis schools are doing well in their home city and in other places where they have located. And the future promises still brighter things.

With a Board of Education and a Superintendent insisting upon the same standard for all and extending the same privileges, opportunities and consideration to all, with housing and equipment unsurpassed anywhere, with a course of study fashioned and approved by leaders in the world of pedagogical thought, with free books, paper, etc., the colored citizens of St. Louis are indeed fortunate in the possession of exceptional educational advantages and opportunities. Advantages and opportunities which fortunately the great majority of them are endeavoring to make the best of and which will in the near future cause St. Louis to be recognized as being in the first rank among the great cities so far as the thrift, intelligence and success of its colored population are concerned.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Mr. Usher is principal of the Dessalines School, St. Louis.

COMPULSORY BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

House Passes Compulsory Attendance Measure—Burwell and Andrews Have Lively Tilt on Floor of the House.

Constitution 12/9/16

After voting to postpone until August 9 further consideration of the Senator Lawrence judiciary bill, which was resumed as unfinished business, the house yesterday morning buckled down to solid work and passed a compulsory school attendance bill with most commendable alacrity.

Apparent upon the floor from the opening of the house until its close was a general disposition to actually do things, the lack of which hitherto has thus far given the present session its sole claim to noteworthiness. And the house did things yesterday—if nothing more, it, in passing the school bill, took a long stride in the direction of progress, and of lifting Georgia from its present low plane as regards general public literacy. If the bill passed yesterday becomes law, the only remaining state in the union not compelling school attendance will be Mississippi.

Before the order under which debate upon the judiciary bill was resumed, Speaker Burwell surrendered the gavel to Blackburn of Fulton, and took the floor to ask that three bills sponsored by him be assigned to special and continuing order for Wednesday, August 2. These bills are, first, one providing for the election of county school superintendents and commissioners of education; second, a bill providing for a constitutional amendment whereby the supreme court would be authorized to nominate judges for appointment by the governor, and, third, his bill providing for the sale of the W. & A. railroad by the Western and Atlantic railroad commission in the event that it cannot be re-leased advantageously.

Object to W. & A. Bill.

Unanimous consent was given for the assignments of the first two measures, as per Burwell's request, but the W. & A. proposal met with vigorous objection, and provoked what for a few minutes proved quite a merry tilt between the speaker, as "the gentleman from Hancock," and Andrews of Fulton.

Andrews wanted the W. & A. bill referred back to the Western and Atlantic committee, because, he said, when it was considered and recommended for enactment only eight of the 21 members of the committee were present. He wanted it reconsidered, and every member of the committee notified to be present, declaring that on the previous occasion only a very few of the committeemen knew that the bill was to be brought up, hence the great number of absentees.

"The bill was recommended by the committee," he declared, "in a manner that made of it a fluke."

Burwell resented this, reading in something contained in Andrews' remarks an insinuation that he (Burwell) was trying to "put something over" on the house and the people of Georgia. He replied with a show of heat that such positively was not the case—that his only interest in the matter had to do with the welfare and best interests of the state, and the expedition of legislation. He declared that in no manner or degree had his support for the bill, or the measure itself, to do with politics.

Rich Is Peacemaker.

While tension was at its pinnacle, Rich of Miller, arose to a point of "personal information," and blandly asked Speaker Blackburn to interpret for the benefit of any members of the house who might be clouded, just the meaning of "a fluke."

Everybody laughed, and this gave Andrews a golden opportunity to deny any intent to cast aspersions or insinuations upon Mr. Burwell's motives, and

explain that his sole purpose, also, was in the interest of Georgia's welfare and fair and open and intelligent legislation.

With the aid of Rich's oil the troubled waters had become stilled again, Burwell and Andrews understood each other, and a vote was taken on the speaker's motion to assign the bill. The motion was lost.

When "unfinished business" was reached yesterday morning, Davidson, of Putnam, started to resume his speech on the Lawrence bill, where he was compelled to leave off through interruption by a motion to adjourn the day before. But he only got so far as to say, "Gentlemen, as I was about to say yesterday—" when Knight of Berrien, moved to postpone further consideration of the matter until August 9, and to limit debate upon the bill to one hour. Then another little storm broke. Everybody wanted to be heard upon some counter proposition, and half a dozen were, while Davidson waited and time after time yielded the floor.

The outcome of it was the carrying of a motion for postponement to August 9, when debate will be resumed, with Davidson still in possession of the floor. In the meantime 300 copies of the bill are to be printed for the enlightenment of members. Debate will be limited to one hour.

Compulsory Education.

This over with, the house took up compulsory school attendance bills. The original bill and six substitutes were pending, and before the debate was concluded sixteen amendments had been introduced.

Hutcheson, of Turner, made the first speech in favor of such legislation, in behalf of the bill of which he, Nunn of Houston, Steele of DeKalb, Craroll of Catoosa, Pickren of Charlton, Elders of Tattnall and Key of Jasper are joint authors. In behalf of such legislation, Dorris, of Crisp, made a lengthy speech, after which, at 11:20 o'clock, Wohlwender moved to limit speeches on the bills to fifteen minutes. The motion, amended to limit speeches to ten minutes each to begin voting at 12:30 and for the house to remain in session until all of the bills and amendments should be disposed of, was carried.

Ten-minute speeches for the legislation wer emade by Elders of Tattnall, Olive of Richmond, Blackburn of Fulton who spoke for the Redwine substitute, which was finally passed; Nunn of Houston, Meadows of Wayne, Davis of Laurens and Culpepper.

There was no argument against the proposed legislation, although Walker, of Ben Hill, and Rich, of Miller, spoke vigorously to that purpose. Rich, when he finished speaking, asked leave to retire from the hall, with the understanding that he be recorded as voting "aye" on an amendment offered by himself, to all of the bills making whichever one should be passed inoperative in any county until after two successive grand juries should recommend it, and if such amendment were defeated, he wanted to be recorded as voting "no" on each and every bill and remaining amendment. He then retired.

Doubts Ability to Enforce.

Walker declared himself in favor of education, all right, but said no compulsory education law, such as any of the pending bills proposed, could be enforced. He spoke chiefly against the Hutcheson-Nunn bill which, however, he said he had never read nor heard read.

"But," he said, "I am against any bill that would punish a man by sending him to the chaingang for not sending his children to school. However, if I thought the law could be enforced I would not say a word against it."

Rich said he has six children, loves them and sends them to school.

"But," he declared, "I don't want any law which would send me to the chaingang if I did not give them an education."

He closed by moving to table all pending compulsory school attendance bills and amendments. He and Walker voted "aye."

Argument for the various bills was pretty much all alike, since while the bills differed in a few particulars, in essentials they were practically the same and all had but one purpose under contemplation. The Redwine bill, as it was passed, embodies what the house thoughtfully seemed to consider the best elements contained in all and aimed at by the numerous proposed amendments.

Voting began upon the amendments to perfect the pending bills. These were called over one after another, and out of the sixteen only two survived—one by Griffin of Lowndes, and one by Dorsey, of Cobb—but they were killed later on with the bills which they amended.

Then the substitute offered by Olive, of Richmond, was put to vote and lost, 95 to 34. Next followed the Hutcheson-Nunn, et al., substitute, which was lost, 75 to 55. The substitute introduced by Dorris, of Douglas, likewise went by the board by an overwhelming vote, and the amended substitute of Redwine, of Fayette, was put to vote and adopted, 99 to 20.

When, a moment later, it was put upon its passage, it was carried by a vote of 104 to 17.

The bill was ordered immediately sent to the senate by the necessary two-thirds vote, and at 1:20 the house adjourned.

Want Speaker to Choose Pages.

Walker, of Ben Hill, and Moore, of Heard, introduced a bill in the house yesterday authorizing the speaker to appoint only five house pages, to serve two years, in lieu of the present system under which a whole bevy of pages is employed and changed every ten days.

The house voted to set the Olive insurance umpire bill as a special and continuing order for next Monday, and to limit debate upon it to fifteen minutes.

Under the terms of the Redwine compulsory school attendance bill, passed yesterday and sent to the senate, children between the ages of 8 and 14 years will come under its purview. Excuses from attendance at some school—public or private, or instruction at home in the grammar school branches—can be granted by the local or county school board, for physical or mental disability, on account of poverty preventing the child's purchasing the necessary books or raiment, or for agricultural necessity.

The school board also must give due notice each year to parents and guardians as to when the children under their care must be started in school. This clause is intended to meet the chief objection to a compulsory attendance law—that colored as well as white children will be compelled to attend school—because, as the author of the bill points out, no child need be sent to school until his parent or gaurdian shall have been warned by the school board, and it will be optional with the authorities as to who shall be so notified or warned. Thus, it is urged, in localities where there are no provisions for colored children parents or guardians of colored children need not be notified to send them.

The bill in full follows:

Redwine Bill.

An act to require school attendance of children over 8 and under 14 years of age, when they have not completed the fourth grade of school work and are not exempted from this act by local educational authorities, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all children over 8 and under 14 years of age, residing in any county or local system in this state, shall attend school not less than four months, beginning at least by July 1 of each year, unless it can be shown to the superintendent or other representatives of the board of education that such children are receiving instruction at home or elsewhere in the studies taught in the public schools; provided that the school authorities mentioned shall have power to excuse in the case of those children whose mental or physical condition renders the instruction impracticable, or where poverty or agricultural conditions render such attendance temporarily inexpedient in the discretion of said board.

Sec. 2. The provisions of section 1 shall not apply to those children who have completed the first four, or primary grades of the public school course.

Sec. 3. Any person who has a child under his control and who fails to comply with the foregoing provisions of this law after due warning, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined not exceeding $5 or five days' labor for each offense.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act is, and the same are, hereby repealed.

RURAL TRAINING SCHOOLS SOUTH

Palatka Advocate 8/19/16

Necessity For Better Prepared Teachers Clearly Shown.

MANY AGENCIES AT WORK.

Eight Southern States Are Co-operating With the General Education Board For the Improvement of Country School Facilities—Attitude of Supervisors Is Friendly.

There is being developed in the south a new type of school for Negro youth known as the county training school. This development is being fostered by the Slater board, co-operating with public school authorities in the counties, says James L. Sibley in the Southern Workman. Any system of publicly supported education in the south is based upon the county as the unit. This is as true of the Negro as of the white public schools. The fostering of a county system adequately supported and adequately supervised occupies the efforts of educational forces at work in the field at the present time.

A number of agencies are helping in this development. Eight southern states, through co-operation with the general education board, employ supervisors of their rural elementary Negro schools, who devote their time to the improvement of these schools in the several counties and also help to bring about better supervision on the part of the public school authorities. The Jeanes fund assists in this development by bearing a portion of the expense necessary to employ the supervising industrial teachers.

Their effort has been not only to teach elementary industries to boys and girls, but to stimulate general improvement in the physical condition of school buildings and grounds and to reach the homes of the children, thus developing a spirit of community cooperation. There is also the Rosenwald fund, which has brought about directly the erection of new rural school buildings properly equipped by securing the co-operation of all the forces in the community, both public and private, of both races.

All the forces involved in the establishment of a public system of elementary education seem therefore to have been set in motion.

It is true that the higher institutions for the training of Negro youth, such as Hampton and Tuskegee, the state normals and the agricultural schools, are turning out graduates who are able to cope with conditions as they find them. Many of these graduates become teachers in the better schools for their race.

There remains, however, the problem of obtaining adequately prepared teachers for the average rural communities in the south, and this problem is a difficult one, for it is beyond the means of the majority of Negro teachers to attend these higher and distant institutions of learning. The need for some sensible, practical school in each county to help meet this demand has long been evident. Such a school should offer training a little more advanced than the average rural school and should be a part of the public school system of the county. This conclusion was reached by Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Slater board, after years of experience and investigation.

In many counties there are struggling Negro schools which offer some advanced training to students, but these are generally poorly equipped, lack adequate funds and are often pretentious in name as well as in the course of study. To have these schools turned over to the public school authorities, to have funds appropriated for their maintenance and to secure properly prepared teachers for them have been some of the problems to be solved.

The south has to support a dual system of schools, which makes it all the more difficult to secure sufficient funds for either race, yet the response on the part of the southern county superintendents has been cordial. Applications from the counties have been greater than the funds could supply, and in the case of a number of schools the general education board has assisted in providing equipment for adequate work.

There is much in the traditional course of study to be avoided. The very name—county training school—indicates that it is of a new type. These schools cover from eight to ten grades of work. Three courses are offered—namely, agriculture for boys, household arts for girls and teacher training during the last year for those who desire to teach in the rural schools of the county.

In Alabama three of these schools, similar to those in other southern states, are already in operation. These three are located at Cottage Grove, in Coosa county; at Lebanon, in Pickens county, and at Charity, in Lowndes county. A fourth recently established, but not yet in its new building, is at Plateau, in Mobile county. In establishing these schools we have been able to get away from all traditions, and three of the four will have entirely new plants. We have therefore been able to design and construct buildings adapted to the needs of the community, well lighted, reasonably well equipped, yet within reach of the school finances.

PLATEAU INSTITUTE COMPLETES PLANS TO TEACH CARPENTRY

Advertiser 1-23-16

(Special to The Advertiser.)

PLATEAU, ALA., Jan. 22.—The Plateau Institute, of which Isaiah J. Whitley is principal, has completed arrangements to teach the boys blacksmithing and carpentry. Peter Smith, a Tuskegee graduate in the trade has been added to the faculty and a shop has been fitted out by Smith and the boys will take their first practical lesson next Monday. They will also be taught wheelwrighting and carpentry.

The principal states that the students are anxious to take these trades. He already has more applicants than can be accommodated at present. A wagon will be built by the students for use in rebuilding the school, as will be wheelbarrows, etc.

The Domestic Science Department, M. L. Carrington, director, will have demonstrations daily for the benefit of the women who will attend the Plateau Conference, January 27th and 28th.

W. E. Knight, director of agriculture, will conduct the good roads exercise Friday and the students will set out trees on the new school site and their homes.

NEW WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL IS THE DUNBAR

Special to The New York Age 1-27-16

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Acceding to requests of many prominent men and women of the race, and rejecting the recommendation of the Board of Education, the District Commissioners on Monday decided to call the new half-million high school for Negro children the "Dunbar School," after the late Paul Laurence Dunbar, Negro poet laureate.

The Board of Education had recommended that the school be called the "Charlotte Forten Grimke," who was an eminent missionary and writer.

Education – 1916
Discussions

FOR NEGRO EDUCATION.

A conference for negro education has been called by James E. Shepard, president of the National Training School for Negroes, at Durham, N. C., to meet in that city November 21-24 next, to which all interested in the betterment of negro education are cordially invited.

It is noteworthy that this conference proposes to deal with the subject upon a business basis, upon a basis of results that will best equip the negro for subtsantial self-support, and aid him most in a self-sustaining career. 9-19-16

This is the kind of work the leading educational institutions for the negro, located in the south, and fostered and assisted by the white people in this as well as in other sections, are now doing.

The National Training school at Durham is one of these, as is also Tuskegee institute. There are others—institutions that are teaching the negro a trade, an industrial occupation which not only makes him independent, but makes him capable of rendering a service which is in constant demand and through which he can always earn a livelihood.

The Durham conference will deal with live questions concerning negro education. Moreover, if anyone has any patricular ideas about the betterment of the negro's condition upon these lines, this conference will furnish him an opportunity to present it.

The work is one to which the white people of the south can well afford to lend their encouragement and assistance.

Education that will make the negro a better and a more capable citizen, and which, in the industrial world and where he has the ambition and the ability, will lift him above the plane of the ordinary laborer, will not only help the negro race but it will help conditions among both races in the south.

The opportunity is opening up for him more and more every year as a result of such conferences as that to be held shortly at Durham. They day is not far distant when there will be a chance for all of them who wish to take advantage of it. It means self-respect, better employment and better living conditions. It is a good work and should be encouraged.

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

SEP 19 1916

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POST

Houston, Texas

EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO IMPORTANT

Principal of Prairie View Talked to Colored Teachers of State

Of Prime Importance Are the Schools in the Rural Communities Which Do Not Now Give Best Results.

Following is the address delivered by I. M. Terrell, principal of Prairie View college for colored youths before the State association of negro teachers at the recent session in Calvert:

Three-fourths, or 75 per cent, of the negro population of Texas live in the rural districts. But during the decade between 1900 to 1910 urban population increased nearly 7 per cent, while rural population had a corresponding decrease, due largely to unsettled and unattractive conditions in country communities. The conditions are the result of poor educational advantages. Over 98,000, or 27 per cent, of the 361,000 negroes 10 years of age and over living in the rural districts in 1910 were unable to read and write—were illiterate. There is no reason why the country folk should not be quite as intelligent as the city or town people.

My object in quoting the above statistics is simply to impress you with the fact that a great responsibility rests upon the teachers in the rural districts. Unless we are able to improve conditions among our people in these parts they will begin to grow more restless and finally to drift or flock to the cities in great quantities and even to other States. There is no greater proof of this fact now than the recent wholesale migration of negroes to various sections of the country from other Southern States. Texas has not suffered appreciably in this respect so far, attributable in large part I believe, to the fact that so far educational advantages in this State so far as the negro is concerned surpass those of most Southern States. And yet, while Texas has done a good part by its negro population in an educational way, I am convinced that the situation is not yet safe, and something more must be done in order to forestall the same restlessness and exodus of the negro population as now is occurring in other States.

The negro does not seem to have been fully imbued with the spirit of rural betterment that is gripping the country. Somebody has been delinquent. The character of the average public school is not such as to insure the firmness of the educational system as represented by the negro element. There have been too few efforts in the State at the establishment of rural high schools among colored people. And I am sure we all appreciate the need of such schools both as a means of affording opportunities for better preparation for life to those who will not find it possible to secure college education as well as for those who wish to go direct from their home to college.

In order to obtain or build up such schools, there must be co-operation between teachers and parents. The teacher must show his interest in the community's welfare. If he allows himself to be actuated by selfish motives, he can never hope to build up a school community. He must put the interests of the community first. He must subordinate his own to society's welfare.

The building up of higher educational institutions is dependent upon the efficiency of the public schools. Seven-eighths of the attendance in the colleges of the State is made up of pupils from rural districts. Wherefore, it behooves us to look to the strengthening of the public school system, if we would insure the steady progress and development of our schools for higher learning.

The student gets his taste and ambition for higher education in the public school, if he is to have it at all. Since such large proportion of our youth is trained in the rural districts, how necessary that we take pains to provide proper educational advantages for their early training. We should seek to impress these boys and girls that education is not merely a tool for enabling them to provide or procure a living easier, but that it is intended to better fit people to live as units of society.

The country must not be neglected; it is the staff upon which civilization rests. As the rural communities stand, so stands the State—economically, industrially and educationally.

I make this plea for the betterment of country life, because I know all other life depends upon it. I make this plea for better educational conditions in rural districts because I know, in the final analysis, it is only through this means, this method that the higher institutions of learning can be maintained. Prairie View, the State school, in which every citizen should have a personal interest, nor any other college of the State, can grow faster than the rural schools. And as a matter of fact, the rural schools can grow no faster than efficient, consecrated workers will devote their efforts to improving them. Unselfish work on part of those called to positions in country districts is the only hope for an educational future. For, as I have said, everything reverts to the country. There can be no prosperous city without prosperity in the country surrounding it. These are interdependent, the country having the larger end. As men and women intensely interested in the educational welfare of the race, let us catch the spirit now prevalent in the land and join the co-operative movement to place the rural districts on a better educational basis. Prairie View is trying to do her part. We are seeking to prepare teachers along lines that are practical. We have strengthened our faculty from time to time and have revised our course of study with the hope of adjusting it to meet the needs and conditions of the times in respect to our people and the part they are to play in the civilization about them. That is what determines the worth of an institution; the part it plays in preparing men and women to fit into the society about them and to perform the work which needs their service.

The Prairie View normal is widely known, and yet there are a good many people in cities, towns and villages as well as in country districts who do not know that it exists. We must educate the country folk along these lines. Tell them of the opportunities they have to develop themselves through the medium of the higher educational institutions in the State.

There are a good many people who have a slight knowledge of Prairie View, but who have no detailed information about the school. For their benefit, through you, I shall take the liberty and occasion to enumerate some of the facts about the school that you may in turn tell it to them. In the first place, the school has a force of 49 teachers and officers, representing the following colleges: Straight, Bishop, Wiley, Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical, Boston Institute of Technology, Tuskogee institute, Chicago university, Wisconsin, Ohio State, Oberlin college, University of Kansas, Cheyney School for Training Teachers, Selma university, Shaw, Harvard, Penn State, Mount Hermon, Prairie View, Mico university, Jamaica, B. W. I., Fisk and Tillotson.

The school maintains a five-year normal department which embraces the following courses: Science, English, history, mathematics. It also operates industrial courses for both boys and girls, including general farming, truck farming, truck gardening, dairying, veterinary medicine, canning, broom and mattress making, carpentering, blacksmithing and wheelwrighting, tailoring, shoe and harness

making, printing, steam and electrical engineering, plumbing, laundering and hatmaking, cooking, sewing and millinery.

Certificates of proficiency are issued from these courses. The new curriculum also includes or contemplates the following new courses: Tinsmithing, painting and paperhanging, automobiie repairing and engineering.

The physical plant of the school consists in part of the following:

Seven brick buildings, with two or more to be builded this session; eight frame buildings, 30 teachers cottages. The school has the best system of water mains and fire protection of any negro school in the country—a 30,000-gallon steel gravity water tank, a 100,000-gallon reinforced concrete reservoir, fire pumps and engines, fire hose, air compressors and boiler for fire purposes.

I have enumerated these facts to you in order that you might have some idea of what the State is doing for the negro. But the question now arises, what is the negro doing to take advantage of these things? The school enrolls anywhere from 600 to 900 students annually in regular session and from 400 to 500 in its summer sessions. But this is very meager to the number of scholastics in the State. For your information, permit me to quote you some statistics regarding negro scholastic attendance, etc.

There are in Texas, according to the thirteenth decennial census of the government, 252,868 children between the ages of 6 and 20 years, of which number 130,708, or 51.7 per cent, are attending school; there are 85,461 children in Texas of negro blood between the ages of 10 and 14 years, of which number 67,636, or 79.1 per cent, are attending school; there are 93,271 between the ages of 15 and 20 years, of which number 27,694, or only 29|7 per cent, are in actual attendance upon school. According to the above figures it is readily discernible that the tendency of colored parents is to start their children to school at a late age and to take them out early. The proof of this tendency is further substantiated by the fact that Texas literacy is higher than that of any other State having a negro population of as many as 300,000, while there are several such States whose total scholastic attendance is greater in percentage than that of Texas.

The point I wish to emphasize is the fact that statistics show that while Texas has good schools and other things necessary to the educational development of our race, we are taking but meager advantage of them. Out of the 14 years of the possible scholastic life of a child, it is clearly shown by carefully compiled statistics that from 29 per cent to 65 per cent of the children of colored parentage in Texas at different periods of their scholastic life do not utilize the advantages offered them along educational life. Only for about four years of the probable school life of the children in Texas of negro descent is there anything like a decent showing made in school attendance. From the ages 10 to 14 as indicated above, we have 67,636 or 79.1 per cent out of a possible 85,461 who are in school. This period is when the best record in attendance is made.

Texas has as good and even better public schools for negroes than any other State and I see no excuse for the very poor record being made in attendance. There may be a disposition on the part of some to attribute it to the economic condition of the negro in Texas. But the negroes in Texas have a superior advantage, economic advantage, over negroes in other States. There is no other place where on the whole the soil is more fertile and will yield or respond more readily to a sympathetic touch. As a matter of fact, the negroes in this State compare favorably from an economic standpoint with those in other States. Twenty-one thousand one hundred eight-two farms are owned by negroes in Texas comprising an aggregate of 4,264,198 acres valued at $93,820,233. The negroes of Texas rank third in number of farms owned; fourth in the valuation of these farms, more than half of the acreage being improved lands. This does not indicate that colored people of this State are economically so far behind those elsewhere and yet the proportional increase ownership within the last census decade has only been 5.2 per cent, which is comparatively a low rate of increase. It is our patriotic duty as citizens of this State and nation to see that we do not become a burden upon the State or nation—economically or educationally. We have done fairly well on the whole with respect to these things, but could do a great deal better as the record shows.

There is no good reason why more of our children should not be in school and remain there for a greater length of time than has been the case. Not only are our rural schools failing to receive the proper consideration at the hands of those who should be most vitally concerned, but our secondary educational institutions are not being utilized and developed as they should be. It seems but logical to conclude in the face of foregoing statistics that many of us are showing the unwisdom of commercializing the most important years of the life of our children at the sacrifice of their future welfare. It is a crime against humanity to take the youth of a race and put it to hard commercial labor just when it should be utilizing the advantages for educational development and preparation for future usefulness. Texas has taken a step forward in passing a compulsory education law. Although it may seem a reflection on a people that they should be forced to enact a law compelling themselves to give their children a chance to fit themselves for life, yet it would be worse than a reflection upon the State if it suffered its youth to grow up in ignorance and unpreparedness. Nothing will do more to complicate the already perplexing problems facing the people than for the people themselves to indulge in the criminally inexpedient policy of depriving the future citizens of the State of a chance to qualify or prepare themselves for citizenship. We as a race must quit living so much in the future and begin to live more for the future. Selfishness always brings it consequent evils. It is pure selfishness for any parent to take the school hours, school years of his child and turn them to a meager—this it all it could be—material profit.

The only way that we shall ever be able to change this condition of affairs is by a campaign of education on the part of rural teachers, especially among the parents, pointing out to them the folly of taking the child from school simply because perhaps he can be of materia value in terms of dollars and cents when as a matter of fact his future is of infinitely more value provided he were allowed to spend his time in preparing himself. It is a great problem to be worked out—looking up larger of course in the rural districts for the reason that conditions are more favorable and yet not more favorable than in large manufacturing cities.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF NEGROES BEING STUDIED

CHRISTIAN SC. MONITOR
Boston, Mass.

Department of Interior Brings to Completion Three Year Investigation Spread Over Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the most important enterprises ever undertaken in behalf of the Negroes in America has just been brought to completion by the bureau of education of the department of the interior. For three years this bureau has been making a first-hand study of educational facilities for Negroes throughout the United States.

The report of this study, soon to be published, will describe nearly 1000 educational institutions, including some of the best-known schools for Negroes, as well as many other smaller schools that are doing a successful work in training leaders for the race.

This new work of the government, inaugurated by Secretary Lane and carried out through the present administration, represents the first comprehensive study made by any agency, either public or private, of the educational provision for colored people in the United States. Officials of the bureau visited practically every known private school and every school of secondary or higher grade for Negroes, and the resulting report contains recommendations that will have an important bearing on the development of educational institutions, both for colored and whites.

The report, when published, will be distributed widely throughout the United States in order that leaders in education everywhere may have available for use in their work the results of this important government investigation.

NEWS Courier
Charleston, S. C. MAY 1 - 1916

The Negro Public Schools.

An editorial which appeared in The News and Courier of several weeks ago, commenting on the establishment in Rock Hill of a school for negro servants, and urging that the idea in the public schools of the State should be that of adapting the courses of instruction to the needs of the negro boys and girls who attend them, is attacked by W. E. B. DuBois in his magazine, The Crisis. What is being attempted at Rock Hill, he maintains, "points to the decline of negro schools" and "indicates a widespread movement."

We wish that we were sure that it did indicate a "widespread movement," but we are afraid that it doesn't. DuBois is opposed to such direction being given to education for negroes on the ground that "Whenever a public school system is used not for disseminating intelligence and giving the keys of knowledge, but rather for the establishment of caste, then the school is missing its purpose." The white people of South Carolina are generally opposed to using the negro schools for any purpose because they have never given the matter serious thought but have allowed themselves to be deluded by demagogues into believing that the less education of any sort obtained by the negro the better. If DuBois's theory is right, that the object of such a system of education as that advocated by The News and Courier is to "furnish menials for the rich," it would seem that this should be a much more popular system in the South than it has thus far proved.

Of course DuBois ignores facts; but so do the white people of South Carolina, taking the situation broadly. DuBois would like to employ the schools for breaking down social lines and that is a dream which will never be realized. On the other hand, however, it is a capital blunder for the intelligent white citizenship of any community to leave the education of a large part of the population virtually without wise drection, as is done in so many places in this State. The purpose of the schools ought to be that of fitting those who attend them for the work which will be expected of them. If they fail in this the consequences cannot be other than bad.

If a large part of the negro population now growing in this State shall prove less efficient than it should be, its wants enlarged but its capacity for useful service below what is required to meet the needs of the community, the white people of South Carolina will be the sufferers. How can it be otherwise?

PUBLIC OPINION

School Is Worth $9 a Day.

Journal & Guide Va 10-14-16

"Every day spent in school the children earn $9." So says the state superintendent, C. P. Cary, of the Wisconsin schools, and this is how he figures it out:

"Uneducated laborers earn on the average $500 a year for 40 years, a total of $20,000.

"High school graduates earn on the average $1,000 a year for forty years, a total of $40,000.

"This education requires twelve years of school of 180 days each, a total of 2,160 days. If 2,160 days at school add $20,000 in the income for life, then each day school adds $9.02."

As if to add force to the summary Superintendent Carey states that the official records of the Bureau of Education form the basis of this estimate.

Such a statement as this ought to settle any question of money value in the minds of those who contemplate leaving school before finishing the High School. Few scholars quit school because of sickness, perhaps a larger number on account of indolence, but the largest number of those who drop by the way are influenced by the desire to earn money immediately. These last are the ones who believe they are losing time in the school, and that by leaving a few years earlier, they are getting ahead of those who graduate later. Faulty reasoning—according to Superintendent Carey they earn on the average of $9 per week and lose for every week they miss school on the average $45.

As striking as this whole presentation is, after all it is but one side—the money side. The high school graduate not only earns more than his uneducated brother, but he gets more out of life. He has more improved standards of living, he is more intelligent, more progressive, all in all a better citizen.—Afro-American.

NEGRO YOUTH IS LECTURE TOPIC

Dr. L. L. Henderson of the faculty of the University of Texas addressed the colored teachers of the city in the Central High School Auditorium Saturday afternoon, taking for his theme "The Negro Youth and His Educational Problem." He dwelt particularly upon the necessity of understanding the inherited tendencies and racial traits of the pupils to be dealt with.

He showed that certain tendencies were evil; they must be destroyed—and how others, if directed in the right channels brought the highest and most desirable results in the building of character. He stressed most of all the vital need of a sympathetic insight into the individual problems that must be met, and suggested, from a wealth of incident, the best ways to meet these situations.

Education - 1916
Discussions

CONTINENT CHICAGO, ILL
OCT 1 9 1916

Negro College Graduates Have Specific Opportunities

BY GEORGE JOHNSON

FIFTY-SIX YEARS AGO the population of the United States was 31,500,000, of whom 4,500,000 were negroes living almost entirely in rural communities in the south. Today the negroes number about 10,000,000, widely distributed over the country and rapidly building up great urban populations. Consider the following facts. In the middle Atlantic states are to be found today the largest negro cities of the country or of the world. Washington has 94,446; New York, 91,709; Baltimore, 84,749; Philadelphia, 84,459. These are the figures of 1910, the last census available. The negro population of Philadelphia has been growing at the rate of 2,500 a year, so that while in 1910 it surpassed in point of colored population all the cities of the south with the exception of New Orleans, there is little doubt that today it stands ahead of that city. Philadelphia has 33 per cent more colored people than Atlanta or Birmingham; more than twice as many as Richmond, Nashville or Savannah. If in some way it could be emptied of its negro inhabitants and then refilled with an equal number from the cities of the south, it would be necessary to send for all the negroes of Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Charlotte and Knoxville. But let us recall that Philadelphia comes after Baltimore and New York and Washington in negro population.

Difference in Negroes North and South

Such figures challenge our attention. They indicate one great difference between the work of the church for the negro in the south and in the north. In the south the problem is of the rura community; in the north it is a city question. In the south the cotton field and the pine wood are in the foreground; for every negro who lives in the city, six live in the country. In the north the crowded tenement and congested street are to the front; for every negro who lives in the country, three live in the city.

The negro city has taken the church unawares. The various missionary boards until recently confined their work to the negro of the south; that is, the negro of the rural community. At the present they are merely beginning to touch the negro of the city. The industrial schools in which so much money has been invested and from which such a splendid return has come, have had for the most part the rural arts and crafts in view. Their graduates do not come north to the cities. So far as the day has been saved for the negro in the great urban centers of his race, it has been done by the college trained negro. Let us cite a few instances taken almost at random in the cities of the north.

What a Boston Pastor Has Done

In Boston, Rev. T. A. Auten, pastor of the Union Baptist church, assisted by a group of college trained men, has accomplished during the last few years the following: Community health lectures with stereopticon slides given in churches throughout greater Boston; organized fresh air work for needy boys and girls, sick babies and their mothers on the floating hospital; secured positions for the unemployed; assisted worthy students at Radcliffe and Harvard; held fruit and flower missions and entertainments for working girls every Thursday afternoon; and organized financial help for the Associated Charities of Boston. The Interdenominational Ministers' Union, in addition to the foregoing, has erected a convalescent camp at Bellerica, Massachusetts, for sick and infirm negroes. Counsellor Charles W. Williams has worked for ten years with juvenile offenders as clerk of the juvenile court, while on Sunday he continues his preventive work as superintendent of the primary department of the Columbus Avenue A. M. E. Sabbath school, the largest colored Sabbath school in Boston.

In New York, one of the most conspicuous means of uplift is the [illegible]ed Y. M. C. A. A new building to cost $185,000 is in process of erection. The secretary, James L. Jamison, Jr., is a college graduate, as is Dr. E. P. Roberts, chairman of the committee of management. In New York are the headquarters of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. The greater number of its directors are college graduates. The most efficient negro churches, those that are meeting best the needs of the negro in this the second negro city of the world and soon to be the first, are men trained in college and seminary. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the headquarters of which are also in New York, is an organization officered and directed in its good and far reaching work by college bred men.

In Philadelphia college graduates have done notable work for the negro community. Dr. N. F. Mossell has developed the Douglass Hospital into one of the most efficient colored hospitals in the country. Dr. T. S. Burwell is the director in connection with the Jefferson Hospital of the free dispensary for negroes afflicted with tuberculosis. Rev. W. A. Creditt has made better homes possible for thousands and in connection with the work at the Downington Industrial School has done a large work for the boys and girls of the crowded city. Dr. C. A. Lewis has recently investigated under the direction of the University of Pennsylvania the housing conditions of the Philadelphia negro. The well nigh incredible facts brought to light have been the basis of much improvement on the part of the Philadelphia Housing Commission. Dr. R. R. Wright, editor of the organ of the A. M. E. Church, has given to the community a paper full of good ideas in social welfare.

Many Problems Still Before Negro Graduates

In many large cities notable work is being done for community betterment by college bred negroes. Much has been done; but much still remains. There is the problem of better housing, of vocational education, of criminality, of wholesome amusement, of intemperance and immorality, of purer politics, of wide evangelization and more ethical religion. In fact all the problems of the modern city are to be found in the negro city, with this difference that more encouragement from the outside is needed in order to solve them.

In the great and complex work before the church some attention must be increasingly given to the negro of the cities of the north. The need is very great. Unless this problem is attacked in earnest, many will be lost for the kingdom of God.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Chicago Defender
Oct 16

TUSKEGEE STARTED IT and the whole country is taking it up. For years educators have been teaching our youth to use their brain, which, of course, is very essential, but how much more essential it is to teach the brain and the hand to work in unison. Hundreds of college and university failures are thrust upon the world at every commencement—men and women who know so much theory the practical end can get no foothold are handicapped at the very beginning. We hear of the self-made man who climbed to fame and fortune and attributes his success to luck, forgetting that the self-made man is usually a chap without even the ordinary financial backing, and one who must depend on his hands to feed his brain.

Today we find before Congress a bill for the aid of vocational education which provides for a federal subsidy of $1,700,000 at the start, increasing to a maximum of $7,200,000 in 1923-4, to be divided among salaries for agricultural teachers and commercial and industrial teachers, the training of teachers for vocational work, the administrative needs of the federal board of vocational education, and investigations and studies.

There is but one string to this bill, and that is, in order to receive federal aid, a state must work out a definite plan of administration including minimum requirements in teaching and equipment, and must raise a dollar locally for every dollar received from the national treasury. This condition is not hard to meet and no doubt every state will take advantage of the government's offer. When the plan gets in full working order and the people who are to be directly benefited get into the spirit of the thing, a higher appreciation—if that is possible—will be had for Tuskegee and its founder, who gave [illegible]he world this concrete demonstration of the advantages of vocational [illegible]ing.

CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

Christian Recorder

In calling the presidents of universities, colleges and secondary schools to meet in conference as the guests of the National Training school, Durham, N. C., from Tuesday, Nov. 21 to 24, inclusive, Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the institution, has found the key to the maze in the educational problems among our institutions. The response to Dr. Shepard's invitation has been liberal, and many men who have gained wide reputations as educators and leaders of thought will attend the conference.

The program of speakers and their subjects will be in part as follows:

Hon. J. Y. Joyner, state superintendent public instruction, Raleigh, N. C., "Preparedness of Negro Teachers."

Dr. W. P. Few, president Trinity college, Durham, N. C., "Religious Instruction In Schools."

President W. L. Toteat, Wake Forest college, Wake Forest, N. C., "Religion In Education."

Rev. Dr. W. Y. Chapman, Newark, N. J., "The Place of Religion In Modern Education."

President J. B. Rendall, Lincoln university, Pennsylvania, "To What Extent Should Religious Instruction Be Carried on In the Various Schools?"

Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, vice president Gammon Theological seminary, Atlanta, Ga., "What Should Be the Standard of the University, College, Normal School, Teacher Training and Secondary School?"

Dr. Kelly Miller, Howard university, Washington, "What Should Be the Standard of the University, College, Normal School, Teacher Training and Secondary School?"

President W. S. Scarborough, Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, O., "What Should Be the Standard of the University, College, Normal School, Teacher Training and Secondary School?"

Principal W. G. Pearson, Whitted High school, Durham, N. C., "What Should Be the Standard of Secondary Schools?"

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, principal Daytona Training school, Daytona, Fla., "Duplication of Work In Schools and Various Communities."

Dr. Robert E. Jones, editor Southwestern Advocate, New Orleans, "The Duplication of Schools."

Dr. I. Garland Penn, secretary Freedman's Aid society, Cincinnati, "Negro School Duplication—a Remedy and a Plan."

NEGRO EDUCATION AND THE NORTH

Because it is characteristic of a sort of thing that stands in the way of a better understanding between the people of the North and those of the South, we reprint herewith a letter written by a lady to the Boston Transcript:

The lady, who gives a Beacon street address, writes as follows:

"From Mason and Dixon's line to the Gulf states come most harrowing letters with accounts of the extreme poverty and suffering among the colored people, due largely to the failure of crops.

"We appreciate the crying needs from lands across the seas, but shall we allow children and old and feeble persons, in our own land, to suffer from hunger and insufficient clothing? The work of education in the South is being carried on by earnest and bright Northern teachers who are imploring us to help. As one writes. 'The need is great, the hunger and suffering are intense and I cannot give relief unless I receive help from our Northern friends. Two cents will give a bowl of hot soup and a cracker to a hungry child.'

"Christmas treats are not expected this year; what is asked for is aid to provide a meat sandwich, and if possible, though that would be a luxury, an apple to each child. Clothing is also needed. Who will help?"

The naive statement that unless "the Northern friends" send food and clothing to needy negroes in the South, to be dispensed by "the bright Northern teachers" who are carrying on "the work of education in the South" there will be no relief for them reflects a point of view which cannot possibly know anything about the South. Let it be said here that Northerners have done much for the cause of education in the South since the Civil War. No enlightened Southerner fails to recognize that, and no really enlightened Northerner who is acquainted with the conditions which immediately followed the war in the South but knows that the mistaken zeal for an immediate making over of the whole negro race displayed by Northerners was productive of more harm than good. But we remember the good with the harm.

What stands in the way of a closer understanding between the North and South is a curious survival of this zeal, confined largely to a certain type of New Englanders, which still believes that the salvation and education of the negro in the South depends upon the North. It is unnecessary to point out to enlightened Northerners that the state governments of the various Southern states have taken up the burden of negro education. In Texas, for example, we are just putting into effect a compulsory education law which will compel all negro children to attend school. We were a little backward in this matter, to be sure, and some states have not come to it yet. But the point is the leading educators of all the Southern states are working for it, and all of the state governments are doing much for the education of the negro.

To say, therefore, that "the work of education in the South is being carried on by earnest and bright Northern teachers" is not only saying what is not true, but proves the speaker to know nothing whatever about the matter.

There is a certain amount of destitution among the negroes of the South, just as there is destitution among the whites, and among the whites of Boston or the negroes of Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities outside the South. But relief of that destitution does not depend upon the tender mercies of the people of Boston.

Society Girl Becomes Nun To Work Among The Colored People. Debutante And Heir To Many Millions

Louisville Times 9-9-16

Philadelphia, Sept. 1.—One of the most ardent workers in the orphanage for Negro children connected with the Convent of the Blessed Sacrament at Cornwells, is Sister Mary Lucia, who took the white veil last August. The quiet young novice who gathered a little group of Colored orphans about her for a lesson in religion yesterday was formerly Miss Lucy Drexel Dahlgren, heiress, and prominent in social circles here and abroad.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eric B. Dahlgren, and the eldest of six sisters, the others being Madeline, Catherine, Ulrica, Olga and Eva.

Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren was a daughter of the late Joseph Drexel, brother of Frances Drexel and Anthony J. Drexel. Mrs. Dahlgren's father left her $20,000,000 when he died a few years ago.

The pretty young novice's parental grandfather was Rear Admiral Dahlgren, of civil war fame. He made a large fortune by the invention and manufacture of the Dahlgren gun. Mrs. Harry Lehr, of Baltimore and Newport, and Mrs. Charles B. Penrose, 1720 Spruce street, are Sister Mary Lucia's aunts.

The sweet-faced little woman in the black robe and white veil of her order who goes so quietly about her duties at the convent, was one of the season's most popular debutantes when she came out socially in this city on her eighteenth birthday, four years ago.

After spending a year in study and work preparatory to taking the final cloister vows, Sister Mary Lucia continues steadfast in her intention of taking the dark veil for life after the two years as a novice are over. She is already planning to do active missionary work as a teacher among the Negroes and Indians in one of the convent missions.

Miss Dahlgren is the second of her family to take the veil.

Miss Katherin Drexel, now mother superior and founder of the convent and orphanage at Cornwells, entered the cloister in 1899. Since entering the work she has given more than $1,000,000 of her inherited fortune for work among the Negroes and American Indians in which the convent is devoted.

SOME PHASES OF OUR EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

The general problem of education is that of transmitting from older to the younger generation the accumulated social knowledge, ideals and skill that the children may take their place in society with the least loss of energy and with the greatest degree of efficiency, to the end that society may be preserved and improved and the individual realize his highest and best powers. Every race, every nation, every age, has its problem of education, which is some phase of the general problem.

The Negro race has its problem of education but it is no greater than the problem of the white people. And the Negro's problem of education is **not** whether there shall be industrial and "higher" education, although we hear a great deal about this discussion.

What is our educational problem?

The problem of the Negroes is first to learn to read and write in order to have the storehouse of knowledge open to them. Of the ten million among us, there are more than four million who cannot read and write. Of those who can read and write enough to keep from being classed as "illiterate," only a million cannot read and write with intelligence. So as the matter stands, 50 years after freedom there are five million Negroes in the United States who for all practical purposes cannot read and write. That is, there are to-day more Negroes in the United States who cannot read and write than there were when Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. The actual number of Negro illiterates has not decreased but has increased a million in 50 years. The problem then is not whether we will learn the intricate Greek verb or the chemistry of the soil, but whether we will learn the mere rudiments of the language we speak?

As for keeping accounts we have our doubts whether there are two million Negroes in the United States who can add up a grocery bill, figure the price of cotton, and write an intelligent receipt, and because they cannot do so the race loses millions of dollars every year.

When we turn to the schools, we find that there were in 1910, 3,422,157 Negroes of school age in our country, and more than half of them did not attend any school at all. Nearly 2,000,000 Negroes of school age were out of school, while of these over a half million were from 6 and 9 years of age and nearly another half millilon from 10 to 14 years of age. If less than half of those of school age do not go to school, how can the race go forward?

Nor is it that we do not have schools enough. For poor as are the schools, there is no State in the Union where they are over crowded with Negroes. For in some States not two-thirds of those enrolled attended regularly—even the three-months' school. Indeed if the schooling Negroes get were equally distributed among all those of school age throughout the United States, it would mean that each child gets about 20 days schooling in a year.

Our problem is to get the people to school, get them interested in education enough to pay for it.

Industrial Education.

Coexistent with the problem to get our children to go to school and stay in school is the problem of industry. This is first of ideal, next, of training. We do not have the work ideal as the Italian has. The average Negro is more bent on shunning work than getting and keeping work. Hence he loses many opportunities because he will not stay on the job, work regularly, report promptly and perform his task efficiently. Then comes training.

Domestic Education.

While we boast that nearly 500,000 Negro families own their homes, we must remember that fully 1,600,000 do not own their homes and that less than a quarter of a million Negro families own homes free from encumbrance. The ideals of monogamy are being but slowly grasped by our people, as might be expected of a people inheriting 250 years of promiscuity and untold ages of polygamy.

J. W. E. BOWEN ADDRESSES MEETING OF EDUCATORS

Constitution

Durham, N. C., November 23.—Federal aid for white and negro rural schools in the south is being urged by a commission of educators, preachers and publicists in the north, according to a statement made by J. L. Spaiggarn, former professor at Columbia university, before the Negro Educational conference here today.

Other speakers before the conference today were N. C. Newbold, superintendent of rural elementary schools for North Carolina; Judge Gilbert T. Stephenson, of Winston-Salem, N. C.; J. W. E. Bowen, of the Gammon Theological seminary, of Atlanta, and the Rev. W. Y. Chapman, of Newark, N. J.

A commission was appointed today to organize a nation-wide conference for the betterment of the negro race. The members are W. E. B. DuBois, New York; W. S. Scarborough, president of the Wilberforce (Ohio) university; J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta; W. J. Hale, president of the State Normal college at Nashville; J. B. Kendall, president of the Lincoln university, in Pennsylvania; J. A. Colton, Henderson, N. C., and Dr. A. M. Moore, Durham, N. C.

Education—1916

Denominational Schools

GROWTH OF CATHOLICISM IN HARLEM.

Nothing short of marvelous has been the advance among the colored people of Harlem of the Catholic Religion. The churches, the parochial schools, social centres, etc., are all bearing fruit, too, among our people, and the future bids fair to see even larger strides in the progress among us of the oldest Christian Church.

The history of the Catholic Church, like the history of any of the later Christian churches and sects, has its dark spots and gruesome chapters, such as the story of the Spanish Inquisition and the early persecutions in England and Flanders. With the change of time, however, and the appearance of other sovereigns than the Most Catholic Philip of Spain, the past is largely forgotten and those chapters more and more are left to the historian and the student. Neutralizing those dark chapters is the great work that the Catholic Church has ever done, the noble sacrifices and unworldly asceticism of its priests, the adventurous spirit and love of humanity that sent those same priests in the old days of American colonization into the wilderness to convert the savage to the faith of Christ. 318/16

And the Catholic Religion is the one faith that has presented to the Indian and the colored man, a single and ever-Christian front. It is the one faith in America to-day that accepts all of the races under the same roof of the Church of God. In any Catholic Church in the country can a colored man worship undisturbed and unafraid that race prejudice, using the priest as spokesman, will advise him to go among his own to worship the God of all. No wonder, then, that Catholicism is finding a prolific field in Harlem. May it grow, and expand, find favor and convert, for as long as its foundation is based upon the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God, it will be worthy of the most enthusiastic support possible from the much-wronged and persecuted colored race.

om PRESBYTERIAN LEADER
dress: Nashville, Tenn.

Women and Missions

Conducted by Mrs. I. H. Goodnight, Franklin, Ky.

THE NEGRO IN OUR MIDST.

The people of the South who know the Negro so well see his many faults and are sometimes inclined to overlook his virtues. It is always easier to criticise than to commend. So often we are tempted to say of the Negroes, "Let them help themselves," without knowing how much they are trying to help themselves.

Mrs. Lorimer, general secretary, in making her report of the woman's department of the Freedmen's Board says that the Negroes have given, during the past year, the following amounts:

Church work	$ 88,315.38
School work	80,671.76
Freedmen's Board	1,118.13
Other boards	2,751.41
	$172,856.68

When we remember that this includes only the Negroes in the fields that are under the care of the Presbyterian church it would seem that the race is trying to help itself.

We who have the Negroes continuously in our homes as servants have opportunities to help, and do help them at "our very doors." In addition to that, the auxiliaries in the eight synods of the South and Southwest gave, last year, $3,462.79 to this work through the Woman's Board. Yet we have fifteen presbyteries in this same territory in which not a single auxiliary contributed to this work through the board. Perhaps these women are doing their part at home. Still, there are one million of Negro children in the Southland without church or school. It would be gratifying if every auxiliary in our territory would fall into line and contribute to this work through the regular channels. The amount might be inconsiderable, but it would indicate our approval and enhearten the board.

While thinking of this subject it is also well that we remember the peculiar temptations of the superior race in its business dealings with the inferior race.

This seems to be a time when a large part of the world has gone "money mad." The popular maxim is, "Get rich—honestly, if you can; but get rich." That people are using corrupt methods to obtain riches is evident on every hand. Government investigations of corporations and individuals multiply with the days. The results are not always creditable to our people or our country.

The appeal of money has not been so strong in the South as elsewhere, but the "leaven" is working in our direction. We, too, are beginning to worship the god of wealth. At the same time we are confronted by the ignorance and dependence of the Negro race. It is a fertile field for exploitation. Not on a large scale, perhaps, but enough to attract the small mind, and there is absolutely no danger of "investigation" or discovery.

The appeal comes from the board that we pray earnestly, "Thy kingdom come" for the Negroes in the "Black Belt" of our beloved country. Let us at the same time remember their white neighbors who must be their teachers and leaders in civic and religious righteousness.

...ed and Most Complete
...ping Bureau in the World
Union TIMES
Buffalo, N. Y.
JUL 8 1916

The Negro Catholic.

In a consoling letter of congratulation to Rt. Rev. Msgr. John E. Burke, director general of the Catholic Board for Mission Work among the Colored People, his Eminence Cardinal Farley gives some figures which show the success that has waited upon the efforts of Msgr. Burke and his zealous assistants. For buildings, the board has contributed $63,615.79; for the maintenance of missionaries, $85,962 have been spent; each month $2,720 are sent to the 126 teachers whose support is mainly supplied by the offerings collected by the priests of the board. The letter of his Eminence was called forth by the report of Msgr. Burke at the annual meeting of the prelates who compose the executive board in charge of the negro missions.

To emphasize still further his interest in the work, Cardinal Farley donated a hundred dollars towards the fund which Msgr. Burke is collecting for a memorial chapel which is to be built in the south in grateful remembrance of Pius X.

At present the fathers of the board are soliciting funds in Pennsylvania. The response of Catholics, who hear the appeal for the neglected colored people, is always generous. The director general is quoted as having been pleased to report that last year was possibly the very best since the organization of this special board in 1907. But so much might be done, if particular attention were paid this deserving charity by all the Catholics who could help, that the director general never ceases to appeal in whatever manner the willing may be reached. For the past seven years he has begged that an annual fund of one hundred thousand dollars be raised. With that sum he promises to care for the education of the thousands of children in the south who would gladly attend Catholic schools if such institutions were ready to receive them. On the question of Catholic education the colored people of the south, irrespective of the church which claims them, seem to be unanimous in their endorsement. Unbelieving parents request everywhere that their offspring be taught by the good nuns. In some places these fathers and mothers stint themselves to pay a meagre tuition, but in most sections poverty robs good will of all chance to offer any remuneration. The schools, therefore, look to the generosity of the Catholic in richer districts.

The future of the colored race, so far as Catholicity is concerned, depends upon the educational helps to faith furnished by the teachers in the schools. That the enemy realizes as much begins to appear from the efforts put forth by bigotry to impair the influence of the Catholic teacher. The Florida incident is only one of many signs that betray the attitude of the unfriendly towards the work of converting the colored race to Catholicity. Wherever the efforts of the priests and sisters can be hampered along educational lines the hostile are found bending every energy to discredit it and harm the Catholic school. From the beginning, Msgr. Burke was the most ardent champion of the educational method of converting the negro. "Schools, and still more schools," has been his watchword, until the priests of the country instinctively connect the mention of his name with the schools scattered through the south. Though he has supplied many a priest with the regular monthly salary that meant a continuation of a church in the midst of the people of the race, his chief boast seems to be that thousands of pupils have been brought into the fold through the support he was enabled to offer the teaching orders who instruct the colored children in the schools. Each day sixteen thousand of these scholars recite a special prayer sent them by Msgr. Burke for their northern benefactors. Contributions for the work can be sent to Rt. Rev. Msgr. John E. Burke, 1 Madison avenue, New York City.

CHURCH SCHOOL FOR COLORED PEOPLE

"For twenty-eight years," writes Archdeacon James S. Russell, principal and secretary of the St. Paul Normal and Industrial School of Lawrenceville, Va., "we have stood on the watch-tower scanning the horizon for opportunities to advance the quality and quantity of negro service, and during all these years this institution has enjoyed a steady growth, undoubtedly due to its popularity and ability to turn out trained and trustworthy servants—cooks, maids, housekeepers, nurses, seamstresses, dressmakers, etc. (to which our graduates in some of the best homes all over the country are living testimony), as well as school teachers, farmers, and craftsmen.

"The responses from our Church people to the school's needs, I am sorry to say, have been neither commensurate with its growth nor in proportion to its worth and usefulness. I sometimes wonder if our Church people are really aware of the moral and material magnitude of their plant and work here—the largest of its kind in our Church, and the third largest in this country for the industrial training of colored youth. When I consider the financial strength of some other industrial institutions (not of our Church), which has been made possible largely through the munificence of our Church people (and for which I am deeply grateful), I ask myself if the work and purpose of the St. Paul Normal and Industrial School can possibly be understood by the Church at large."

The location of the school, in the heart of the "Black Belt," is ideal. In Brunswick and surrounding counties there are 100,000 colored people. Brunswick itself is one of the counties having a preponderant negro population—11,000 blacks to 9,000 whites. When the school started twenty-eight years ago Brunswick was one of the least progressive in the state. To-day the negroes of the county are ranked among the most thrifty, progressive, and law abiding in the state. So competent an authority as Dr. Frissell of Hampton declares that Archdeacon Russell has well nigh revolutionized conditions in the county. The prosecuting officer of the county is authority for the statement that in his twenty-five years of service he has never prosecuted a single St. Paul student for crime or misdemeanor of any sort. The criminal expenses of the county rank among the lowest in the state, and the jail has been empty for six months at a time.

The school has been and is still doing a splendid work in furnishing ministers and teachers, besides the scores of artisans, domestics, and other workers. It deserves ade-

MONSIGNOR BURKE, No. 1 Madison avenue, is one of those Knights of the Church who never acknowledge that defeat is possible. He wants to raise $100,000 to educate [illegible] negro children. Of course this sum is a mite to the millions of Catholics in the United States, but I think that some outsiders will be glad to contribute to this fund and will appreciate the prayers that are to be offered for the donors.

NORTHERN WORK AMONG COLORED PEOPLE

THE RECENT invasion of the North by colored working people finds its reflection in some Church activities.

St. Matthew's parish, Detroit, Mich. (Rev. R. W. Bagnall, rector), has purchased forty-two feet of adjacent property, on which stand a frame dwelling and brick store, at a cost of $10,000. A parish house to serve as a social center for the rapidly growing negro population is to be erected on the new site.

St. Andrew's Mission Church for the colored people of Cincinnati conducts a weekly forum at which many prominent speakers are heard. One of the latest was Miss Edith Campbell, head of the Schmidlap Bureau for the vocational guidance and assistance of young women. Miss Campbell's work is not marked by a color line and she has ample opportunity to observe the conditions among negro young women. There is a remarkable influx to Cincinnati just now of colored families from the South, due to labor conditions, and over one hundred families arrived during a recent month. There are homes like the Anna Louise Inn, the Lawrence Home, and the Eleanor Earnshaw Club (the last two being Church institutions), but there is no such home for young colored women. Recently a generous gift made possible a home for unmarried colored girls who are facing maternity, but no provision is as yet made for those who have not departed from the path of virtue. Miss Campbell presented this need so effectively that it was proposed to build on the site of the old St. Andrew's, next to the new church, a parish house with thirty rooms to accommodate at least sixty young women as well as the usual social rooms. Such a building would cost about $25,000, but lot and supervision are already there.

THE VICKSBURG Industrial School for Negro Youths, the only institution working among colored people in the diocese of Mississippi, closed a very successful session on the evening of May 26th. The address and presentation of certificates were by Mr. Alex Fitz Hugh, of Vicksburg. Bishop Bratton was present and spoke of the splendid work and outlook for the school. A new principal has been elected to take the place of Archdeacon Middleton, resigned.

CHURCH SCHOOLS

THE EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR CHURCH.

Those Who Established the Department Displayed Considerable Ability and Foresight—The Result of Twenty-five Years' Labors Shows How Wisely They Acted—The Government in Touch With All Our Schools—The Faultfinders.

By Bishop W. D. Chappelle, Presiding Bishop Twelfth District.

Christian Recorder

Mr. Editor: I have read from time to time many suggestions upon the Educational Department of the Church; but I have read no argument which gets beneath the surface. The burden of them all is fault-finding and abuse. The history of the department shows that it was established by such men as Bishops D. A. Payne, John M. Brown, H. M. Turner, W. F. Dickerson and Richard Cain. No sane man will deny that the men above named were men of vision, of ability and foresight, who saw that to keep pace with the age, in meeting her demands, we must make provision for our every phase of church work, and among the most important is the work of Christian education.

The department was created with the purpose of getting assistance from the public without any systematic plan; and then, too, the Secretary has never been given any power in the management of the educational work of our church. He has been and is now a mere figurehead; and yet, there are those in the church who are disposed to cry out against the office without having given one moment of study to the subject.

The Educational Department of our Church is now about twenty-five years old. It is just old enough to begin work, and that is what it is doing. Never in the history of its existence has it done more to get recognition among the great benefactors of this country. Our Secretary is now in touch with and working plans by which our schools will receive such recognition, if we faint not and do not play the fool and kill all that we have done in all these years.

The United States Government has through and with our Educational Commissioner gotten in touch with all of the schools of the Connection, and the probability is, that if we give the Educational Board of our Church power to investigate the curricula of our schools, bringing them up to the standard and installing a system of minutely accounting for our receipts and expenditures, thereby showing that we are able to handle money, then we shall have no trouble collecting money from the people or those who should feel disposed to give. We are not able to collect money, and we should not expect it under present conditions.

I read in one of our papers, just the other day, where some one accused Wilberforce of having been short, or that there is money collected for Wilberforce which has not been turned over to the proper person. And what is true of Wilberforce is possibly true of the majority of the schools of the Connection. If we would collect money, we must acquire the reputation of handling money, which I confess has been a lamentable failure.

Our Church, perhaps, is better organized than any Negro church in the country, for educational purposes; and those districts are dominated by local interests, which precludes the possibility of interference by the Connectional Secretary. The General Conference must make some laws giving the Educational Board the right to make a standard and see that that standard is lived up to. And then, too, we must put men on such a board who are themselves trained, not such men as we like or control, but men of thought and capacity, men who have no master but God, men who will look out for the educational interests of our Church. Then we elect, for the presidency of our colleges and universities, men who have not even had a Normal training, to sign diplomas for students finishing the scientific and college grades, we show our fitness to manage schools of this grade.

Church politics has about destroyed the motives of our organizers. It cannot be denied that it has beclouded and paralyzed the progress of our Church in its every department. The high standard set by our older Bishops—I mean prior to '88, for since that time we have gradually drifted to all the nefarious schemes of ward politicians, to have our pets and friends elected—this high standard. I repeat, has been lost sight of. In this Bishop Grant took the lead, with Bishop Gaines a close seconder, who went to the depth of infamy from which it will take the Church years to extricate itself. This has been followed by scheming to get the advantage in the distribution of our Church funds, which is the most prolific field for trouble in the whole Church. Our men are beginning to think and see the evil designs of such actions, and it does not take a philosopher to see what has been done. The history of our Educational Money shows that instead of the North helping the newly emancipated slaves, that our Church discriminated against them by having the Southern wing of the Church contribute by taxation to support Wilberforce, and when a demand was made for the people of this section for schools supported by the Church, States like South Carolina and Georgia that had established Allen University and Morris Brown College, these were set aside as educational districts; and this blindfolded scheming is today responsible for the many schools which we have to support. Then, if our Church had wisely considered the necessity and demand for schools and wisely located them, with about two schools in the South and Wilberforce in the West, our Connection would to-day have been serving the people and getting the people's support. But, instead of serving, the schools are merely existing, with none of the teachers paid and with all of our schools in debt so heavily that their existence is despaired of; and because of this fact, there is a horde of sapheads decrying the Secretary. I challenge any man in the Church to meet me before the General Conference to discuss the causes of the conditions which obtain in our educational work.

Think of the horde of ignorant Trustees on our Boards who do nothing but promise jobs to their friends, regardless to their fitness. This has lowered the standard of our teachers, reducing our educational system to a little less than a farce. Then, too, we are paying salaries far beyond our financial ability—but we vote salaries regardless of our ability to pay. Here is where we involve our honor or our want of honor. No man of business honor will promise to pay what he knows he is unable to pay. It means that the business thus treated by its Trustees cannot long endure. And so we are reaping the fruits of our petty foolishness and ignorance of the purpose of the men named at the head of this article.

Philadelphia North American

JAN 17 1916

FRIENDS URGE GREATER HELP FOR NEGRO RAC

Speakers in Wrightstown Association Advocate Stronger Brotherly Feeling

CONDEMN PREJUDICE

That Friends were not active enough their work for the negro, was the attitu taken by the speakers at Wrightsto Friends' Association yesterday.

"We speak of the colored race as bei apart and not as fellow beings and bro ers," declare James Harold Watson, of six members of Philadelphia Assoc tion, who furnished the program for day. It was this aloofness, he felt, wh prevented the real knowledge and und standing necessary to do the good p sible.

He spoke especially of the characte tics and needs of the race, and mentio the childlikeness, quick imitativen loyalty and faithfulness and the religi nature inherent and felt the trust t had for the white race had led them adopt the meaner qualities. The topic the meeting was "The Colored Questi and different phases were discus Sarah W. Knight, of Somerton, was first speaker and touched upon what negro had accomplished since emanci tion, giving statistics in various lines activity.

Arabella Carter dealt with "Organi Work for the Colored People" in wi she spoke of the Pennsylvania Abolit Society with its 140 years of service declared slavery had not been wh abolished until the white race had fr itself from the bondage of prejudice tradition in which it was bound, rega ing the colored race. Martha W. Mc spoke of the "Social Work for the gro" and told of different avenues thro which this is being done in the city. conclusion Anna G. Roberts, of Ri ton, gave readings from Paul Lawre Dunbar's work, illustrating the ne character.

Joseph Parry presided, with Beulah Atkinson, as secretary.

NEW YORK CALL

JAN 1916

CHURCH INSTITUTE FREEING SOUTHERN NEGROES' MINDS

The work that is being done toward the industrial education of the Negroes in a dozen schools scattered about the South by the American Church Institute for Negroes was described yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Robert W. Patton at the Colony Club.

"It cost the nation $10,000 per capita and a million lives besides to emancipate the slaves," said Patton. "But emancipation is not freedom. And after the bitterness of the reconstruction period in the South, which should be called the re-destruction period, a group of men in the North and South decided that this was so. Freedom is the power of a man to do as he ought to do, not what he wants to do. A man who doesn't know how to do a job well isn't a free man. The Church Institute is freeing the slaves by giving the Negro the freedom of mind, body and soul.

Education—1916
Denominational Schools.
TRUE

S Omaha, Neb.
MAR 31

The Church and the Negro

Board of Colored Missions Gives Report of the Work Done in This Country. Many Priests Engaged in Negro Missions.

There are ten millions of colored people in the United States. Four millions of them have never been baptized and less than two hundred are Catholics.

The share of money for the colored missions received from the annual Lenten collection for the Propagation of the Faith ordered by the Council of Baltimore was never able to do more than to keep the missions from falling.

In 1907 the Catholic Board of Mission Work Among the Colored People was incorporated. The object was to bring more fully to the notice of our Catholic people the colored missions and their needs and to provide means for the establishment of schools and churches, especially in the southern states.

Colored Priests.

There have been but six negroes ordained to the priesthood in the United States, although many have been ordained and have faithfully and earnestly labored and still are laboring in the vineyard of the Lord elsewhere. Of the six ordained for the United States four are now living. They are:

Rev. Charles Randolph Uncles, born in Baltimore, and ordained by Cardinal Gibbons in 1891. He is a member of the Josephite community, and is now connected with Epiphany college, Walbrook, Baltimore

Rev. John H. Dorsey, also a Josephite, and a native of Baltimore. He was ordained by Cardinal Gibbons in 1902, and is now teaching in St. Joseph's College for Negro Catechists, Montgomery, Ala.

Rev. Joseph A. Burgess, a priest of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost. Born in Washington, D. C., he was ordained in Paris in 1907. At present he is a professor in the Apostolic College of the Congregation in Cornwells, Pa.

Rev. Stephen Louis Theobald, born in British Guiana. He was ordained in June, 1910, by Archbishop Ireland. He is now ministering in St. Paul, Minn.

Colored Sisterhoods.

There are two colored Sisterhoods in the Catholic church in the United States.

On July 2, 1829, Father Joubert, a Sulpician Father of Baltimore, established four young colored (free) women in the Sisterhood of the Oblates of Providence. The work in which they were to engage was the teaching of colored girls, the care of orphans and the saving of erring ones among the colored population.

For eighty-six years this order of holy women has been modestly and successfully doing the work set apart to be done by it. The motherhouse of the order is in Baltimore. It numbers 116 professed nuns, 25 novices and 10 postulants.

The Oblates of Providence have missions in Washington, D. C., St. Louis Leavenworth, Kas.; Havana, Cuba, and elsewhere.

The Order of the Sisters of the Holy Family was founded in New Orleans on November 21, 1842, by Father Rousselon. Five young colored (free) women, whose wealth was partly inherited and partly earned by their labor, composed the original community. The purpose of the Order at first was simply to teach the Catechism to young and old colored women and to prepare them for the Sacraments.

Since then the scope of the Order's work has broadened until it takes in the whole range of the spiritual and temporal works of mercy. The sisterhood numbers 125 nuns, and they are carrying on 19 schools with 2,855 pupils. It has four orphan asylums and a home for aged poor. The Motherhouse of the Sisters is adjacent to the Cathedral in New Orleans.

There are now 110 Catholic churches exclusively for colored people. Only a few of these are missions without resident priests. There are 156 schools, wherein about 16,000 children are being taught. Besides the schools, there are now 26 other institutions caring for orphans or otherwise dependent members of the colored race.

182 Priests Laboring for Negroes.

There are 182 priests engaged in the work. Of these 56 are Josephite Fathers, whose work is exclusively among the colored people; 32 are diocesan priests, assigned to this work by their respective bishops, and 39 are religious of some of the other communities. Besides these priests who labor exclusively in the colored missions, there are 55 priests whose time is divided between the white and colored Catholics of their respective parishes.

There are five orders of Sisters entirely devoted to the colored missions. Of these two are colored orders and three whose personnel is white. There are many other orders engaged in the work locally, but not exclusively.

There is but one Brotherhood on the missions, namely, the Brothers of the Christian Schools, nine of whom manage most successfully St. Emma's Industrial School for Boys, founded and maintained in Belmead, Rock Castle, Va., by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morrell.

The devoted Josephites have worked exclusively among the colored people in the south since early in 1870. The Society for African Missions has charge of all the colored missions of Georgia (Diocese of Savannah). A number of Fathers of the divine word and 25 Sisters of its community are doing heroic work in Mississippi and Arkansas.

WESTERN WATCHMAN
Tulsa, Okla.
6

THE NEGRO CATHOLIC.

In a consoling letter of congratulation to Rt. Rev. Mgr. Jno. E. Burke, Director General, of the Catholic Board for Missino Work among the Colored People, His Eminence, Cardinal Farley, gives some of the figures which show the success that has waited upon the efforts of Monsignor Burke and his zealous assistants. For buildings the board has contributed $63,615.79; for the maintenance of missionaries $85,962.00 have been spent; and each month $2,720.00 are sent to the 126 teachers whose support is mainly supplied by the offerings collected by the priests of the board. The letter of His Eminence was called forth by the report of Monsignor Burke at the annual meeting of the prelates who compose the Executive Board in charge of the Negro Missions.

To emphasize still further his interest in the work Cardinal Farley donated a hundred dollars towards the fund which Monsignor Burke is collecting for a memorial chapel which is to be built in the south in grateful remembrance of Pius Tenth, the sincere friend of the Colored race. It is the hope of Monsignor Burke that the requisite amount will be on hand to begin the construction of the chapel next spring.

On the question of Catholic education the colored people of the south, irrespective of the church which claims them, seem to be unanimous in their endorsement. Unbelieving parents request everywhere that their offspring be taught by the good nuns. In some places these fathers and mothers stint themselves to pay a meagre tuition, but in most sections poverty robs good will of all chance to offer any remuneration. The schools, therefore, look to the generosity of the Catholic in richer districts. The future of the colored race, so far as Catholicity is concerned, depends upon the educational helps to faith furnished by the teachers in the schools.

That the enemy realizes as much begins to appear from the efforts put forth by bigotry to impair the influence of the Catholic teacher. The Florida incident is only one of many signs that betray the attitude of the unfriendly towards the work of converting the colored race to Catholicity. Wherever the efforts of the priests and sisters can be hampered, along educational lines, the hostile are found bending every energy to discredit and harm the Catholic school. From the beginning Monsignor Burke was the most ardent champion of the educational method of converting the Negro. "Schools, and still more schools," has been his watchword, until, the priests of the country instinctively connect the mention of his name with the schools scattered through the south. Contributions for this charity can be sent to Rt. Rev. Mgr. Burke, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

TRIBUNE
New York City
AUG 3 4 1916

CATHOLICS LAUD CHURCH FREEDOM

Speaker at Convention Praises Other Faiths for Good Work Done.

CREED HOSTILITY DECLARED A MYTH

Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral To-day Will End Church Gathering.

Hastened by the oppressive weather and the rapidity with which its various committee meetings were conducted, the American Federation of Catholic Societies adjourned its convention yesterday a day ahead of scheduled time. When it meets in August of next year at Kansas City it will be known as the Catholic Federation of the United States.

There will be a mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning for the soldiers at the Mexican border, and that will be the last religious feature of the convention.

The morning session yesterday was enlivened by a controversy over the address delivered by Colonel Patrick H. Callahan, of the Knights of Columbus, who spoke on "Religious Prejudice." He expressed the opinion that the alleged antagonistic spirit of the non-Catholic five-sixths against the Catholic one-sixth of the country's population was largely a myth, and challenged the statements in the report of the national secretary that Catholics in the United States were discriminated against because of their faith.

Religious Prejudice Assailed.

"One of the purposes of this convention," said Colonel Callahan, "is to disillusionize non-Catholics who believe that we look on all things through Catholic eyes only. The question of religious prejudice is bigger and more dangerous than the hyphen question and is more likely to destroy our institutions. We have heard much this week about the Catholic one-sixth, and I wish to say a word of compliment for the non-Catholic five-sixths which has been exceedingly tolerant of us and

has permitted us to build up institutions and to organize until our status here is better than in many Catholic countries."

Joseph T. Brennan, of Boston, a vice-president of the Federation, took exception to the statement, declaring that the Federation was to spend $30,000 during the year to combat vicious attacks upon the Church through the agency of literature and lecturers.

When Mr. Brennan had finished, Colonel Callahan said he had intended no reflection of the secretary's report and added: "Yesterday we passed a resolution in this convention unanimously asking that the Catholic country of Mexico be provided with such religious toleration as we have in this country. The United States is five-sixths non-Catholic. I don't want to withdraw a word I said, regarding the liberality and fairmindedness of the non-Catholics of America."

Officers Elected.

John Whalen, of this city, was elected yesterday to succeed himself as president of the federation. Other officers elected were: Thomas P. Flynn, first vice president; J. A. Collier, Shakopee, Minn., second vice president; Anthony Matre, Chicago, secretary, and C. H. Schulte, Detroit, treasurer.

The new advisory board includes Cardinals Gibbons, Farley and O'Connell; the Most Rev. S. G. Messmer, Milwaukee; the Most Rev. James H. Blenk, New Orleans; the Most Rev. J. J. Glennon, St. Louis; the Right Rev. James A. McFaul, Trenton, N. J.; the Right Rev. Regis Canevin, Pittsburgh; the Right Rev. B. J. Keiley, Savannah; the Right Rev. Joseph Schrembs, Toledo; the Right Rev. P. J. Muldoon, Rockford, Ill.; the Right Rev. J. P. Carroll, Helena, Mont.; the Right Rev. P. J. Donahue, Wheeling, W. Va.; the Right Rev. D. J. O'Donaghue, Louisville; the Right Rev. D. J. O'Connell, Richmond, Va.

The national committee consists of the Right Rev. Peter J. Muldoon, Rockford, Ill.; the Right Rev. Joseph Schrembs, Toledo; J. A. Colles, Shakopee, Minn.; Dr. Felix Gaudin, New Orleans; Edward Feeney, K. S. G., Brooklyn; F. W. Heckenkamp, jr., Quincy, Ill.; Charles T. Daly, Boston, and the Rev. John F. Noll, Huntington, Ind.

Selections for the executive board were: The Most Rev. S. G. Messmer, Milwaukee; the Right Rev. James A McFaul, Trenton, N. J.; Thomas H. Cannon, chairman, Chicago; Nicholas Gonner, Dubuque, Iowa; F. W. Immekus, Pittsburgh; Daniel Duffy, Pottsville, Penn.; C. W. Wallace, Columbus, Ohio; H. V. Cunningham, Boston; Charles I. Denechaud, New Orleans; F. W. Heckenkamp, jr. Quincy, Ill.; G. W. Mansfield, Boston.

Negro Evangelization Praised.

Among the features of the federation's preamble and declaration of principles was the following paragraph on the negro situation:

"Solicitous for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the 10,000,000 of colored people in the United States we regard with satisfaction the splendid work being done for them by the various organizations, and we pledge our loyal support and heartily commend all those zealous self-sacrificing religious persons who devote their lives to the evangelization of the colored people."

According to M. J. Slattery, its president, the Catholic Young Men's National Union has resolved to ignore the man who runs for public office and asks for the Catholic vote merely because he is a Catholic.

The resolutions adopted by the union yesterday said, in part:

"We urge Catholic citizens to cooperate in all movements for civic betterment; that they participate actively in Board of Trade and all other commendable organizations for better morality, higher citizenship and improved municipal conditions.

"We oppose the election of any candidate for public office who solicits support because of his religious affiliations, and we earnestly solicit the support of all patriotic Americans to join with us in opposing any party, faction or individual who violates the Constitution of the United States by applying the religious test to any candidate for public positions."

Last night a reception was given by the New York Federation to visiting delegates and their friends in the grand ballroom of the Astor. About 1,000 attended.

Chorus singing by the choir of the Ruthenian Greek Church of St. George in native costume was a feature of the programme. Mme. Rose Fagan Plunkett and George Dostal were soloists. In conclusion "Holy God, We Praise Thy Name" was sung by the audience and choir.

Monsignor Lavelle Speaks.

Monsignor Lavelle said farewell to the delegates.

"New York is a city with a great heart. You need have no doubts whatever of its sympathy with the affairs of people in all parts of the country, and it is ever ready to strive for the best interests of the Stars and Stripes," he said.

CATHOLICS AND NEGROES

The Attitude of the Catholic Church Toward Us

The Searchlight 3/4/16

To Bring About Complete Emancipation—Six Negro Priests in America—Cathedral in Panama Built by Negro.

Los Angeles. Cal.—"The Church and the Negro" is the caption of an article written by Walter F. McEntire, one of the ablest and most prominent attorneys of this city, and published in "The Tidings," the magazine published as the official organ of the Catholic diocese of Los Angeles.

The attitude of the Catholic Church toward the Negro is treated by Mr. McEntire in an exhaustive manner, and he cites many facts of interest concerning the race's relation with that church in the United States. The article advances the opinion that the mission of the Catholic Church embraces the complete emancipation of the Negro and the giving to him of his place and standing in the human family. One of the factors in the church for the carrying out of this idea in the Catholic board for Mission Work Among the Colored People, of which His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, is honorary president, and the Rt. Rev. Mgr. John F Purke of New York is director-general.

Mr. McEntire has been and still is engaged in making an investigation as to Negro priests in the church, and brings out the fact that the Rt. Rev. Francisco Javier Luna Victoriay Castro, bishop of Panama in 1751, afterwards transferred to Trujillo, Peru, was the first Negro native born bishop on this continent. In 1902, he states. the late Pope Leo XIII restored the diocese of Marianna, Amazon, Brazil, with a population of 2,000,000 souls, designated a Negro, the Rt. Rev. Silvera Gomez Pimentar as its bishop. The cathedral now standing in Panama was built by the first-named bishop with funds from his private purse.

3/4/16.

Cong'l Commission Here Next Friday

WILL SPEAK AT FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Inspecting Work of American Missionary Association Throughout The South.

Savannah Tribune 3/25/16

The Commission on Missions of the National Council of Congregational Churches of the United States which convened at New Haven, Conn., last fall, appointed a deputation to visit the south and to make a study of the Congregational work there. The purpose of this study is, on the one hand, to enable the Commission to co-operate more fully with their missionary societies which have done such noble work in the south, and on the other hand, to give the denomination in as complete, accurate and orderly form as possible, a view of the achievements and responsibilities in that region.

The Deputation will consist of Mr. Charles Davidson, a prominent layman of Boston, Mass.; Dr. Hastings H. Hart, director of one of the departments of the Russel Sage Foundation, New York; Prof. E. C. Norton, dean of Pomona College, Claremont, California, and Rev. Hubert C. Herring, D. D., secretary of the National Council, Boston, Mass. The Deputation will visit Savannah on Friday March 31st inst. and will speak at the First Congregational Church on Friday night of the same day at 8:30 o'clock. It will be a great treat to the people of Savannah to hear the addresses of these prominent men. The public is cordially invited to attend this meeting.

UNION ADVERTISER
ROCHESTER, N. Y

WORK FOR NEGROES.

Interesting Statistics Upon Present Educational Advantages for Them.

In a recent number of "Our Colored Missions," Monsignor John E. Burke, director general of the Catholic Board for Mission Work Among the Colored People of the United States, gives some statistics bearing upon the educational institutions, wholly or partly supported by the board. In 1907, when the board was established by the hierarchy, there were in round numbers one hundred Catholic schools, housing about 11,000 pupils. According to the latest figures furnished by the director general, there are now 160 schools, attended by over 16,000 children. Twenty-three communities of religious women teach in these schools, of which two are colored and twenty-one white religious. The best known white sisterhood is the foundation of Mother Katherine Drexel, the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, established in 1890, with a present membership of about three hundred nuns, whose special vows obliges them to labor for the negroes and Indians. Last year, through the generosity of Mother Katherine, the old southern university of New Orleans was purchased and converted into an institution of higher learning for colored boys and girls. Under the title of St. Francis Xavier's University this school has so prospered during the twelve months it has been in active operation that already new buildings have become necessary and a dwelling for the nuns is in process of erection, so that the older structure may be used for the pupils.

There are three industrial schools for the boys, the best known of which is St. Emma's at Rock Castle, Va., founded and maintained by Mr. and Mrs. Morrell, the latter a sister of Mother Katherine. It is claimed that over sixty schools have been established through the generosity of the Drexel family.

Monsignor Burke supplies the salaries of 125 teachers in fifty parochial schools. In addition he is called upon to furnish often the sums required to start the erection of school buildings. Priests of the south look to his board for the means to keep churches and schools in existence throughout the districts where the poor colored Catholics have not the funds to provide a self-supporting plant. This money is collected by the director general and his zealous assistants in churches of the north, where they are permitted to make appeal and through the offerings of the faithful sent directly to the home office.

FIFTY ATTEND THE SCHOOL

St. Benedict the Moor Colored Mission Attracts Many Outside State.

The St. Benedict the Moor Colored mission at Ninth and Prairie streets has about fifty children in its school from nine different states. There are, however, more than a score from Chicago. Miss Cecilia Phillips is a post graduate. She is assistant organist and a member of the choir. At the entertainment given by the Young Men's society of St. Elizabeth's church, for the benefit of the mission, Miss Phillips displayed her musical talent as a competent pianist and solist. She plans an extensive musical career.



MISS C. PHILLIPS.

Education - 1916

Denominational Schools.

NOTED BIBLE TEACHER AMONG COLORED SCHOOLS

The Christian Standard 10-12-16

Dr. Frank T. Lee, formerly Dean of the Bible work in Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, now the Bible Extension Professor in the Atlanta Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., is devoting a part of his time among colored schools of the South. This week he is giving a course of lectures at Fisk Uniersity, Nashville; from there he will go to LeMoyne, Memphis; he will spend a week at Lane College, beginning October 22; and from here he will go to M. I. College, Holly Springs, Miss., to spend a week.

Dr. Lee has made a specialty of Bible work; he is a graduate of Oberlin and Chicago University; has done considerable extension work, has spent a good portion of his time abroad; he is author of several books, some of which are used as text books in Bible schools. His lecture course is superb and any community is blessed to have him spend a week in it. Preachers and Bible students should not miss this great treat when Dr. Lee comes to these various schools.

Southwestern Christian Advocate

The Negro School for training of deaconesses under the auspices of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, is in full operation at Asheville, N. C. There are four young women in training.

2/24/16.

MANY EDUCATORS IN ATTENDANCE ON MEETING HERE

Constitution

The fifth annual meeting of the presidents, deans and principals of the schools of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal church is now being held at Gammon Theological seminary. More than twenty college presidents and officials of the society are in attendance. The sessions began Tuesday morning and will conclude Thursday night with the exercises in connection with the inauguration of President P. M. Watters, of Gammon Theological seminary, and the dedication of the refectory of that institution, recently completed at a cost of $15,000.

The Freedmen's Aid society has under its control property and permanent endowment funds estimated at $3,000,000. There are approximately 6,000 students enrolled in its schools.

During the session all phases of school and college life will be discussed by those who are expert in those matters. Much of the time Tuesday afternoon was taken up with the discussion of the "Causes and Cure of the Larger Death Rate Among the Colored Population." The discussion was opened by Dr. G. W. Hubbard, who for more than forty-five years has been dean of the Meharry Medical college, the leading medical school for negroes in the United States. The fact was brought out that the death rate among negroes in the city of Atlanta was lower than that of any other city of its size.

The visiting educators are the guests of Gammon Theological seminary.

The following are among those attending the session: Secretaries I. Garland Penn and P. J. Maveety; school inspector, C. W. Bennett; presidents, L. M. Dunton, G. Barto Stone, J. M. Cox, J. S. Hill, A. P. Camphor, George Evans, H. A. King, C M. Melden, J. O. Spencer, M. W. Dogan, J. E. Wallace, J. R. Reynolds, J. B. F. Shaw, Thomas Kiah, G. W. Hubbard, P. M. Watters, M. S. Davage; vice president, J. W. E. Bowen; secretary, Thomas Nicholson, of the board of education. Dr. M. W. Dogan, of Wiley university, Marshall, Texas, is the president of the meeting and Dr. A. P. Camphor, of Central Alabama institute, is the secretary.

WHITE WOMAN ADOPTS ST. PAUL, MINN., PRIEST

Chicago Defender 7/29/16

St. Paul, Minn., July 28.—Father Stephen L. Theobald, pastor of St. Peter Claver's Catholic Church, was adopted as her son by Mrs. Mary E. Faliheee, white, a wealthy and pioneer resident today. District Judge H. R. Brill signed the decree of adoption after a brief hearing of Mrs. Falihee's petition.

Mrs. Falihee, who lives at 135 St. Peter's street, has been a resident of St. Paul 40 years. She is 61 years old and is a widow with no children. Father Theobald is 41 years old. He is an orphan, formerly was a Montreal newspaper man and is a graduate of St. Thomas College.

"I do not see that it is anyone's business," said Mrs. Falihee, "and as it is very unusual I do not care to have the adoption given publicity. I am a zealous worker in the Catholic church and am deeply interested in the work which Father Theobald has been doing. I have some property and when the time comes I want him to benefit by it and further his work."

Father Theobald lives at 319 Fuller street. He has been a priest four years. The petition did not ask for a change of name, as it would be difficult to alter all of Father Theobald's papers, some of which would have to be sent to the Vatican in Rome.

"I consider myself complimented," said Father Theobald when questioned, "but do not care to discuss the matter. It is sufficient, is it not, that she desired me to do so." By the decree Mrs. Falihee is the heir of her adopted son.

CATHOLIC AID FOR NEGROES

Efforts Begun to Raise $100,000 Fund for Mission Work.

For the first time in the history of the archdiocese an appeal is being made in the local Catholic parishes for the colored missions of the country, the task of addressing the congregations being given to Rev. Denis J. Bustin, assistant director of the Catholic Board for Mission Work for Colored People. Father Bustin made his first appeal yesterday morning in the Church of Our Mother of Sorrows, Forty-eighth street and Lancaster avenue, where he spoke at each of the Masses, and introduced a society for the maintenance of colored missions by yearly contributions.

Father Bustin, in his history of the Christian mission among the negroes severely scored the Catholics of the country for their neglect of the negroes, who, after the civil war, had been turned loose without a chance to know how to live an upright life. Out of the 10,000,000 negroes of the country, he said, there were only about 200,000 who are Catholics—a fact owing entirely to the negligence of clergy, who, in looking after the white population, absolutely ignored the needs of the negroes.

Father Bustin is opening a campaign to raise a fund of $100,000, with which he hopes to begin a movement for the establishment of small missions for the colored people, especially in the South. Father Bustin will speak before the various local churches and societies in the city during the year. The missionary society which he represents has its headquarters in Tennessee. Among its executive board members are Cardinal Farley, Bishop Moeller, of Cincinnati; Archbishop Blenk, of New Orleans; Archbishop Prendergast, Bishop Byrne, of Nashville; Bishop Allen, of Mobile; Bishop Kelley, of Savannah.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL OPENS.

Chicago Defender 1-8-16

(Special to Chicago Defender)

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 1.—A new school for the Roman Catholics of the race was opened here at Germantown last month with an attendance of 146 pupils. The archbishop blessed it and named it St. Catherine's school.

TRIBUNE

Minneapolis, Minn.

OCT 18 1916

Mission Conference Hears Fisk Singers in Negro Melodies

Delegates Entertained With Some New Colored Folk Songs.

NORTHROP SEES NEED OF MORE YOUNG MEN

Nearly Four Hundred at Sessions at Plymouth Congregational Church.

The singing of the Fisk Jubilee quartet was a picturesque feature of the opening meeting of the three-day session of the American Missionary association yesterday at Plymouth Congregational church.

The singers are undergraduates who have followed in the footsteps of the Fisk quartet, which attained national renown. W. H. Halloway, a delegate to the conference, who is a professor at Talladega college at Alabama, declared yesterday that the younger quartet is scarcely inferior to the original one, and that they have with them some "new" Negro melodies which were recently discovered among the Alabama Negroes of Liberty county, who are pure African.

Mr. Halloway declared that whenever a Negro quartet wants a new melody it is simply a matter of going among these peoples and listening. A friend recently tabulated 150 melodies which had never reached the students of the melody.

Song Doesn't Take.

Mr. Halloway was amused at his lecture at Northfield yesterday morning to teach the student body of Carleton college one of the simplest "chorus" to the words: "If you love me serve Him."

"I prepared them most profusely for the chorus by singing it several times and continually announcing that I was going to ask them to join in. But when I finally called upon them there was not a sound; I was left to sing it by myself. It was a remarkable experience. The colored people in the South would have learned it when they had heard it once. It shows the difference between the two races."

The Rev. Frank S. Fitch of Buffalo, in presenting the general survey of the year's work among the nine alien races within American borders which constitute the association's field of endeavor, announced that eight institutions in New Mexico and Texas had been taken over by the association from the Congregational Education society.

Sees Need of Men.

Dr. Cyrus Northrop, in paying a tribute to the memory of deceased members of the association who had carried forward the work during its life of 70 years, expressed doubt that there would be younger men of the same caliber to do their work. "Where are the young men to fill their places?" he asked; "God grant that they may come forth."

Last night's session opened with a stereopticon lecture showing the work of the association among the Southern states of the nation. Following this, Mrs. Ida V. Woodbury, a field secretary of the association, spoke on the topic, "The Poor Whites of the Cumberland Mountains."

Burnquist Gives Welcome.

Governor Burnquist greeted the delegated visitors yesterday morning in behalf of the city and state. Dr. Cyrus Northrop, former president of the association, welcomed the visitors in behalf of the church and gave a brief history of the work of the association.

All the meetings of the association will be open to the public and will continue until tomorrow. Following is the program today:

MORNING.

Devotional service. "The First Command of Jesus and the A. M. A.," the Rev. Harry Blunt, Minneapolis.

"Increased Efficiency and Broadening Influence," the Rev. D. J. Flynn, North Carolina.

"The Indian Yesterday and Today," the Rev. C. L. Hall, North Dakota.

"The Negroes of the Blue Grass," Principal F. J. Werking, Kentucky.

"The Home and the Life of the American Highlander," Mrs. Robert C. Chapin, Wisconsin.

AFTERNOON.

"History, Scope and Influence of Fisk University," President F. A. McKenzie, Ph. D., Tennessee.

"From the Viewpoint of a New Recruit," President F. A. Sumner, Alabama.

"Some Fresh Facts and Their Interpretation," Professor W. H. Holloway, Alabama.

"What New Congregationalism Should Accomplish in Mission Fields," the Rev. John R. Nichols, Illinois.

EVENING.

Stereopticon lecture.

"Opening Door to Latin America," the Rev. Vincent Ravi Booth, Massachusetts.

"The Tercentenary and the American Missionary Association," the Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, Connecticut

PION

St

UN

REVIEWS PROGRESS OF NEGRO MISSION

Much Accomplished in Alabama Field, Speaker Tells German Lutheran Synod.

An address by Rev. J. Bakke on the progress of the negro mission of the

synodical conference was one of the features of yesterday afternoon's session of the German Lutheran Synod of Minnesota and other states at Emmanuel Lutheran church, Goff avenue and Dearborn street.

Comparatively New Field.

The "black belt" negro mission, deriving its name from the character of the soil in that section of Alabama, is a comparatively new field, and much has been accomplished since last Christmas, the speaker said.

Committees named to consider the annual reports of the standing committees on the treasury and legacies reported favorably, and their recommendations for adoption carried.

More Than 200 Present.

More than 200 delegates are in attendance at the sessions, which will continue until next Wednesday.

Merging of the synods of Wisconsin, Michigan and Nebraska with that of Minnesota will be considered.

Catholics To Have Negro Congregation

The Roman Catholic Church is to have another congregation composed exclusively of negro communicants, if plans that are being worked out by Rev. Father Kelly are successful. Already that church has four flourishing parishes among the negroes of New Orleans, and the number of worshippers of that race warrants the opening of another church in another location.

The new church building, when erected, is to be in the down-town section and will be located somewhere on Johnson street. The name of the church has not yet been selected, nor has any definite decision been reached as to when the work of building will be begun. All these matters are in the hands of Father Kelly and will be worked out as fast as money and the need justifies.

New York Tribune

8 JAN 1916

Institute for Negroes to Meet.

A drawing room meeting for the American Church Institute for Negroes will be held Friday afternoon at the new Colony Club. The Rev. Dr. Robert M. Patton, special representative of the institute, will tell of the work being carried on by the Episcopal Church. The institute conducts a divinity school, two academic schools, five industrial schools, two hospitals and a training school for nurses. Bishop Greer, president, will preside.

AMERICAN

New York City

AUG 23 1916

Needs of Negroes Is Topic of Federation.

At the Federation meeting in Cathedral College other resolutions adopted dealt with the attracting of attention to the spiritual and material needs of the 10,000,000 negroes in the United States; the determination to establish Young Men's and Young Women's Catholic Associations along the lines of the Y. M. C. A.; the boycott of publishers and dealers of immoral literature and pictures, and the enlarging of the sphere of community and social service.

Francis E. Slattery, of Boston, speaking on "Catholic Citizenship," traced the charges of disloyalty to the State made against Christ and St. Peter as all due to the desire to crush religion by the irreligious.

Charles T. Daly, of Boston, presented a plan to the Federation to change the basis of representation to diocesan boundaries as is done in Boston, thus making each group a unit of communicants under the direction of one Bishop.

UNION TIMES

Buffalo, N. Y.

Mother Katherine Drexel, the most widely-known and honored Catholic lady, religious and convert, in the Church in this country, is now in her 57th year and in her thirtieth as a religious, but in appearance looks many years younger. Through her about 160 schools for negroes have been established, attended by about 11,000 pupils.

DISCUSS NEGRO RACE.

Lutherans Confer on Missionary Work Among Blacks.

By Associated Press.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 16.—Discussion of missionary work among the Negro race was on to-day's program of the session of the Lutheran League of America here in session to-day. The subjects were to be presented in the report of the Rev. C. W. Drewes, of St .Louis, chairman of the board of colored missions. Election of officers will take place to-morrow.

Delegates at the convention represent 25 states, Canada, Porto Rico and the Philippines

BALTIMORE MD

FIRST COLORED PRIEST IN U. S. TO CELEBRATE

The silver jubilee of Rev. Charles Randolph Uncles, the first colored Catholic priest ordained in the United States, will be held beginning Sunday morning, January 7, with a solemn high mass at St. Francis Xavier's Church, at 11 o'clock. Rev. P. Denis, the pastor of the church, has gone to considerable expense to make the ceremony in every respect one befitting the occasion. At 8 P. M. solemn vespers will be sung at St. Barnabas' Church. The civic and social features of the celebration and thep resentation of ap urse will take place at St. Peter Claver's Hall on Monday evening, January 8. Efforts are being made to collect a fund of $1,000 to show appreciation of the work of Father Uncles.

MISSIONARY WORK FOR NEGROES

Discussion Before Lutheran League in Session at Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 16.—Discussion of missionary work among the negro races on the programme at to-day's sessions of the Lutheran League of America now in convention here. The subject will be presented before the delegates in the report of the Rev. C. F. Drewes, of St. Louis, chairman of the Board for Colored Missions. The report will at once be turned over to a committee for consideration. Election of officers will take place to-morrow, when the convention is scheduled to close with a Lutheran rally in a public hall.

Delegates at the convention represent twenty-five States, Canada, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

POST

Chicago, Ill.

JUL 29 1916

Negroes Sue for Right To Use Swimming Pool; Race Riot Is Feared

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 29.—Negro citizens of Springfield planned today to file injunction proceedings against the park board of Springfield to compel the board to grant them permission to use public bathing beaches here. A swimming pool in one of the local parks was closed Thursday when three negroes attempted to swim in it.

The plans for injunction proceedings follow a mass meeting last night, at which the radical negroes over-rode their more conservative fellow citizens, and voted to begin proceedings at once which they predict, will either gain permission for the negroes to use the pools or will close them entirely.

The court action will be taken in the face of advice from white citizens, who remembering the race riots of 1908 when seven negroes were lynched, have counseled against it.

THERE seems to be a certain enthusiasm spreading over our country in favor of the work of the Catholic Church in the Negro missions. It is, indeed, time that we awake to the great responsibilities which we have as American citizens and Catholics toward our brother in black. According to reliable statistics, there are 10,000,000 Negroes in the states, of which at least 6,000,000 do not profess any faith in any Christian denomination, and only about 300,000 are Catholics.

7/13/16

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

ENDING NEGRO MISSION.

Father Dorsey Opens Second Week of Instruction.

Rev. J. H. Dorsey, colored Catholic priest, will conclude his mission at St. Anthony's Church, corner of Hill and Concord streets, this week. Father Dorsey opened last Sunday at Church's Auditorium, on which occasion he was introduced to a most intelligent audience of about 500 colored people of all denominations by Rev. W. T. Vernon, pastor of Avery Chapel.

Today's service will consist of high mass at 10:30, at which Father Dorsey will preach, and the customary evening service and sermon at 8 o'clock. For the balance of the week Father Dorsey will preach each evening at 8 o'clock, making a special effort at clearing up upon request of any and all questions relative to the Catholic belief and usage that may be a source of bewilderment to his brethren. The mission will conclude next Sunday with the services for such occasions customary in the Catholic Church.

SUN

New York City

CARDINAL LAUDS MGR. BURKE.

Praises Mission Work Among Negroes—Sends $100 to Aid.

Cardinal Farley has written a letter to the Right Rev. Mgr. John E. Burke congratulating him on his work as head of the Catholic Board for Mission Work among the Colored People. Cardinal Farley enclosed $100 toward the subscription for a Pius X. memorial chapel for the negroes of America.

"Forty-four new missions established among the ten millions of the colored race in this country will ever stand to attest the quality of your zeal," said the Cardinal in his letter. "For these splendid results the Catholic Board is indebted to the loyal support of the American bishops, priests and laity. They have contributed $63,615.79 for buildings and $85,000 for the maintenance of missionaries."

Education—1916
Illiteracy





MT. HEBRON SCHOOL GROUP.

"WE NEVER HAD A CHANCE."
DALE COUNTY

Enthusiastic Workers Among Adults and School Children to Raise Funds to Continue Work

Today is Illiteracy Day in Montgomery.

Workers in behalf of those unfortunates who can neither read nor write, although far advanced on the journey of life, will offer buttons for sale in various sections of the city, and enthusiastic little children will canvass the residence section of the city.

Buy the buttons, for every dime spent means that much assistance toward removing the blight of illiteracy in Alabama.

Remove the Blight.

"Illiteracy in Alabama—let's remove it."

The campaign slogan of the Alabama Educational Association was first uttered in Montgomery during its meeting last April. William F. Feagin, state superintendent of education, in his opening address on the evening set aside by the association for the discussion of the subject, proclaimed this slogan, and the twenty-one hundred teachers who attended that great meeting declared continuous warfare against the blight of illiteracy which has disgraced the state of Alabama for so long a time.

From that day until this the warfare has been relentlessly waged in some sections of practically every county in Alabama. At this time raw recruits are being trained to go into still other fields as teachers of adults who can neither read nor write. The service is a volunteer one given without hope of financial reward.

Born In Montgomery.

In view of the fact that the movement in Alabama had its birth in the city of Montgomery, it is quite fitting that the button campaign, which has been arranged for he purpose of raising funds to further the cause, should receive the support of her entire population. The friends of the cause of education all over the state are watching Montgomery today. A successful campaign means that other cities of the state will strive to do the same patriotic service just as well as Montgomery.

In setting a goal which other cities will strive to attain, Montgomery has an opportunity to prove the largeness of her heart, her interest in humanity, and her desire to remove the stain of illiteracy within the borders of Alabama.

The Alabama Illiteracy Commission, authorized by the last legislature, and appointed shortly thereafter by Governor Charles Henderson, is composed of ex-Governor W. D. Jelks, Birmingham, chairman; J. B. Ellis, Selma; Mrs. W. K. Linsoott, Mobile; Miss Mary N. Moore, Athens, and Superintendent William F. Feagin, secretary-treasurer. Miss Esther Foster, an experienced school woman, is field agent for the commission.

Restrictions of Law.

The law providing for the creation of this commission states specifically that state funds may not be used to carry on its work among adult illiterates. Thus far the commission has been enabled to carry on the work through donations received from a number of patriotic citizens of the state, and these donations have been exhausted. The commission feels inclined to present the cause to Alabama's manhood and womanhood and rely upon them for the help which will doubtless be forthcoming.

The button campaign is authorized by this commission in the hope that all citizens in Alabama will rally to the great cause and contribute of their means to support the movement, which depends for its success upon their generosity.

Where Funds Are Used.

Funds must be had with which to publish literature; to keep up a growing correspondence which not only means a great amount of stenographic work but also the purchase of stamps and stationery; and to meet the necessary traveling expenses and salary of a field agent, who is giving her entire time to organizing and instructing volunteer workers.

In addition it becomes necessary from time to time for the commission to communicate with the school forces of the state regarding this great movement. It may be interesting to note that a first class letter mailed to each white teacher in the state costs $165 in postage, and a similar letter to the district trustees costs $300.

Text Book Needed.

In addition to the above expenses, there comes a crying demand from the field for a textbook prepared to meet the peculiar needs of the adult schools The commission desires to publish such a text book and be able to sell it at a minimum cost. This cannot be done unless funds are available, and since the availability of funds depends upon the generosity of the people, the call for help from the commission should be received as a personal appeal by every Montgomerian.

Buttons will be offered for sale, and the price will not be limited. Those who are selling buttons are authorized by the commission to receive subscriptions for the cause. Subscribe to the cause and wear a button. If the teachers of Alabama can afford to give of their time and talent without any compensation, those who can not give time and do not know how to teach can greatly help the movement by giving it proper financial support.

What Are They Worth?

When the girls ask you to buy an Illiteracy Button today and you ask them the price they will give you something like this little poem that has been written by Miss Elizabeth Holmes of the Bellinger Hill School:

How much do you love your native State?
How much do you wish to make it great?
How much do you feel the weight of shame
That illiteracy should mar its fame?
How much—count it up—to the State do you owe
For your own schooling some time ago?
How much do you value your power to read?
How much is the Golden Rule your creed?

Alas! You are not a millionaire,
But pay what you can—it's only fair.

—By Miss Elizabeth Holmes, Bellinger Hill School.

And this sort of colloquy may also take place on the street today between the pretty canvassers of Illiteracy Buttons and the passer by:

The Button Seller.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"A button selling, sir," she said.

"What kind of buttons, my pretty maid?"
"Illiteracy buttons, of course," she said.

"Why do you sell them, my pretty maid?"
"For love of my native State," she said.

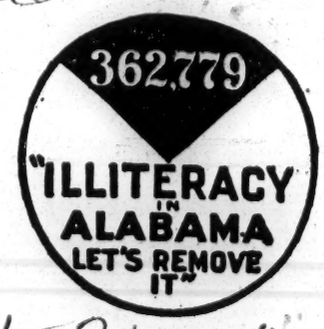
"To whom will you sell them, my pretty maid?"
"One to you, I hope," she said.

"How much shall I pay you, my pretty maid?"
"As much as you possibly can," she said.

—By Miss Elizabeth Holmes.

ILLITERARY AGENT HAS A BUSY TIME MAKING SPEECHES

Campaign Workers Are Meeting With Enthusiastic Support From the School Children of City



Miss Esther Foster, field agent of the Alabama Illiteracy Commission, is giving her entire time to getting the plans for the Illiteracy Button Campaign in shape for Montgomery's big day, January 29. On Wednesday this zealous educator and friend of the folks that didn't have a chance in the days of their youth, made four speeches. Two of those were made at the Decatur street school and two at the Lawrence street school to the pupils of the higher grade.

Today Miss Foster will make several more talks to the different rooms at the Lawrence street school, where there are as many as nine different rooms to get around to. Besides the Lawrence street school speeches, Miss Foster will appear before some clubs and see some leading business men about the work.

The school children listen to the stories that the speaker tells them with close attention. Presently they begin to get restless because they are so anxious to begin selling buttons right away.

"'I can sell all you will give me," one youngster called out in the meeting yesterday.

Shows Pictures

Miss Foster has had some of the illiteracy school pictures made so big that the children can see them from the very back of the room. Their young hearts are touched with sympathy and their alert minds respond at once to the call for help that these men and women of Alabama who cannot read and write are sending out through their friends. There are ten of these pictures that are doing big things for the cause, and Miss Foster is as good as two speakers when the pictures do their part of the talking.

One picture the children like especially is that of an old man and old woman bending over the big Bible studying the sentences: "God is love." This old couple are man and wife and they are learning to read together so they can study the great Book for themselves.

Another picture is of a school teacher helping an old woman to learn to write so she can correspond with her absent children.

Montgomery is Pace-Maker

Montgomery has been singled out by the Department of Education as the pace setter for the rest of the State in these whirlwind campaigns for funds for carrying on the illiteracy work. Birmingham club women are writing to know what is to be done, and the Magic City is watching the Capitol City to learn ho to proceed.

The children of Montgomery are watching The Advertiser's Illiteracy Button column every morning and they are going to get behind their parents if the parents need pushing along in this great forward march.

Every good Montgomerian is asked by the conductors of the movement to use the slogan for the next ten days: "Illiteracy in Alabama, Let's Remove It."

ILLITERACY IS HIT HEAVY BLOW IN MISS. BY COMMISSIONERS

Another Southern State Begins Movement to Remove Stain and Elects Field Agent

Mississippi has fallen into line and under a recent law, organized an illiteracy commission, appointed a field agent and actively begun a campaign

for funds to conduct the necessary survey of conditions and to change them so that the grand old state will be able to hold up her head along with her sister states in this mighty advance in civilization.

Professor John Rundle of Louisville Miss., is chairman of the Illiteracy Commission while Miss Effie Willingham was elected field agent. The legislature of Mississippi like the legislature of Alabama did not make an appropriation for the work of the Illiteracy Commission and the public will have to sustain the movement until the next session of the legislature which, by that time will realize the importance of the service and will be willing to pay for it just as all other educational movements in the states, officially conducted, are paid for by public funds The newly elected Superintendent of Education of Mississippi is Prof. W. S. Bon.

Club Women Helped.

The club women of Mississippi like the club women of Alabama and of Georgia and of all the States of the South, made a large contribution to the influence that secured the Illiteracy Commission in Mississippi, and will do their share in the work proposed for the removal of Illteracy. But it will be the teachers in that state, as in all the other states, who will bear the brunt of the campaign and will sacrifice their vacations without pay to teach adult illiterates how to read and write and figure the value of a bale of cotton and a wagon load of corn.

The Advertiser has printed in its Educational Department, many valuable reports and feature stories of the work of the teachers of this state in adult schools, and if some progressive paper in Mississippi will undertake to help the movement in the same way that this paper helped, at a cost of several thousand dollars, an impetus will be given the work that it can gain in no way except through full and illustrated publicity.

BRITTAIN OFFERS ILLITERACY CURE

Compulsory Education Law for Georgia Urged in Letter Written by State Superintendent.

Constitution 3-12-16

Following editorial comment in The Constitution suggesting that superintendent of Schools M. L. Brittain name the necessary remedy for Georgia's illiteracy, Professor Brittain has written a letter urging a compulsory education law in Georgia "requiring the indifferent parent to give his child the little chance upon which we insist for educational training and make it easy instead of difficult for them to secure educational funds. Encourage immediate help and action everywhere for this home-mission work among our illiterate population and the remedies will reach in an effective way this trouble from which we suffer."

The Constitution in its editorial quoted Professor Brittain's statement, "Georgia is ill, exceedingly ill from illiteracy," and suggested that "as a true physician he must provide the dose and insist upon its administration."

The letter of Professor Brittain is written to John W. Hammond, Atlanta correspondent of The Macon Telegraph and The Augusta Chronicle, who asked Professor Brittain to state what his "prescription" in this case would be.

Mr. Hammond's letter is as follows

Mr. Hammond's Letter.

Atlanta. Ga., March 5, 1916.

Hon. M. L. Brittain, State Superintendent of Schools, Atlanta, Ga.—My Dear Mr. Brittain: In furtherance of your effort to awaken a proper interest in the movement to eliminate adult illiteracy in Georgia and to raise the state's record on literacy from the unenviable place near the bottom of the position of states of the union, The Macon Telegraph, on March 2, from data furnished by you, printed a news story showing that there are in Georgia, under the 1910 census, twenty-seven counties more than 30 per cent illiterate, six others more than 40 per cent illiterate and one county in the state within three-tenths of 1 per cent half illiterate on the then basis of its population. In connection with and as a part of that news story a table was published showing the percentage of illiteracy in each county in the state. This publication has been brought to your attention.

This unenviable showing of the condition obtaining in Georgia appears to be attracting a great deal of attention and inspiring what should be beneficial comment. There has come to my attention, since the publication in The Macon Telegraph editorial comment on the existing condition, by several of the state's newspapers. Notably among them in the editorial reference in The Savannah Press of Friday, March 3, and that in The Atlanta Constitution of this date. They, I assume, have come to your attention.

From the editorial comment in today's Atlanta Constitution I quote the following:

"Superintendent Brittain will have the cordial approval of all conservative and law-abiding Georgia in his well-intentioned effort toward the abatement of the illiteracy evil. But if he would have this backing and at the same time hope for and expect definite attainment toward the improvement of these conditions he must not only point out the horror, but suggest and press the means of relief. 'Georgia is ill, exceedingly ill, from illiteracy,' Superintendent Brittain says. As a true physician he must provide the dose and insist upon its administration."

While the physician in this case can't "provide" the dose, as The Constitution suggests; he can, as he has been doing, write the "prescription." The diagnosis of Georgia's ailment has been such, I think, that the people are becoming properly impressed with the "exceeding illness," and they are ready to "provide the dose." In view of and in the light of The Constitution's editorial of this date, and the diagnosis published in Te Telegraph of March 2, from data furnished by you, it occurs to me that a "prescription" will be timely while the pulse of the patient is being felt. The Telegraph is equally interested in the effort to better the present literacy condition in Georgia and this bureau will be very glad to take your "prescription" to the public.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN W. HAMMOND.

Superintendent Brittain's Reply.

Superintendent Brittain replied to Mr Hammond's letter as follows:

Atlanta, March 10, 1916.

Mr. John W. Hammond, Macon Telegraph Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Mr. Hammond: Your letter of March 5 has been received and I take pleasure in giving my opinion as desired.

1. The first adequate remedy for the permanent relief of illiteracy which I have to suggest is that which has been adopted for this purpose in forty-six of the forty-eight states in this country, namely, compulsory education. There has been so much misrepresentation with regard to what is meant, however, that I wish to say at the outset that we do not expect nor are we striving to secure compulsory education for nine months in the year nor for all the grades. None of the measures which have been submitted to the legislature during the last four or five years have called for anything more at the outset at least than three or four months' training during the early childhood of the pupil's life from the age of 8 to 14. Then, too, these bills have applied only to the primary grades, the feeling being that we had the right to ask that every Georgia child have the protection of at least three or four years of educational training. This, of course, is not as strong as we could wish, but the difficulty we have experienced in passing any legislation on the subject has shown us that it is the best we could do for the present. Later we hope to be able, as public sentiment understands its purpose and justice, to give more "teeth" to this law for the protection of the children and the good name of the commonwealth.

2. But this, of course, looks more to the future and we have facing us the fact of many thousand illiterate men and women in our state who have passed beyond the school age forever. Without a compulsory law we have never been able to secure the attendance of more than three-fourths of our population and the natural result has followed. The 1920 census will soon be upon us. Civic pride as well as the desire to aid the untrained men and women of our state call for action. We have proved many times that instruction for an hour or two a day will enable an illiterate to read and write and to do simple number work. Patriotic teachers in half a dozen counties where we have tried to do this work since last October have done it without extra remuneration. If philanthropic men and women could provide us with funds to add $10 a month to the salaries of the teachers we could, of course, get this extra service in many more counties. Even as it is, if the press of the state will follow the example of three or four of our leading newspapers and urge this work we can get it begun almost everywhere. The preachers and press would be more effective allies than all other forces combined if we could get strong concerted action.

Pamphlets with the necessary lessons have been prepared and can be obtained for the mere cost of publication—4 cents a copy—from the Byrd Printing company. I hope to secure from the general assembly an illiteracy commission provided with some funds. We must not fail in this duty to our fellow citizens and the state before the time comes for another census.

Georgia Low in the List.

3. The public school work of Georgia suffers as only one or two other states in the union from illiberal laws concerning local taxation. Of the four states nearest of us, Alabama and South Carolina have this same trouble and we have less illiteracy than either. Tennessee and Florida are in advance from the fact that every county in each of these two states must have at least two mills of local school tax in addition to the state funds. The Georgia laws require an election and even a two-thirds majority before a county is permitted to supplement its state school funds. Most states require no such majority nor even an election, but are required by constitution to give this aid, the estimate of the board of edueation or county commissioners as to the amount needed being all that is required.

4. Many even of our own people do not clearly know the cause of our illiberal school legislation and the reason for the restriction in this state to the common school branches. Education idea in this state was never thoroughly democratic until late years. It is true, as writers and speakers have frequently said, that Georgia was early in the field with regard to the establishment of the state university and also with what were known as academies. Our political leaders in the early days of the state, as careful reading of history shows, were strongly in favor of education—for their own children. It is not a successful denial of this statement to refer to the "poor" school fund of early days. Its very name indicates precisely what has been stated, namely, that it was a sort of charity to be applied to those unable to patronize the private schools. The fact is, that our commonwealth was one of the last of the older states to adopt the principle of what is now understood as modern public school education and did not do so until 1871. It had the active antagonism of many leaders for years and it is only recently that this has ceased. Even now I can bear personal and official testimony to the apathetic indifference of many political leaders to this question which so vitally affects us all, although this for the most part is carefully concealed as they realize the love which grows stronger in the hearts of our people for their public schools with each passing year.

5. The figures prove that this regard is justified and that the public school system of the state has done its work well so far as permitted. It could not, of course, educate the children who were not in school. Since its establishment in 1870 it has reduced the ratio of white illiteracy from 27 to 7 per cent and the negro from 92 to 36 per cent. Give our people laws requiring the indifferent parent to give his child the little chance upon which we insist for educational training and make it easy instead of difficult for them to secure educational funds. Encourage immediate help and action everywhere for this home mission work among our illiterate population and these remedies will reach in an effective way this trouble from which we suffer.

Very truly yours,
M. L. BRITTAIN,
State Superintendent of Schools

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR CONVICTS OF THIS STATE

Rev. W. D. Hubbard Hopes to Eradicate Illiteracy Prevalent Among Many Prisoners of Alabama

Advertiser 1-25-16

State convicts are to be provided with night school facilities. This comes about from the efforts of Rev. W. D. Hubbard, state chaplain. He is very much enthused over his undertaking. It is true only a small start has been made, but prospects for an enlargement of the work, he says look encouraging. He hopes at least to eradicate some illiteracy prevalent among the prisoners.

Dr .Hubbard is availing himself of the use of the better educated convicts to act in the capacity of instructors. In this way he will decrease the illiteracy within the State. In this manner he has probably taken the advice given by the Alabama Illiteracy Commission. Last year the commission distributed a booklet, which carried the following.

"Let those who would enter such a service bear in mind that there are no beaten paths to follow and no proven guides to lead. The very essence of the work is research and initiative, and many who enlist will doubtless be able to devise better plans than any we are now prepared to suggest."

The plan has been started at Speigners. It has been in operation about three weeks, and it is said there are several convicts who have profited from it.

MACON CO. BOASTS HIGHEST LITERACY IN THE BLACK BELT

Medical Inspection of Pupils and Sunday School Credits Modernize the System

Advertiser 1-30-16

Macon county holds the record for literacy in the black belt counties of Alabama. The negro population has been reached very generally through the influence of the Tuskegee Institute, and the town has, since its beginning, radiated educational inspiration through its schools and colleges. The high type of white people compose the citizenry.

Mr. W. B. Riley, county superintendent of public school is giving his entire time to the supervision of the work in Macon. He goes from the center to the circumference of the county in his work and the sight of his automobile hastening to inspect and enthuse the rural schools is now a familiar sight. Since he took up the work of his office many new school houses have been built and some of these represent consolidation, carrying larger buildings and greater educational efficiency.

Medical Inspection.

In addition to rapidly arranging for Sunday school attendance and satisfactory lessons to be credited to secular school units Mr. Riley has brought about partial medical inspection for schools, a boon greatly to be desired for the whole State. Some of the schools give credit to the pupils for home work, and this too is a move in the right direction in educating young people for the real duties of life.

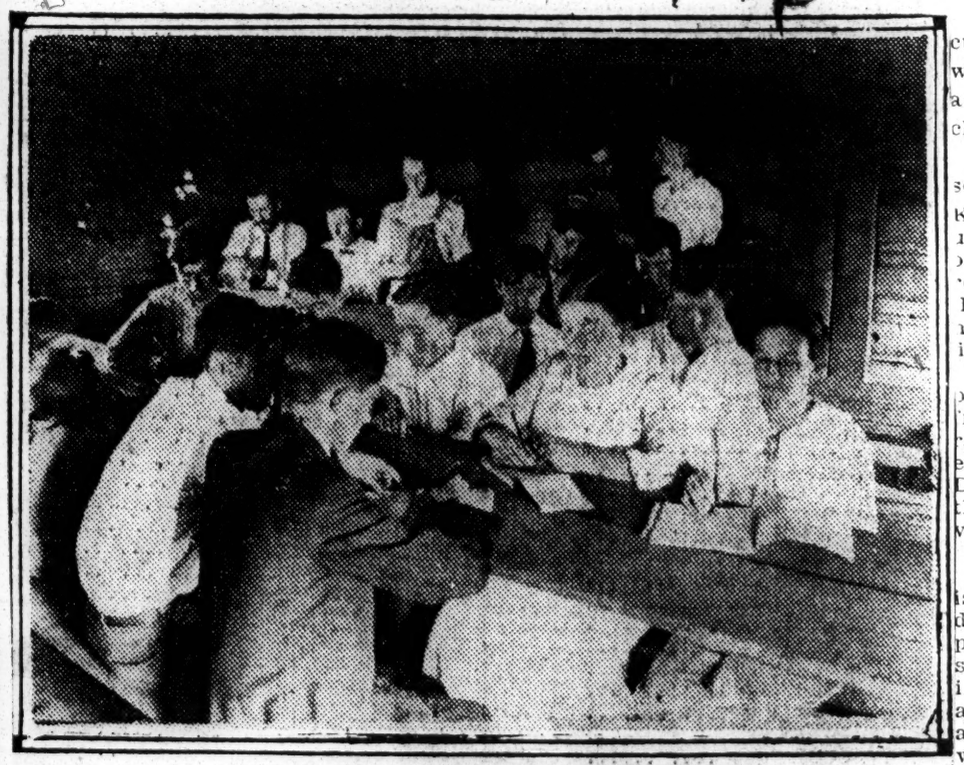
No child with normal intelligence and emotions will fail to do its home work with more enthusiasm and thoroughness when it knows that a good record for "home work" will help bring up the school averages in the monthly report. Training in homemaking is quite as important as any lesson the child can learn. By connecting this work with the school curriculum a new importance is given making beds. sweeping floors, milking cows and chopping wood. Macon county is to be congratulated on its progressive educational leadership and Superintendent Riley is fortunate in living in a county that responds so readily to advanced methods in education.

Education - 1916

Illiteracy

Illiteracy Campaign Is City's Big Feature Today For Selling of Buttons

Advertiser 1-29-16



STRIVING FOR AN EDUCATION.
"A CHANCE AT LAST."

Pamphlet Prepared for Use In Fighting Illiteracy

Constitution 1-21-16

M. L. Brittain, state superintendent of schools, has just completed the preparation of a pamphlet containing lessons in reading, writing and arithmetic for use in the campaign being waged throughout the state against adult illiteracy.

The need for the booklet is great in that it has been found that primer methods followed in the training of boys and girls are not satisfactory for the instruction of men and women of mature age. The pamphlet is expected to be of great aid in the elimination of adult illiteracy and Superintendent Brittain contemplates that there will be a wide demand for copies.

Urging that each superintendent and school board of the state take up the work of teaching adults and explaining the purposes the pamphlet is intended to serve, Superintendent Brittain has written to the superintendents and school boards as follows:

"By request I have just completed the preparation of a pamphlet to aid in the adult illiteracy work and send a copy herewith. It is almost necessary to provide such help, for mature men and women cannot be aided best by the primer methods suitable to children 6 and 7 years old. As you will note, I have tried to use the Bible and the newspaper chiefly in the reading, although making use of sanitation, good roads, temperance and other upbuilding subjets. The training in arithmetic leads to farm accountnig, a subject needing emphasis among many who have had educational advantages. The Byrd Printing company will keep this pamphlet in type and will furnish copies at the rate of 2½ cents each for a thousand, 3 cents each in lots of 500 and 4 cents each for 100 or less. The pamphlet should be supplemented by local facts and conditions, of course. By actual demonstration we have shown that in three or four weeks' work of an hour or two a day we can teach the ordinary man or woman to read, write, and to understand simple operations in numbers. Six counties have already had lists made of their illiterates and are undertaking systematically to give them instruction, using an hour or two in the afternoons or evenings. I especially ask each superintendent and board to consider this matter and see if you can quietly and tactfully but certainly take up this work and aid those men and women, many of them illiterate through no fault of their own and yet who have passed beyond the school age forever. Will you not take as your motto: Georgia free from illiteracy at the next census?"

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN STATE'S PRISONS MAKES GOOD START

Arthur Strock, Man in Charge, Pleased With First Week

10-8-16

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SPEIGNER, ALA., Oct. 7.—In discussing the results of the first week's work in the campaign of education among the convicts, Arthur Strock, in charge of the work, tonight said:

"Since the advent of the moonlight school in the mountain districts of Kentucky, it is difficult to find a more unique or more interesting school, and one that gives greater promise of far-reaching results, than the school for illiterates in the state prison at Speigner, which began its work October the first.

"Friday evening some twenty-odd pupils of this school, ranging in years from sixteen to forty, listened with rapt attention and eager mind to the encouraging and inspiring words of Dr. W. D. Hubbard, who is directing the work and extending it into the various prison camps of the state.

To Reach at Least 300.

"Dr. Hubbard stated that this work is planned to reach at least three hundred illiterates of the three thousand prisoners in the different prisons of the state of Alabama, in addition to the influence and interest given those who are already able to read and write and who are taking more advanced work, as their individual case requires.

"A novel and interesting feature to be introduced in this work is a lecture course on live, practical topics by prominent business men and women—thus breaking the awful monotony of prison life and furnishing an avenue of thought with the outside world.

"Dr. Hubbard also mentioned that as soon as practicable, steps would be taken to provide more suitable quarters for the school and that the much-needed equipment would be provided. At the present time, tablets and pencils are needed very badly.

Result Is Gratifying.

"The first week's work of the schoo is very gratifying to both teachers and pupils. It is an inspiration in the worl to observe the eager interest these me display in overcoming the difficultie of fatigue and a self-conscious feelin of inability, in doing the work of th school.

Two young men, who have had goo educational advantages, are in train ing as teachers to take charge of th work when the principal is called t assist in organizing this work at an other prison camp.

It is probable that the next point t be selected to take up this work wi be Aldrich mines.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE AN INFLUENCE

Tuskegee Student

Southern Letter

The late Hon. Seth Low, who was chairman of our Board of Trustees, once referred to Tuskegee Institute as an "influence as well as a school." This is no better exemplified than in a recent letter from Mr. Arthur A. Strock, who is in charge of the educational work among the prisoners of Alabama and who wrote to Tuskegee Institute requesting that we send whatever books we could spare for use in connection with this work among the colored prisoners. Mr. Strock says:

"With respect to the evening school work in the prison here at Speigner, I have been engaged in this work here since last January. We have enrolled in our evening schools, thirty-two young white men, twenty-six Negro men and sixteen Negro boys. Each of these schools are separate, with teachers appointed from among the prisoners. All are under my supervision. * * * As yet no provisoin is made by the State to provide suitable text books needed for this work. In view of the great need of some outside help to assist us in carrying on the work, it was suggested to me that I write you with reference to what is being done for the colored men and women in prison with the thought that possibly you could help provide suitable text books for these people."

We have sent a collection of such books as we could spare to Mr. Strock and will send others in the future when we are able to do so. Should any readers of THE SOUTHERN LETTER have any books or suggestions which may be helpful in this very worthy work, we shall be pleased to see that they reach the proper persons.

1,000 Teachers Have Volunteered to Remove Stain Of Illiteracy In Alabama

Advertiser

Wm. D. Jelks, Chairman, Gives Praise to Teachers and Calls on Public For Support of Movement

6-25-16

(By Wm. D. JELKS)
(Chairman Alabama Illiteracy Commission.)

Alabama occupies in the matter of illiteracy a very bad eminence. We are disputing with one other state for the second place in the column of illiteracy. We are trying to get away from such rivalry. We are not discussing here now this unenviable position we have achieved.

We need not now allude as our justification to the poverty which the war entailed; our resources destroyed and our lands laid waste; we need not discuss the negro in this connection and how his sudden freedom threw a burdom of illiteracy upon us and the hopeless task of trying to educate two races—and separately—when there was no means or resources to care for the education of one. Beyond this the fact is we have as a people been opposed to the public school system until comparatively recent years, and under the old system of private schools, the masses were unreached; here and there were these schools, occupying oasis in uneducated deserts.

Real Beginning 15 Years Ago.

While the public school was authorized I believe in the 50's, we were offered no sort of adequate resources until the constitution of 1901 was adopted. The three mill tax put in that instrument gave us our first beginning. The state has progressed educationally in a wonderful way in these fifteen years. We may call these years, years of the first reformation. We are beginning now a new reformation. The legislature at its last session under the activities of our present superintendent of education is furnishing us the opportunity for the carrying on of this new reformation, if I may so call it. That body passed fifteen separate and general acts in an effort to cure the school problem which acts gave evidence that some one at the head had real knowledge of our school difficulties and was determined to put the state in the way of assisting them. These acts are far reaching and in a manner revolutionary. The least significent of them, as the average man would say, was the one providing for an illiterary commission. It it develops that this insignificent statute is so fruitful you may depend upon it that the others are not without great value.

Teachers Helped Pass Laws.

The educational association stood as a great force behind these measures and demanded that every line and section of the drawn bills be written in the statutes of the state. The educational Association of Alabama has written in the books every reform for which you have fought for twenty-five years. They did not stop when some legislator insisted "isn't this enough for one time?" They stood behind the state department of education at Montgomery and demanded that every one of them should be passed. We hear a great deal about national preparedness. National preparedness must begin with the school if not at the mother's knee.

The illiteracy movement has been felt in every field of activity in the State. We have begun and carried on illiteracy schools in the cities, on the farms and in penal institutions. As many as three hundred teachers in the state volunteered and without reward gave three weeks of their vacation last summer to this work, teaching in every conceivable place. Many of these teachers taught all day for six days in the week for weeks, others taught certain hours in the mornings, in the afternoons and at night and sometimes in three different communities on the same day; continuing much the same program for weeks without halting. Other teachers volunteered their services for night work, keeping up their daily vocations in the schools.

Negroes and Illiteracy.

The colored people have helped this movement. It has not been confined to the wite races and should not be so confined. The colored teachers have nobly helped out in the work and are successfully eliminating illiteracy from their race.

The illiteracy commission is prepared to say from its own experience in this work, that old and young people who want to read can learn to read and write and when properly approached by a sympathetic teacher are anxious to learn and the commission is prepared to say that the teachers of the state are rallying generously to the cause. I am informed by the field agent of the commission that although the matter has been presented to fewer than one-half of the teachers assembled in institutions, in those counties thus far visited more than one thousand of them have volunteered and pledged their services for the approaching summer.

Thousands Reached.

It is a conservative estimate to say that between three and five thousand adults were reached last summer and a number equally as large were taught during the winter months. The real and absolute removal of illiteracy is no longer an experiment. It has been done and will continue to be done.

While the direct results of the work have been far-reaching and has surpassed our expectation, the by-product of our campaign has been very large. There is no teacher in the state who as not had his or her interest in the great subject of education quickened, or who will not have it quickened before we are through with this fight; there is no school in the whole state which has not been heartened in the work and every school community has or will feel its influence. We consider that the by-product of the movement has been worth while.

Volunteer Funds.

The public will want to know how we have carried on this campaign. The statute providing for the commission particularly declared that no part of the state's funds were to be used in carrying on the work. The commission does not use even a stamp of the department of education, nor has it used nor will it use a single stenographer whose services are paid for by the state. We have had to live and have lived to this time by voluntary contributions. We carried on the campaign for money last spring by letter and procured a sufficient fund to run us until some time in December and since that time we have found the necessary funds from "Button Sale" in the various counties. We secured about $1,500 from the button campaign in Montgomery and about $2,500 from button campaigns in three other towns, and about $4,000 from Jefferson county. Other localities have helped. The commission has had the services of a competent field agent from the beginning. The field agent is the only party who draws a salary from the commission. It takes a good deal of money to carry on the work. There are ten thousand active teachers and fifteen thousand active trustees in Alabama. It requires $500 to send one two cent letter to each one of these teachers and trustees. Then we are called upon to pay the stenographic help for a correspondence growing to be enormous. While we have had only one field agent up to this time we have purposed to engage additional service for the field. The new text books are now ready for adult schools and the work will at once take on renewed activity. Let every friend of humanity contribute his share towards the most important movement in the State.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis

To the People of Mississippi:

I beg to call attention to a matter as far reaching in its effects to the highest interests of our state as the labor or whisky questions--that is, the question of illiteracy.

Much has been said of late through the public press in regard to the obliteration of illiteracy in the state, but white illiteracy has been emphasized. It is far from my purpose to raise an issue, but to state a fact as it occurs to me—there is no such thing as white illiteracy, per se, which, if stamped out, will purge the state and give it a hundred per cent of intelligence as should be the case. A distinguished American, whose patriotism none would question, once said that no country can long endure half slave and half free. The two races that compose the population of Mississippi, the whites and the blacks, are intimately connected in so many ways that it is impossible for the one not to have a potent influence upon the other. This is especially true in morals, health and general intelligence.

The whole after life of the negro yard boy, nurse and cook of white families is affected by his close contact with the master, mistress, their associates and children, for whom they work, and these servants are considered by their associates as a kind of authority from this very contact. It is also true that the future life of the household is affected to some extent by their negro help. This is especially true in the case of children. The coarse, vulgar, profane, illiterate yard boy in many ways corrupts the morals and speech of the white boy who is constantly in his company. Many a young white girl hears her first vulgar words and suggestions from the lips of her negro nurse or maid with whom she spends much time, and the health of the entire house is often impaired by the physical condition of servants. Both moral and physical diseases have found their way into the homes of the best white families in the country through yard boys, nurses, cooks and washerwomen. This being true, a wave of reformation to improve the moral and physical condition of the white people should properly begin at the bottom with the health and sanitary conditions of the neigro help instead of at the top in the home of the whites to the exclusion of the negroes. As a rule, this class of help lives in the most unsanitary sections of towns and cities, surrounded by stagnant ponds, with no sewerage, and in cheap rent houses, which should more properly be called typhoid, malarial and consumptive pest houses than homes. Any health campaign which excludes this class of people is doomed to fall of its object. When these or other dreaded diseases find their way into your homes, their origin, in most cases, can be traced to the cabin in which your help lives. Our distinguished patriot might have said with equal truth that no country can long endure half moral and healthy and half immoral and unhealthy.

The logic applied to morals and health may apply equally to literacy and illiteracy. There is as legitimate and necessary relationship existing between the two races that make up our commonwealth as between the fingers of the hand, each separate and distinct, but all make up and give symmetry and beauty to the whole. This relationship includes sympathy and mutual helpfulness; whatever impairs the one renders the other inefficient. A hundred per cent efficiency for the state can only be obtained by making each unit of the population efficient. One-half of the population can never become 100 per cent efficient in religion, morals, health or intelligence with the other half irreligious, immoral, diseased and ignorant. The status of the one is largely fixed and its ideals established by that of the other. The one cannot go up alone, nor the other remain down alone. Their successes and failures, their joys and sorrows, their highest interests are one.

I therefore implore the white people of our grand old commonwealth, so rich in noble deeds and full of grand achievements, when you meet in private or public counsel to devise ways and means of improving your social, economic and intellectual well being and that of your people, do not exclude mine from your considerations. We do not ask you to do all for us and we go free, but that you advise and co-operate with us in raising our standards of religion, morals, education, economics and citizenship, and we pledge you our aid to make our state the fondest dreams of your fathers. Respectfully,

D. C. POTTS.

Holly Springs, Miss.

EVENING POST

New York City

Negroes at Wetumpka.

In addition to work already commenced at the Speigner prison among the whites, schools are in operation among the colored boys and the colored men and are doing satisfactory work. Also later a school was opened for colored women with a very promising outlook. A good start has been made among the negroes in the prison at Wetumpka, fifty-two names having been enrolled. At the Tuberculosis hospital very gratifying results were obtained and the outlook for a successful school there is very promising. At Aldrich mines the negroes are very anxious to have the opportunity extended to them and as soon as arrangements can be made the work will be opened there as well as in the mines at Flat Top, Banner and the other prisons of the Birmingham district.

Plans are being arranged to have an exhibit of prison school work ready for the next meeting of the State Educational Association which meets in Montgomery next spring, in order to give an idea of the extent and importance of this work. Specimens of work will be gathered from each prison camp in which the work has been extended and other sources of information brought to the people. An interesting feature of the last meeting in Birmingham was the place given to education work among the convicts. Through the courtesy of Miss Esther R. Foster, field agent of the Alabama Illiteracy Commission, a place will be given to the prison school and a report will be rendered of the work done during the past year in the removal of illiteracy from among prisoners.

The success of the prison school at the Speigner prison is due largely to

Signs of genuine interest in the extirpation of illiteracy continue to be frequent in Southern newspapers. The Columbia *State* expresses the opinion that by 1930 illiteracy will have ceased to be a serious factor in South Carolina's condition, basing its belief on the enactment of a compulsory school-attendance law, under the leadership of Gov. Manning. The great thing that all such movements of progress can count on is the impossibility of reversing them. There are some objects in democratic government that have to be fought for again and again, returning in new shape when they have been driven out in the old. But this does not apply to such matters as universal education or as the prohibition of child labor. As the Columbia paper says, while two years ago there was opposition to compulsory school attendance, it is now "so firmly established that politicians who have opposed it most will not dare to lift their voices against it in future." Other Southern States, which in the past have shown little practical interest in the subject, are becoming more and more aroused to their duty. Unwillingness to spend the necessary money, as well as indifference to the object itself so far as regards the negro, has been in the past a most serious obstacle; but it looks as if substantial progress were now being made in both these respects.

Advertiser
1-30-16

"Illiteracy Day in Montgomery proved a success far exceeding the fondest hopes of the promoters, a total of $1,257.68 being netted the fund for carrying on the work of adult education throughout the state. The idea of removing adult illiteracy from Alabama was born in Montgomery, and the first concerted campaign toward raising funds for this work was conducted in this city. This campaign ended Saturday in the sale of illiteracy buttons bu adult workers for the cause and by the enthusiastic school children.

LOUISIANA: This state has the distinction of leading all others in percentage of illiterates. Last year the Legislature enacted a law authorizing compulsion of attendance at the public schools in the rural districts and making it a matter of local option. As yet no parish has done more than approve the plan, but now it is said Calcasieu is to make an experiment in order to ascertain by actual experience whether compulsory attendance is a good thing.

Education—Illiteracy

ILLITERACY HAS WHILED AWAY ITS DAY OF GRACE

Advertiser

An attractive piece of literature has come from the office of the State Superintendent of Education in the form of a brief pamphlet written by Mr. Feagin and illustrated by striking cartoons. The matter consists of instructive, concise and illuminating dialogue between two types of Alabamians. Anyone desiring a copy of the pamphlet—and everyone should have one—may get one by writing the Department of Education. Of course the pamphlet is devoted to a discussion of the proposed local taxation amendment.

This measure is known as the Educationa Amendment, to distinguish it from the several other amendments to be voted upon in November. The other amendments are important in their own way, but the proposed Educational Amendment is, in our judgment, the most important amendment proposed since the new Constitution was adopted in 1901, not excepting the good roads amendment of 1908.

This is a measure whose progressive and uplifting character has been so long recognized and accepted in the other States that Alabama's good name could not afford to bear the stigma of a defeat for the amendment.

But there is more at stake than the good name of Alabama in the eyes of its sister States. What is at stake is the welfare of the childhood of Alabama, which is to become the womanhood and manhood of our State in the years to come.

We cannot build a great temple if one of the main pillars is faulty. We cannot build a great citizenship, a great civilization, in Alabama if any considerable portion of our people are unlettered. We can line the earth in Alabama with perfect highways, we can pave our streets, paint our homes, erect costly court houses, jails and libraries, we can spend millions for almshouses and churches, but all of these cannot lift us out of the pale of the mediocre if the masses of our people are not educated.

Scientific farming was not conceived by an illiterate. Scientific farming is rendered stale as a philosophy and a method of achieving definite ends, if our people are illiterate. The illiterate has no imagery through which to behold a beautified home nor to divine the value and dignity of citizenship. The illiterate is a hopeless prisoner in a country that has been too free to make him read—he is hopelessly blind in a land where there is so much to see, hopelessly deaf in a world where there is so much to charm the ear, his tongue is hopelessly still in a land where liberty of speech should invite and compel perfect speech.

We have people in Alabama who cannot tell the time of day except by looking at the sun. We have grown men in Alabama who cannot read the sign on a mile post to find out whether they will reach the voting booth before the polls close.

In a democracy the illiterate, uninformed man finds himself in an awkward situation. He must bear the burdens of citizenship without being qualified for the responsibility. His neighbors must bear such burdens as the illiterate voter may put upon him. We cannot have the most competent, enlightened government until those who vote are prepared to discharge their duty intelligently.

We cannot drive illiteracy from Alabama without local taxation. We cannot greatly enhance the education of those who, able to read and write a little, are yet ill-prepared to take their places in the world, until we have local taxation.

We don't know of but one newspaper in Alabama that is opposed to the educational amendment. So far as we know no public man in Alabama has announced his opposition to the measure. All of the public men who have spoken on the subject, regardless of their factional alliance, have declared for the amendment, and all of the newspapers but one are urging the adoption of the amendment.

The amendment is a democratic proposition. It will compel no county to do anything. It will merely give each county a greater measure of local government, will permit each county to vote an additional tax for school purposes whenever it so desires. The counties that need the additional funds will be free to get them. The counties that don't need them will be free not to raise the funds.

The Advertiser trusts that every county in Alabama will roll up a thundering majority for this amendment. That would put new spirit in our educational workers at home, and send a challenge to the other States of the Union to meet Alabama in any educational contest.

ILLITERACY IN GEORGIA; AN EVIL AND THE REMEDY

Investigation by the state department of education under the direction of Superintendent M. L. Brittain, into the conditions of adult illiteracy in Georgia, in connection with the department's effort to remedy the situation, have developed some appalling facts which must command both earnest thought and careful action on the part of legislators and other state authorities.

Constitution

There is one county in Georgia, Lee, in which approximately 50 per cent of the men above voting age are unable to read and write! In six other counties, Calhoun, Quitman, Dougherty, Putnam, Terrell and Wilkes, the percentage of adult illiterates is above 40. There are twenty-seven counties in which it is more than 30 per cent.

Including some of the wealthy and more progressive counties of the state, these figures, taken from the 1910 census, are nothing short of astounding to those who were unaware of the true conditions. The claim is probably true that this situation is more than anything else at the bottom of Georgia's serious troubles—lynching and mob law.

Superintendent Brittain will have the cordial approval of all conservative and law abiding Georgia in his well-intentioned effort toward the abatement of the illiteracy evil. But if he would have this backing and at the same time hope for and expect definite attainment toward the improvement of these conditions he must not only point out the horror, **but suggest and press the means of relief.** "Georgia is ill, exceeding ill, from illiteracy," Superintendent Brittain says. As a true physician he must provide the dose and insist upon its administration.

Local taxation for school purposes, coupled with compulsory education, is, undoubtedly, the best known remedy proposed to date to meet this situation. Perhaps it would not immediately or wholly eliminate the adult illiteracy of today, but certainly it would materially assist in that direction.

It is a remarkable fact that the state of Georgia today appropriates directly from its treasury more money for education in proportion to the amount supplied by local taxation than any other state in the union, except one—Alabama. Forty Georgia counties, not quite one-third of the state's government units, but including all the larger counties and the majority of the state's population, have already applied the local taxation remedy, and not one of them would consent to go back to the old plan. It is particularly noteworthy here that the **average of adult illiteracy is lowest in these local taxation counties.**

The county school commissioners of Georgia, in their last state convention, unanimously declared that local taxation is the solution of the illiteracy problem. Unquestionably, Georgia must look to local taxation, assisted by compulsory education, to eliminate the illiteracy which is weighting down the state. It should be applied in every county in Georgia. It is the one remedy in which there is any present hope, but if anybody has or can suggest a better plan, it is his duty to come forward with it.

Superintendent Brittain has clearly pointed out the evil. There is no question of its existence to an extent that is nothing **ment of the laws, Georgia may hope to get rid of this millstone of lawlessness through her own agencies.**

But if they do not? There is the question. It is then that we shall be called upon short of apalling, regardless of the fact that the figures involve an extensive portion of negro population.

Now, if the state superintendent and his associates on the state board of education will devote themselves as earnestly to applying the remedy as they have in demonstrating the existence of the deficiency, Georgia may hope for the attainment of substantial results.

We cannot begin any sooner than today, but we can and should begin now to eliminate the evil which has too long held back the state. More than that, it is our imperative duty to do it.

THE SHAME OF ILLITERACY.

Advertiser 9-18-16

Education is not a panacea for the ills that trouble the race. Education will not of itself put energy and initiative in the man who lacked these qualities before. It will not make a man love his wife more. It will not make him save his money more carefully. It will not drive injustice from the world; it will not make all of us rich; it will not make all of us happier. But there are several pleas that may safely be made in behalf of popular education.

It will do more than any other agency to dissipate superstition and drive error from the minds of men; it will immediately enhance the earning capacity of those that acquire it; it will give the popular mind a grasp of the movements which profoundly concern the human race; it will introduce

the popular mind to those elements which to the illiterate mind are mysterious if indeed they are fancied at all. It is education of one kind or another that lifts the human mind above the mind of the lower animals. It is education of one kind or another that makes the organ known as the brain useful. It is the means by which the mind is made greater than matter, and virtually the only means.

Time was, and not so long ago, when all people thought the earth was flat. Four hundred years ago—and the world is many thousands of years old—the peoples of the Old World did not know that the continents of North and South America existed. When Christ was on earth there were no newspapers to tell the story.

When Washington fought the revolution and won it in spite of the Continental government, ships couldn't move except by the aid of wind, and he transported his forces on foot instead of on rail; a steam engine on a railroad track would indeed have frightened his patriots more than forty British regiments. There were no automobiles, no telegraph, no typewriters, no hard roads—or virtually none—while surgery was so backward that it could not cope with the stone-bruised feet and fevered bodies of the Revolutionists. In his day the desirability of popular education was even a debatable question.

Today we have gone forward so fast, we have pushed over so many obstacles that hampered the progress of the race that we wonder why we didn't start earlier and get through quicker. All of the progress the race has made has been directly attributable to the use of power to think. The mind cannot think efficiently if it is not informed. It cannot be informed if the shade is drawn so as to shut out the light, and the shade is drawn if the mind cannot read and write. Only a small ray of light may enter if the mind can do no more than merely read and write. The mind must be in a state of continuous cultivation to be of the highest service to its possessor and to society.

We have advanced so far that we no longer dare to debate the advisability of popular education, but we have not advanced so far that we are not indifferent to certain important phases of the work of driving illiteracy and ignorance from the minds of men. Or, shall we say that we have been somewhat indifferent in the past, but are now ready to do our whole duty? In any avent, the attention of the voters is directed to the fact that in Alabama there are 86,831 white people above the age of ten years who cannot even read and write. No one knows how many whites we have who can read and write, but have not had a thorough comon school education. In Alabama there are 265,879 negroes above the age of ten years who cannot read and write. There are 31,661 white men in Alabama who cannot read and write, but they can vote, and could turn an election. Our native whites are 9.9 illiterate, our negroes 40 per cent. illiterate. Educational experts say that native white iliteracy should be only one per cent. and negro illiteracy five per cent. Five per cent of our white children between ten and fourteen years of age are illiterate.

There is one way to remove the blight;

The adoption of of the Educational amendment in November so that we can make school room for our illiterates and provide teachers to work with them.

Are you for educational advancement, or are you against it?

FOR THE LITERACY UPLIFT.

The Columbia State, commenting on the work that is being done for the literacy uplift by the "moonlight" schools of North Carolina, where there are 638 of these schools, with 1,000 teachers instructing 5,540 pupils, says there is need of this instruction in every county in South Carolina.

Work for the night school education of illiterates has commenced there and the campaign is on in earnest. Our Columbia contemporary says:

That 25,000 or 30,000 white men in this state are unable to read and write or are barely able to do so is a continuing menace to the safety of the commonwealth as well as a serious obstacle to its material progress. Moreover, that so large a proportion of the negroes are illiterate is deplorable. It should be the purpose and endeavor of the state to remove the affliction of ignorance from all its people, regardless of color.

Throughout the south interest in educational preparedness is growing, and the people are coming to see that its strength lies in individual and united effort; in local taxation—in the making of sacrifices, wherever they are demanded, for the common good; state and county pride, individual help, all working in harmony to one great end.

When North Carolina established moonlight schools and went to work for a literacy record the campaign was kept at white heat until all the people were interested, and it shows wonderful progress that in a comparatively short time her night schools of the hills and valleys had an enrollment of over 5,000 pupils.

That is a fine working basis for educational preparedness, and will give North Carolina what every southern state should strive for, a higher place in the literacy column.

THE BLACK BELT LABOR PROBLEM.

The Marion Standard complains of the negroes leaving the Marion cotton plantations and going to the cities.—Huntsville Mercury.

There is a notable exodus of plantation negroes not only from Perry, but from every other Black Belt county in the State. Many Lowndes county planters, as well as Montgomery county planters, face the problem of a serious labor shortage this year.

The main trouble seems to be the boll weevil. The farmers not knowing what the year has in store for them, and having been hit hard by two cotton seasons, haven't the money with which to "advance" their labor. The result is that many of the negroes are moving to the cities, especially Birmingham, where they hope to get day labor.

There is this fact to be borne in mind in any consideration of the new phase of the labor problem in the Black Belt counties: The negroes who leave the farms do not come back.

This is a problem alike for the cities and the rural districts. Every negro who quits the farm ceases to be a producer and becomes merely a consumer.

SETTING GEORGIA AN EXAMPLE.

With the state facing the need of laws to promote education and the people of the state demanding legislation along this line, Georgia legislators should find inspiration in the Alabama campaign to remove illiteracy. Former Governor Jelks said in Birmingham the other day: "More than 10,000 illiterates have been changed into literates during the past year through this campaign." Everywhere in the sister state the slogan is: "Illiteracy in Alabama; Let's Remove It." If there is anything more surely fatal to the ambitions of a commonwealth than an illiterate citizenship, it is difficult offhand to recall it.—Savannah Morning News.

In Alabama the illiteracy campaign has penetrated even into the convict camps. There are two night schools for convicts in Alabama and there will be others.

Men and women who were living during the Mexican war have been taught how to read and write during the past year.

When we have finished our work in Alabama we shall go to Macedonia, capital Atlanta, and redeem that country from its darkness.

Education - 1916

Industrial Schools

Oklahoma School for Negroes is Making Good.

Topeka Ka. Plaindealer 11/10/16

One of the greatest surprises of ye scribe's life came when he visited Clearview, Okla., a few days ago. After reaching this wide-awake place, he soon wended his way up a magnificent mountain, on the top of which is located the Creek-Seminole College, a school that has, as by magic, taken front rank among the educational institutions of the country. We found four modern, two-story stone buildings, and more than 100 happy, contented young men and women of the race under the guidance of that scholarly young pedagogue, Prof E. W. Wright. We were carried from building to building, and given every opportunity to inspect every department of what promises to be an educational institution of no small proportions. On each corner of the mountain there is a stone building, and the campus, athletic field, etc., are in the middle of same, and one is not long in coming to the conclusion that nature itself selected the site for school purposes. The school has more than fifty acres adjoining the school, and the Negro youth will be given a thorough training along agricultural and other lines. Prof. Wright, the teacher of agriculture, being a man of recognized ability.

The scribe was also met by his lifelong friend, Prof. B. F. Abner, who is principal of the school, and who is able to look back over a long life of brilliant achievements along educatioanl lines. President J. C. Leftwich, who is nothing less than an educational phenonomon, made no mistake, in securing the services of Mr. Abner and the race will be greatly benefitted by such a ripe brain being in the institution.

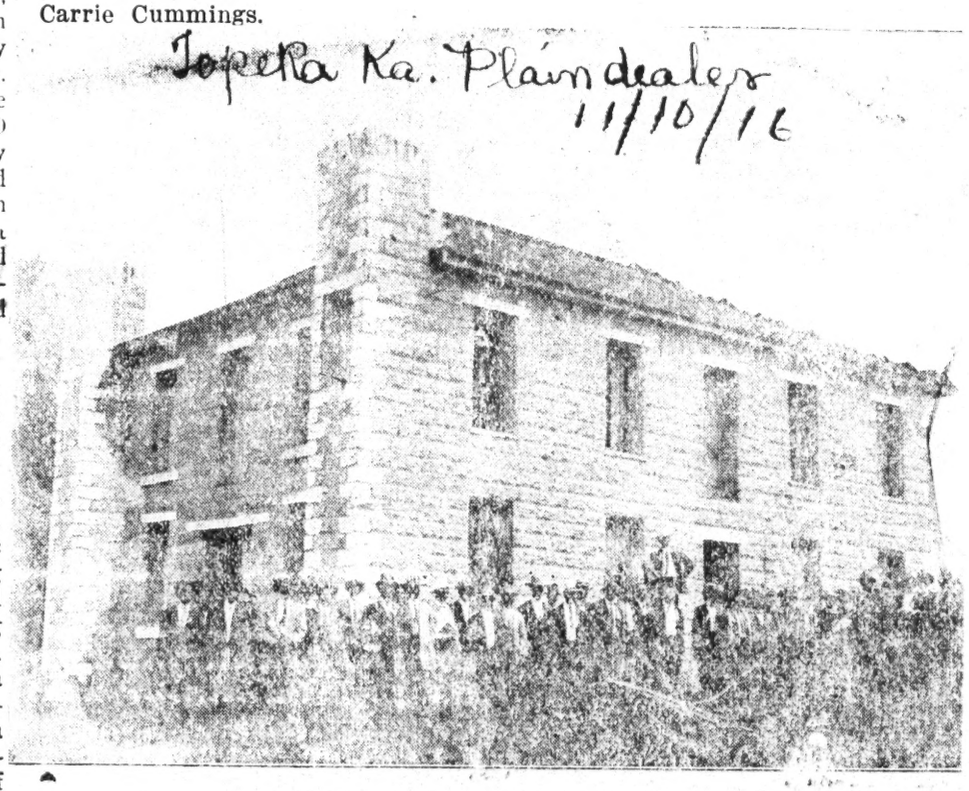
We first visited the girls' dormitory and recitation building: the basement of same being used as a dining hall. This building is practical, a three-story structure, and a steam heating apparatus is being installed. A class of girls were busy, cleaning up after the noonday meal, and it was an imposing sight. The next floor is used as a recitation room, and the scribe had the pleasure of addressing the girls, having been introduced by Prof. Theo. S. Parker, one of America's foremost musicians, and who has won world-wide fame as a bandmaster. The race has very few men this man's equal, as he has spent numerous years both in the educational and musical world. At one time he was a teacher in the schools of the West Indies.. There is one thing sure, the musical end at the Creek-Seminole college will not lag. The teachers and girls seemed to have received our "speech" with much appreciation. During the services Prof. Wright on the violin and Prof. Parker at the piano, furnished excellent music which seemed to have captivated all. There were many visitors present, among them not a few educators, all seemed to be interested in the great work being carried on at this school. The third floor is the girls' dormitory, and each bed is clean and we found everything in tiptop sanitary condition. Speaking with the school's physician, Dr. J. H. C. Lucas, he said that the school was located on one of the healthiest places in the world, and that since the opening, he had only found one case of illness, that being a student suffering with a slight chill. After a thorough inspection of this building, we visited the boy's dormitory, and Mr. Leftwich has equipped this building with furniture, etc., and the boys feel at home—in fact nothing has been overlooked to make it comfortable for every student. The scribe and his party, Misses Kinchen and Bailey, next went to the canning factory, a two-story stone building, which is being equipped with modern machinery, in which the farm products of the school as well as that of neighboring farmers will be canned. This work will be done by the students of the College.

Our next move carried us to the agricultural building, the second floor Prof. Parker uses as a musical conservatory. A college band has been organized, and before long this school will be able to boast of one of the best bands in the West. Both instrumental and vocal music will be taught, and this department is in the hands of an exceptionally strong man. The Negro boys and Negro girls who are seeking music, will make no mistake when he goes to the Creek-Seminole College. Already there are numerous musical instruments, and Prof. Parker spoke in high terms of the outlook. The first floor will be devoted to agricultural, mechanical and other pursuits and our youths thorough ly drilled along the different trades, thereby preparing them for future usefulness. In connection with Mr. Leftwich the following eminent educators are engaged at the school: Prof. B. F. Abner, Prof. Theo. S. Parker, Prof. E. W. Wright, Prof. Lee Phillips, Miss Lillian Daniels, Miss Hester Pugh and Miss Lucinda Sango.

The above go to make up a very capable faculty. Mesdames Leftwich and Abner will be added to the above. Poultry raising, etc., will be a feature of the school and Mr. Leftwich will from time to time, secure blooded stock, etc., for the institution. The school has the earmarks of a great college, and the Negro race regardless to denomination, etc., should roll up their sleeves and help the man who has sacrificed so much to bring it up to where it is today. He has torn asunder all predictions that the institution would never amount to anything, and today the Creek-Seminole University has four as nice buildings, with as able a faculty as can be found anywhere, and Mr. Leftwich may justly be styled a "wonder man." No school in make no mistake in sending your children there

There is a college park comprising four acres: also a park of two acres, military and base ball grounds, which will be one of the finest grounds of any Negro institution in the United States. In conversation with Prof. Leftwich he said within a very short time a $25,000 main building would be erected, already considerable money had been subscribed for same. Viaducts wil be run from each building, and students will not have to put their feet on the ground unless they desire to do so,. One wealthy white lady of the North has pledged he world, under similar conditions, has made such a showing, and during our tay at Clearview, each train brought students, and at the present rate, the 500 mark will soon be reached. The Creek Seminole University has many natural advantages and as stated above, we were captivated at the scenery, etc. Plenty of pure water, and high above the town of Clearview and surrounding country, its compelled to be healthy and an ideal place for young men and young women to receive a Christian education. It is not quite a mile from Clearview, a strictly colored town with several hundred citizens, and which is enjoying a healthy boom and has as many as one-half dozen buildings under course of construction. There are several excellent churches, a modern city school, numerous good residence, and in fact this placeh as a bright outlook. The Negro student is off to himself, where he will not be in anyway bothered by the white man, and we hope to see every available space crowded with our boys and girls. For years Mr. Leftwich has toiled and gone over this country begging, receiving the thrusts of many. Now that his efforts are crowned with success, he can be justly styled a true benefactor to our race, and we hope the race will rally to his support. To those who do not know about the Creek-Seminole University, allow us to say it is a reality, and not only the literary department, but every department, has received careful attention, and you will

Topeka Ka. Plaindealer 11/10/16



CREEK-SEMINOLE COLLEGE

Nashville Globe 11-2-16

AWAY DOWN SOUTH.

Johnson Academy, Orlanda Fla.
October 23, 1916.

Nashville Globe: 11/2/16

Dear Editor, Nashville Globe

Please allow me space in your valuable paper to extend thanks to the principal, teachers and students of the South Pittsburg High City School, and also, to the friends there for their hospitality extended to me before I left there for this place. I assure them that I highly appreciate their kindness toward me and will gratefully remember them, and ask that they pray for my success while I am in Florida, the "Land of Flowers."

Very truly yours,
Carrie Cummings.

Education - 1916

Industrial Schools

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

MAR 20 1916

WORK OF A NEGRO SCHOOL

To the Editor of The Republican:—

I desire through the columns of your paper to call attention to the work of the National training school at Durham, N. C., for the Negro. This school is far-reaching in its influence, and is endeavoring to give to the Negro high ideals and develop character. Its aim primarily is to direct the emotional tendencies of the race into practical channels, and make it a means of uplift; to this end, it is training up leaders in industrial, literary, social and religious walks and sending out these men and women so trained to reach others. To my mind no school is founded upon truer lines and is destined to do a greater work, and especially with such a small expenditure of money. Gen Julian S. Carr, commander of the Confederate veterans of North Carolina, and one of the largest hosiery mill owners in the South, says of this work: "I know when a school is worthy, this one is, it is founded upon right lines. I am glad to accept the chairmanship of the new board of trustees of this institution for the Negroes, and although I am resigning from boards of institutions having to do with my own race, I want to help the negro and believe that this school furnishes to me the best means." Dr Charles H. Parkhurst and Col Theodore Roosevelt have heartily endorsed this work.

The school has been handicapped in the past by a bonded debt. This debt has now been entirely removed, by two New York people, who for the present desire their names unknown. It is to the faith and generosity of these two people that the school has been able to meet current expenses and to get comparatively upon a safe foundation. This however will not be entirely done until a suitable endowment has been secured. The immediate need of this school is $1500 monthly with which to meet current expenses, $56,000 for buildings and $15,000 for heat and water.

The Negro is here with us, he must be lifted up and properly trained, this can be done best by well-trained leaders of his own race, who are sent out to meet the masses. I have faith in this school and in its president. I would be very glad indeed if gifts for the education and training of the Negro could largely go to supply the pressing needs and equipment of the National training school, Durham, N. C., of which Dr James E. Shepard is president. Additional information and facts in regard to this important work can be had from him. I believe that no gifts will be more worthily bestowed. J. C. PRITCHARD.

Judge United States circuit court, Fourth District.

Richmond, Va., March 14, 1916.

TIMES STAR

Cincinnati, O.

MAR 20 1916

AUTOMOBILE COURSE IS ESPECIALLY POPULAR

With the Students of Colored Industrial School.

The Colored Industrial school, at 724 West Sixth street, in charge of Superintendent W. L. Ricks, opened for registration Tuesday and will begin the 1916-17 term next Monday with new classes, including plumbing, gas fitting and an improved automobile course. The latter course was the most popular with the entrants. New instructors have been added to the corps. The night school has been enlarged and now courses in bricklaying, plastering, carpentry, tailoring and mechanical drawing will be given. Carpentry, next to automobiling, is the most popular course. Superintendent Ricks said the school is the only one of the kind in the country where the colored man may learn a trade without cost. Many of the students, he said, found profitable places of employment during the summer.

KENTUCKIANS WANT NEW SCHOOL

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 21.—In Western Kentucky there are approximately 154,777 members of the race whose property interest represent more than $7,639,487, a bill is before the present Legislature asking for a Western State Normal School for their use, indicates the spirit of progress here. * * * Mrs. J. M. McInham has launched a movement for reading of literature which is the production of authors of the race. * * * The Gam Theater is very popular with the people; it is modern in every way. * * * Prof. G. W. Saffoll is advocating a state banquet in honor of Lincoln's birthday. * * * Forty members of the Liberty Baptist Church raised a fund of $1,485 for the church. Rev. R. H. Hill is the pastor. * * * The death of B. Franklin, a member of Company L at Honolulu, is regretted by his many friends. * * * The Iroquois Club will give a ball at Jackson Hall the 21st. * * * Misses Generve and Nanie Childs, Frankfort, Ky., were in the city the guests of Mrs. M. Green.

HERALD

New York City

FEB 8 - 1916

PLEA FOR NEGRO SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

I desire through the columns of your paper to call attention to the work of the National Training School at Durham, N. C., for the negro. This school is far reaching in its influence, and is endeavoring to give to the negro high ideals and develop character. Its aim primarily is to direct the emotional tendencies of the race into practical channels and make it a means of uplift. To this end it is training up leaders in industrial, literary, social and religious walks and sending out these men and women so trained to reach others.

To my mind no school is founded upon truer lines and destined to do a greater work, and especially with such a small expenditure of money. General Julian S. Carr, commander of the Confederate Veterans of North Carolina and one of the largest hosiery mill owners in the South, says of this work:—"I know when a school is worthy. This one is. It is founded upon right lines. I am glad to accept the chairmanship of the new Board of Trustees of this institution for negroes, and, although I am resigning from boards of institutions having to do with my own race, I want to help the negro and believe that this school furnishes to me the best means." * * *

I would be very glad indeed if gifts for the education and training of the negro could largely go to supply the pressing needs and equipment of the National Training School, Durham, N. C., of which Dr. James E. Shepard is president. Additional information and facts in regard to this important work can be had from him.

J. C. PRITCHARD,

Judge United States Circuit Court, Fourth District.

Richmond, Va., March 28, 1916.

Philadelphia Record

FEB 8 - 1916

APPEAL FOR THE NEGROES

Work of the Episcopal Church in South and Its Results.

Appeals for contributions by Archdeacon James S. Russell, of Lawrenceville, Va., and Archdeacon Claiborne, of Sewanee, Tenn., were made at the meeting of the Freedman's Committee of the Women's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Pennsylvania yesterday morning in the chapel of the Church House. Mrs. G. Woolsey Hodge presided.

Archdeacon Russell told of the great improvement of the negroes in the South, morally and socially, which he said was the direct result of educating and training of the people under religious auspices, making themself respecting and God-fearing, and placing in their hands a means of livelihood. He dwelt particularly upon the history of St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School at Lawrenceville, which he said was the largest and most successful missionary undertaking of the church in this country. He described the daily routine of the school, which now has an attendance of over 500 pupils, all colored. To prove that St. Paul's School had been a great moral factor in the life of the colored people in Virginia, he quoted some interesting statistics showing the gradual improvement of the negroes and their present law-abiding status.

Archdeacon Claiborne gave an interesting sketch of the work of the Episcopal Church in Tennessee, establishing churches and schools for the negroes, and founding industrial centres which at once solved the negro problem and made the negroes moral and industrious citizens.

TRIBUNE

Providence, R. I.

A National Cause.

To the Editor of The Sunday Tribune:

There are very few institutions in our great nation that are doing more good in upbuilding the colored race and making them self-reliant, and self-respecting citizens than the Slater Industrial School for Colored People at Winston-Salem, N. C., and perhaps it would not be over-stating the case to say William A. Blair, who is Treasurer of the school and Vice President of the People's National Bank of that town, is doing more to help the poor handicapped negroes of the South than any other white man.

The school buildings, land and appliances have cost $65,000. It is the third colored school in importance. So great is its influence that the State Legislature has offered the trustees $12,000 if they can raise the same amount. It is totally impossible for them to meet this offer, as they have strained themselves to the extreme limit to bring it to its present worth. If each reader of this article will slip one dollar into an envolope and mail it to the Treasurer, William A. Blair Winston-Salem, N. C., the money will be raised and the school buildings erected. This small amount will not hurt any one, and will very greatly aid a most worthy national cause.

It is a sad sight to see the number of colored children turned away from this school for lack of accommodation. If our readers knew the facts in detail concerning this school, it would give them much pleasure to respond to this call; and send the $1 immediately, thus helping the trustees raise $12,000 to meet the offer made by the State Legislature. And donation made now will multiply four times when it becomes brick and mortar, as the students and friends of the school will do the construction work when the materials are furnished. Let it be remembered that the colored citizens are loyal citizens. Not one of them has ever raised his hand against our flag, and many of them are now in our army, and brave soldiers. Should the President call for volunteers the colored people would do their full share.

If every reader who sees this item would send in $1 to Treasurer Blair the school equipment and efficiency could be increased to the extent of $48,000.

C. E. P.

FRELINGHUYSEN GIVES $100 FOR SCHOOL BAND

(Special to The New York Times.)

BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27.—Hon. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, president of the State Board of Education, gave $100 to apply on band instruments for the boys of the Bordentown Industrial School.

Many applications have been received from different parts of the State for admission to the Summer School, which will open June 6. No boys and girls under 14 years of age are received.

EXPRESS

Buffalo, N. Y.

Negro institute needs help.

Editor Buffalo Express:—A short while ago, I ventured to write you in regard to the work of this institution and our effort to complete the installation of the new central power heating and lighting plant.

We have succeeded in securing all of the necessary funds for the plant, with the exception of $500, and all of the funds secured so far have been used. The plant is nearly ready for use and will be completed just as soon as we can secure the necessary $500.

In view of the fact that we were compelled to dismantle our old heating and lighting system in order to make place for the new, it is imperative that we get the new plant ready for use before the opening of school, and especially before cold weather comes; otherwise, our buildings will be without heat and light. Any assistance rendered at this time will be very much appreciated.

W. H. HOLTZCLAW,

Principal Utica Normal and Industrial Institute.

Utica, Miss., Oct. 28th.

TIMES

Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEEK FUNDS FOR SCHOOL.

Slater Industrial Institution for Negroes Needs $12,000.

J. P. Rawley, of Washington, is in Brooklyn, endeavoring to raise funds for the Slater Industrial and State Normal School for Colored People at Winston-Salem, N. C.

The school has been in existence for twenty-six years and is the third largest for negroes in importance. Each year it receives $5,000 from the State, $500 from the county and $1,200 from the Slater fund of Philadelphia.

Recently the State offered the school $12,000 to double the capacity of the school, which now accommodates 890, if it would raise a similar amount, while negroes have volunteered to do the work free of charge.

Little has been done towards raising this amount in Winston-Salem, so Mr. Rawley came North to plead for aid. William A. Blair, president of the People's National Bank, of Winston-Salem is treasurer of the school. He has asked Mr. Rawley to have as many as possible send him one dollar contributions.

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

AUG 21 1916

Workmen Are Now Busy On the Main Building Of Holmes Institute

Work has begun on the erection of the main building of the Holmes institute, and will be completed by the first of October. The main building is three stories and will contain a chapel with a seating capacity of 1,000, boarding department where more than 100 unfortunate colored children can be accommodated who have no homes to live in, and a day school where 600 students will be cared for," declared Professor B. R. Holmes, president of the Holmes institute, in delivering a special lecture in St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal church Sunday morning, on "Sanitation and Hygiene Among the Colored People."

"Funds are needed to equip the industrial department where every student wil be taught a useful trade." Rev. W. M. McClendon, pastor, said he had visited and inspected the boarding and day school of the Holmes institute and found it absolutely sanitary. Holmes institute will open on September 11.

[illegible] JURNAL

[illegible]anine

Dallas, Texas

'S

The influence of this school has ended all race friction here. The institution is not an experiment, but a splendid reality, being as important as any in the entire south for colored people, save Hampton and Tuskegee.

One of our citizens tendered the trustees $5,000, provided they would raise same amount for a hospital for the sick, and where colored girls could be educated for trained nurses, thus introducing an employment for colored women which is peculiarly well adapted to the southern ideals of propriety. His offer was accepted and we have built the hospital. The graduates, students, and friends of the school did much of the manual labor.

The state officials, seeing the good effects upon the colored people, offered the school $12,000, provided the trustees raise the same amount. We have made a strong effort and have raised very little of this amount to meet the offer of the state. It is totally impossible for us to raise it here, as our own people have already done all they can do.

With $24,000 we could increase the plant greatly, as the colored people will do much of the manual labor free.

Every dollar given now means $4 to the school. WILLIAM A. BLAIR.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Nov. 6.

[illegible] the World

OKLAHOMAN

OKLAHOMA CITY, [illegible]

AUG 31 1916

RECORD

Philadelphia, Pa.

NEGRO TRAINING IN SOUTH

Value of Industrial Schools Explained to Diocesan Committee.

A review of the work done during the past year was given at the monthly meeting of the Committee on Colored Missions of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, yesterday morning, in the Church House. Mrs. G. Wolsey Hodge presided, and commended the members for their zeal and co-operation during the winter. It was the last meeting of the season and the principal address was made by Miss Virginia Fuller Campbell, who spoke of the donations of the committee for the various industrial schools in the South.

She showed how very difficult it was to give industrial training because of the great expense incurred in the equipment of buildings for the teaching of trades. In referring to the importance of industrial training Miss Campbell said that all the beginners brought under the supervision and care of the Episcopal institution were given a trade, even though they intended studying pedagogy, theology, music, etc. She showed the benefits derived from the colored training schools in the South and urged that the committee increase its activities in building and erecting such schools.

RECORD

Philadelphia, Pa.

MAKE SCHOOL A MEMORIAL

New Building Dedicated in Name of Institution's Founder.

Special to "The Record."

Fieldsboro, N. J., April 21.—Gregory Hall, the newest building of the State Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth, was dedicated today as a memorial to the late Professor James M. Gregory, founder and first principal of the institution. Exercises were conducted by the State Board of Education and its president, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, reviewed the life of Professor Gregory as an educator and paid a tribute to his work for the school.

Plans of the Board for improving the work of the school were outlined by Colonel D. Stewart Craven, of Salem, and other speakers were George A. Doughlass, of Newark; Christopher J Perry and William F. Powell, of Philadelphia; Professor A. L. Locke, of Harvard, and Bishop Coppin.

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

AUG 20 1916

ATLANTA NEGRO HEADS WESTERN COLLEGE

C. C. Neal, former pastor of West Mitchell Street C. M. E. church, is entering his second year as president of the Arkansas Haygood college at Pine Bluff, Ark. Neal is a well educated negro and while in Atlanta was well thought of by both white and colored.

He left Atlanta and went to Texas, where he was connected in school work for some time. Since he assumed charge of the Pine Bluff school it has grown and is now ranked as one of the leading negro institutions of the south.

Recently The Pine Bluff Commercial carried a column story about Neal and his work. They called his school "A Second Tuskegee." The article was written after an inspection visit to the school by several citizens of Pine Bluff.

Negro Institute to Be Located Near Kleberg

A location for the Texas Normal Industrial Institute for Negro Youth, comprising a tract of 978 acres of land near Kleberg, in the southeast part of Dallas County, was selected by the officers of the institute at a meeting last night at the Plymouth Congregational Church.

The tract has a wide diversity of soils, making it suitable for the raising of various products, the locating committee reported. The tract selected is owned by W. O. Womack. Four other available sites were inspected by the committee.

As the new site is in a negro community, it is stated, it is thought no objection will be made by property owners in that section. The former site selected, near Grand Prairie, was abandoned because of the objection of white people in the neighborhood.

The following committee was appointed with plenary power to enter into contract with Mr. Womack for the property, subject to a suitable title and terms of purchase: Dr. R. T. Hamilton, D. Rowen, the Rev. B. F. White, J. E. Boyd, W. E. King, S. R. Johnson, A. S. Wells, E. W. D. Welch and N. W. Harlee.

EVENING GLOBE

New York City

A Deserving Negro School.

To the Editor of The Globe—As treasurer of the Slater Industrial and State Normal School for Colored People, located at Winston-Salem, N. C., I beg to present its claims to the good people of the north.

REFORMS AT NEGRO SCHOOL

Study Course Provides for Half Class Work, Half Industrial.

Enrolment in the Negro Agricultural and Normal university at Langston this school year will be between 500 and 600, the largest in the history of the institution, according to Prof. John M. Marquess, who was in Oklahoma City Wednesday on business before the state board of education.

Several reforms in the work of the institution have been inaugurated by Professor Marquess. The course of study provided for the institution this year calls for half work and half study. One day will be devoted to class work and one day to industrial work.

BACK FROM SOLICITING FUNDS IN THE NORTH

Lafayette Tribune 8/26/16

Mrs. Swangin Receives Many Substantial Donations For School

Mrs. Emma Swangin, principal of the Swangin school on Duffy street, returned to the city this week from the north where she received many substantial donations for her work here. Mrs. Swangin found both the Negroes and the whites of the north very responsive to her appeals for assistance and the hundreds of admirers here who think so well of her untiring efforts with the many children under her care are delighted with her success.

FRESS PRESS

Detroit, Mich.

ASK AID FOR NEGRO RACE

Southern Preacher in Detroit Seeking Funds.

Rev. James M. Henderson, principal of the Industrial Union Institute training school and orphanage for Negroes, of Southern Pines, N. C., is in the city to arouse interest and raise funds for the development of the school, which aims to teach trades to the young of the colored race. The school has the indorsement of Robert N. Page and Claude Kitchen, representatives from the district where it is located. Rev. Mr. Henderson has letters of commendation from Senator Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina, and from the leading business and professional men of Southern Pines.

LINTON INGRAHAM NOW RAISING $2,000 FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

Constitution 2-17-13

Linton S. Ingraham, principal of the Sparta Agricultural and Industrial institute in Sparta, Ga., passed through Atlanta yesterday on a tour for the purpose of raising funds to erect an academic building for his plant.

He bears a number of letters from distinguished Georgians who approve his movement. The amount he is seeking to raise is $2,000. He left for Boston last night.

The Sparta school is owned and controlled by the board of education of Hancock county. It has 185 pupils, and is one of the state's most successful colored institutions.

BINGHAMTON SCHOOL TO CHANGE LOCATION

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fred C. Hazel, of the Binghamton Industrial Institute, announces that active operations have been temporarily suspended pending a change of properties. [illegible] 11/4/16

The present place will be sold in the next few days and a location along the Susquehanna River purchased. The work will take the form of an orphanage for colored children in this part of the state.

Education – 1916
Industrial Schools.

RECORD
FORT WORTH, TEXAS
APR 24 1916

Transforms Forest Into Institution For Negro Industrial Training

BY MRS. J. J. JARVIS.

Becaus my husband had so many old friends in Fort Worth, I am passing on an article from the Gospel Plea, a paper published by the Christian woman's board of missions, in the interest of their negro schools, to the readers of The Record.

While he was an active supporter of Texas Christian university for thirty years, it was only a few years ago that he, with some misgivings, because of recent lynchings in the same neighborhood, gave to the Christian woman's board of missions a tract of land containing about 456 acres, the same to be used in building up a negro industrial school.

The woods were so dense, they told me, that a rabbit could not be seen twenty feet away, but the transition to an up-to-date industrial school has been marvelous and rapid. Read the article and remember that the writer is a negro, and every person mentioned is a negro, with one exception, as no white person is employed in the school in any capacity whatever. President Ervin was educated at Columbia university, New York. The students are taught to cut down trees, and with the help of the sawmill and carpenter's tools to evolve up-to-date houses, thereby proving that the negro is susceptible of great improvement if he can have the sympathy, co-operation and financial help of his white friends.

W. M. Althin.

"In my work in the eastern district I crossed the campus of the Jarvis Christian institute the last week in February. I was met at Big Sandy, five miles from the school, by one of the boys, and in a hack he carried me to the school. Two years ago I passed over the same route. Much improvement was very evident, especially as we came near the Jarvis Christian institute farm. Instead of forest and unimproved land two years ago, I saw improved and modern houses built (largely of lumber sawed at the Jarvis Christian institute mill) and painted. I partially crossed Brother K. S. Smith's farm and in sight of Brother Tom Randle's farm. These brethren have bought and moved on their farms since Prof. Frost entered the woods of the Jarvis Christian institute farm. They are making good and are putting some of the product of their farms on the Dallas and Fort Worth markets. They are well pleased and hard working men. In fact, Smith and Randle would make a living if they were on a rock farm. These brethren are, and always have been, friends and supporters of our educational work and the Jarvis Christian institute. They state Prof. Frost and President Ervin have been of great help to them. Two of Brother Smith's children are in line to be among the first graduates of the Jarvis Christian institute.

Pile of Logs.

As I passed on the Jarvis Christian institute farm the first improvement was a pile of logs from nearby farms en route to the Jarvis Christian institute sawmill, to be made into lumber. Some of the logs were "whoppers," but the boy informed me they had no trouble in handling them, only Prof. Howard said he needed an engine of greater power.

"Through the gate, and I was on the campus. I was on the campus last May. Improvement had changed many things. The first was a five or six-room cottage being built for Prof. Howard's family. Most of the lumber was made by the Jarvis Christian institute mill, and the building being erected by labor of the faculty and students. The president's home is being used for a boys' dormitory, a home for part of the faculty and office. Mrs. Howard, who has charge of the building, met us with an expression of perfect welcome and delight, also of care and great responsibility. Before entering the building, looking across the campus, I saw the entire force of men and boys with wagons, teams and implements, planting potatoes. In a short time Prof. Ervin joined us at the building, and we were all soon in the potato patch.

New Boys' Building.

"En route, we passed the foundation of the new building for boys. The foundation is laid and brick on the ground for the first story. This work has been delayed because of many things, but lack of money is the principal one. Here I met Prof. Ross, the principal of the literary work at Jarvis Christian institute. Again I was greatly impressed that we have the right man. He is certainly a prepared man, and his work shows he is making good.

In the potato patch I found a large space for potatoes, and they were being planted, something like 2,000 cabbage plants already put out and preparations for more, several hundred fruit trees, strawberries and raspberries and beds and rows, etc., for many other plants. It is really a potato patch. They are surely demonstrating the fact that they mean to make a living and let money making take care of itself. No, this is not the garden. The garden is south of the campus and the potato patch is north. Being south, much of the garden was planted some time ago.

En route from the potato patch to the girls' dormitory, we passed the temporary chapel, built last spring for the closing of school. This had been remodeled and greatly improved, so as to be also used for classrooms. Two classrooms were added, and all were ceiled, and have blackboards and desks. The chimney in the chapel is built in a swing, therefore it doesn't touch the ground floor or joist. To cover this building, Profs. Frost and Howard turned the sawmill into a shingle mill and sawed the shingles. They are shingles.

At the girls' dormitory Mrs. Frost met us in her usual cheerful and inspiring way. Additions also had been made to this building, but the girls are yet crowded entirely too much. Mrs. Frost's family of girls is growing, and she has a fine set of them, and they seem to be as happy as monkeys in a peanut barn.

The dining hall also is in the girls' building. Here I saw the student body. A fine crowd of boys and girls. They also are crowded in this hall. The work and order of the dining hall, under the circumstances, are better than one would be justified in expecting.

On Saturday I saw some of the work in some of the classrooms. This was inspection day and the children were given a chance to put on the extra touch in all their work. They surely used the chance well. From the classrooms I made my way to the saw plant. Prof. Howard joined me before I got there and began (not to make excuses) but telling what they had and were and hoped to do. Also what they needed to get the desired results. The mill is well installed under a well built, two-story shed. This shed is well filled with lumber and stacked around the mill. Not piled up but rightly stacked logs on the yard. The boys were busy arranging for the inspectors and seem to have been perfectly delighted.

I am sure the inspectors found little, if anything, to condemn around the sawmill. The sawmill fills a very important and profitable place in the development of the Jarvis Christian institute.

At 4 o'clock Saturday the inspectors took up their "rounds." The grounds, buildings, barn, laundry, classrooms, workshop, harness, and farming implements were all in good shape. The kitchen and dining hall were places of beauty. All on the campus was clean.

In church services I spoke to them Friday and Saturday nights and on the Lord's day. Their services are all orderly and strictly timely. The congregational singing, led by the choir conducted by Miss Jennings, with Miss Ellis or Prof. Ross at the instrument, is fine. They sing now and will sing better at the closing of school.

The Bible school has five classes taught at different places on the campus at the same time. After the recitation they assembled in the chapel for review, announcements and reports. The Bible is taught seven days in the week in the Jarvis institute. If you want some help and methods in Bible school work, and cannot get Prof. Ross, send your superintendent to visit the Jarvis Christian institute school. Brother K. S. Smith is the superintendent.

The Y. P. S. C. E. is doing the real work of a Christian Endeavor society and rendered a helpful and instructive programme.

The Y. M. C. A., led by Prof. Howard, is touching the life of the whole student body. Willingness and consecration characterize all their services.

All the services on the Lord's day were well attended and truly a worship of spirit and truth.

Mrs. Lewis and her daughter took membership with the church. It was a great blessing to see the young men deacons waiting upon the congregation in such a pleasing and orderly manner.

President Ervin, the pastor, has little to say in all the services. He is seldom heard in all the great work. The earnestness, relation and fellowship of the entire faculty is so great and of such nature as to make it difficult for one to decide what is one's work or who is the head of things. And in the meantime there is perfect system. President Ervin and his faculty made no excuses. They gave reasons. Seemingly, at least, they were too busy to make excuses. As church members and a church, they are givers. With them giving is a worship. Without being asked they gave to Texas missions $6.04.

With Prof. Ross I had dinner with Brothers Randle and Lewis. If you wish to know more about the visit and especially the results of the dinner, write Dr. Moody, Hawkins, Texas.

Mondays are called work days. Everybody works on Monday. They teach on Saturdays and work on Mondays. Business sure picks up on Monday mornings. If you don't want your child to obey and work, in the class and out, don't send him to Jarvis. They are not cruelly treated or overworked. They meet love and kindness at every hand.

President Ervin had to turn down as many applications or more than he was able to accept this year. Did not have room for them. This condition should arouse and move the Texas churches. It will be more than unfortunate for Jarvis Christian institute if we don't have another building for the beginning of school this year. So much is really needed now to as much as simply must go on. The real needs at Jarvis Christian institute demanded that the Texas churches raise $500 on Easter for Jarvis Christian institute. Brethren and sisters, werever our work may be, we ought to earnestly and faithfully work up the Easter rally for the Jarvis Christian institute.

CENTRAL PARK N. I. INSTITUTE OPENED SEPT. 13TH

The Savannah Tribune

The Central Park Normal and Industrial Institute opened its third term on Wednesday morning, perhaps the best in the history of the school. prayer was offered by Rev. J. C. Scott. Rev. C. C. Cargile delivered the opening address. Rev. M. J. James of Mobley Pond, offered prayer; Rev. J. W. Maxwell, the principal, delivered a splendid talk, outlining the work of the school. Rev. M. J. James, Rev. W. O. P. Sherman, Jr., and Rev. L. A. Townsley of Atlanta spoke. Miss Mary E. Burne and Mrs. Virginia Huglin of Jacksonville, Fla., also spoke words of encouragement. Principal Maxwell reported that the school raised 200 bushels of potatoes, two bales of cotton, four acres of sugar cane, 150 bushels of corn were raised this term. Tailoring, shoemaking and basket making will be taught this term. Miss L. Williams of Boston, Ga. the new teacher, rendered the music assisted by Miss A. Collins. Thirty counties are represented on the student roll this year.

New York Globe

7 February 1916

Negro School Needs Funds.

Editor of The Globe, Sir—I venture to appeal through you to your readers on behalf of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, whose work at Daytona, Fla., for her own race is becoming each year better known to those interested in Negro education. Starting twelve years ago "with a little rented cabin, five little girls, a dollar and a half, and a firm faith in God," to quote her own words, she has now built up, in part by her own efforts and those of her fellow Negroes and in part by white help, an industrial training school for girls which has this winter 157 pupils and reaches in its activities more than 300 colored children. There is in addition a hospital for Negroes, the only one in a large part of the state of Florida where Negroes can receive medical and more especially surgical aid. From this hospital visiting nurses spread the gospel of fresh air and sanitation throughout the community. A boys' club has been established, also missions to the turpentine camps of the district, and, in short, the work has become the only definite community work along the whole east coast.

It takes money to run such an enterprise—in fact, about $8,000 is now required for the actual running expenses. To raise at least a good part of this Mrs. Bethune is now in New York. Those who heard her speak last week at Mrs. Orme Wilson's or who will go to hear her this Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock at Mrs. Sergeant Cram's, 3 West Thirty-eighth street, will understand what she means by saying that her work is part of a great "campaign of preparedness" to make the Negro race ready to assume its part of all national burdens.

Contributions, however large or small, are urgently needed. They may be sent direct to Mrs. Bethune, care of Industrial Training School, Daytona, Fla., or to me at 22 West Fifty-ninth street.

HARRISON RHODES.

New York, Feb. 5.

TO DEDICATE BUILDINGS.

Addition to Holmes Institute Will Be Dedicated.

Constitution

The dedication exercises of the new buildings of the Holmes Institute will be held in the college chapel Sunday at 3 p. m. The main building is three stories with a seating capacity of five hundred students. The boarding department can accommodate 150 students. The industrial department will occupy 2,000 square feet. All students attending the institute are required to take an industrial course in addition to the regular studies. All girls will be taught dressmaking and cooking. A special cooking school will be opened at night for the colored women who are employed in the day and cannot attend school.

Prominent citizens who will be present at the dedication are Professor L. M. Landrum, E. H. Inman, Edgar Dunlap, James L. Key, H. A. King, J. N. McEachern, I. M. Sheffield, R. H. Dobbs, Mrs. S. P. Leland, George M. Hope, Judge A. G. Powell.

The colored insurance companies will be represented by J. A. Elkin, H. D. Glass, W. L. Dickerson, J. W. Wheller, Charles A. Shaw. Colored ministers by Rev L. H. King, J. R. Telfirro, W. H. Nelson, Archie Gray and others.

Music will be given by the students of the Holmes institute. S. W. Walker, financial agent of the institute, will preside. The opening address will be made by A. F. Herndon.

NOV 14 1916

Mr. J. Goodman Graye, a Negro who for many years was a diamond salesmen for a New York concern, has undertaken the task of raising $100,000 for the establishment of a Negro Industrial School in California. Mr. Graye is referred to as the Booker Washington of the Pacific Coast.

Boston Mass Transcript

AUG 12 1916

DIVERS GOOD CAUSES

AN ARKANSAS NEED

A Colored Educationist Appeals for Funds to Build an Agricultural School for His People

To the Editor of the Transcript:

I am living and working in southern Arkansas, where the colored people constitute almost one-half the total population. This section of the country is well suited for my people, because it is an agricultural country, and my people are by nature and choice an agricultural people, they are happiest close to nature, in community life, away from the cities. Land here is fertile and in abundance, much of it as yet uncleared, comparatively cheap, and rent is low. And yet, with few exceptions, my people live in poverty and ignorance, a race of debtors. All that the harvest yields them in cotton and corn each year in return for a crude tilling of the soil must go to the landlord, or, where they own land, to the mortgagee, usually a merchant, who has supplied or "carried" them through the year; and penniless they must face the winter, to borrow again for the meagre necessities of life, with hardly a hope for anything better. Material independence and good citizenship go hand in hand. Moral and mental growth is impossible without a measure of material well-being. It is my ambition to bring about the latter among my people in this particular section of the country, as it is being done elsewhere. They will then begin to live on a higher plane, happier, better men and women, and the nation will be to that extent richer in production and good citizenship.

These good things can be accomplished, I believe, by affording to the colored people in this section of the country an agricultural high school. We have high schools for colored people, I am now principal of and teacher in such a school (and I may say that they as well as the colored graded schools are maintained largely by the white taxpayers of the section); but they do not answer the need of my people. An agricultural high school would teach the negro farmer to raise two bales of cotton where now he raises one bale or half a bale. It would teach him farm economics, to raise himself the foodstuffs that he now buys on long interest-bearing credit. It would teach him to be a successful and independent farmer, a self-respecting and self-reliant man, a productive and a useful citizen.

I am ready to do this work, as are my associates in this plan, but we have not been able to secure the means. My plan has met with the approval of the white people of Monticello, in Drew County, Arkansas, where the school should be built, but none among them have sufficient means to lend material aid, or they are busying themselves with other projects for the improvement of this, a comparatively young and rapidly developing State. The colored people themselves are enthusiastic in their support of our undertaking, but of necessity their money contributions are almost negligible.

I shall be heartily glad to answer inquiries for more detailed information. Any contributions should be addressed to the Union Bank & Trust Company, Monticello, Ark., as trustee, for the proposed agricultural high school for colored people.

J. H. HARRISON

Principal of Wilmar Academy; Grand Master of F. & A. Masons of Arkansas.

New York Tribune

8 February 1916

Funds for Negro Education.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I venture to appeal to your readers on behalf of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, whose work at Daytona, Fla., for her race is becoming each year better known to those interested in negro education. Starting twelve years ago "with a little rented cabin, five little girls, a dollar and a half and a firm faith in God," to quote her own words, she has now built up, in part by her own efforts and those of her fellow negroes and in part by white help, an industrial training school for girls which has this winter 157 pupils and reaches in its activities more than 300 colored children.

There is, in addition, a hospital for negroes, the only one in a large part of the State of Florida where negroes can receive medical and more especially surgical aid. From this hospital visiting nurses spread the gospel of fresh air and sanitation throughout the community. A boys' club has been established, also missions to the turpentine camps of the district; and, in short, the work has become the only definite community work along the whole east coast.

It takes money to run such an enterprise—in fact, about $8,000 is now required for the actual running expenses. To raise at least a good part of this Mrs. Bethune is now in New York. Those who heard her speak last week at Mrs. Orme Wilson's will understand what she means by saying that her work is part of a great "campaign of preparedness" to make the negro race ready to assume their part of all national burdens.

Contributions, however large or small, are urgently needed. They may be sent direct to Mrs. Bethune, care of Industrial Training School, Daytona, Fla., or to me at 222 West Fifty-ninth Street. HARRISON RHODES.

New York, Feb. 5, 1916.

EVENING TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass.

AUG 5 1916

DIVERS GOOD CAUSES

A GEORGIA COLORED SCHOOL

The Sparta Agricultural and Industrial Institute Appeals for Funds

To the Editor of the Transcript:

This institution was established at Sparta, Ga., in 1910 by Linton S. Ingraham, who is principal of the school. It is incorporated under the laws of Georgia and carries on its work in a farming section of the State, where the colored people outnumber the white by five to one. Farming is conducted in a very crude way, because of the almost entire absence of knowledge of more intelligent methods which this school is striving to supply, but which cannot adequately be met because of lack of financial means and equipment. The institution gives vocational training to both colored boys and girls ranging in age from six to twenty years, maintaining ten grades and including two years of normal training for those who desire and are fitted to go out and teach among their kind. Its work is modeled, so far as conditions warrant, after that at Hampton and Tuskegee and reaches those who, for financial and other reasons, cannot hope to attend those schools.

During the last school year we were unable to accomodate the pupils that desired to attend. We can receive only one hundred and fifty and there is urgent demand for room to take care of three hundred.

The principal is here making an earnest appeal to friends who feel kindly disposed to assist the colored people of the South, and particularly of Georgia, to become better and more useful citizens. A new building for academic and industrial work is our most urgent need. This will cost about $2000, and there is need of the further sum of $2000 for running expenses for the coming year.

The board of trustees for Massachusetts is composed of the following: Joseph H. O'Neil, Anthony J. Philpott, A. M. Wright, Ralph W. Dunbar, all of Boston; George I. Alden and Rev. H. Stiles Bradley of Worcester; Frank B. Sanborn of Concord. The Federal Trust Company has very kindly consented to act as local treasurer for the school.

Any contributions, however small, may be sent to Joseph H. O'Neil, Federal Trust Company, Boston, and will be most gratefully acknowledged.

Brooklyn Standard Union

8 February 1916

AN ENERGETIC COLORED TEACHER

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, principal and founder of the Daytona (Fla.) Educational and Industrial Training School for Negro Girls, is visiting Greater New York in the interest of her work. Last Friday Mrs. Bethune spoke at a meeting in the home of Mrs. Orme Wilson, 3 East Sixty-Fourth street, Manhattan, and yesterday afternoon she addressed a similar gathering in the home of Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, 3 East Thirty-eighth street. It has been about eleven years since Mrs. Bethune, with five little girls, in a little (rented) log cabin, with $1.50, established the above-named school. Up to that time little or no attention had been paid to the education of the colored youth of that vicinity. The girls had been woefully neglected. Mrs. Bethune had not been engaged in her field of labor long before she caught the vision of a gigantic work to be accomplished in the State of Florida. Feeling that God had selected her for this specific task, she dedicated herself to the cause, giving generously of her energy, ability and limited means. It soon became evident that the insatiable desire for learning on the part of the girls could not be appeased in the limited space in which the work began.

With unswerving faith in God and confidence in herself Mrs. Bethune set out to secure more adequate accommodations. By means of concerts, festivals, etc., the first payment was made on the present site, then an old dumping ground. The teachers and pupils did much of the clearing of the ground and removal of rubbish. In 1905 a board of trustees and an advisory board were formed and the school was chartered. In 1907 a four-story frame house, 50 by 40 feet, was erected. This is the dormitory for teachers and students, academic rooms, dining room, laundry, reading room, storerooms, bathroom, etc. This building, because of its erection, is called Faith Hall. The school now owns a farm of twelve acres, on which are a barn, farmhouse, syrup mill, poultry yard, piggeries, cow barn, cows, one mule, two horses, farm implements, wagons, a broom factory, etc. Mrs. Bethune has the endorsement of some of the most prominent people throughout the country, who speak in highest commendation, both of her institution and the pupils who attend there. Among her New York donors are Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Miss Mary White Ovington, John D. Rockefeller, Miss Elizabeth Frothingham, Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting and Mrs. William R. Beale. Through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie a splendid hospital has been erected on the grounds.

APPEALS FOR COLORED SCHOOL.

NEW YORK EVENING POST

Trustee of Mayesville Institute Tells of Efforts to Raise Funds.

Mrs. R. R. Bowker, 33 West 12th Street, a trustee of the Mayesville Institute, Mayesville, S. C., issued an appeal to-day for funds for continuing the work of the school, which has been seriously checked by the difficulty in getting subscriptions under the conditions which prevailed a year ago. Last month, she said, the colored teachers at the Institute volunteered to accept a reduction in their already low salaries as their contribution towards the work, and the negroes of the vicinity did their best to give the school their support, raising $250 for the purpose.

29 JAN 1916

Church benefits and sales of old clothing have also been resorted to, but all efforts to raise the necessary amount have proved unsuccessful. Miss Emma Wilson, the founder and head of the Institute, has therefore come North to get sufficient funds to carry the work at least until May 1, the end of the school year. Mrs. Bowker will be glad to receive any contributions, or to arrange to have Miss Wilson call upon any interested persons or speak at any church or other gathering interested in such work.

Education — 1916

Industrial Schools

EVENING TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass.

AUG 28 1916

DIVERS GOOD CAUSES

An Appeal to New England

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Twelve years ago a black woman, Mary McLeod Bethune, with "three dollars in her pocket and a faith in God" as she herself put it, took a four-room cabin in Daytona, Florida, and founded the "Daytona Educational and Industrial Training School for Negro Girls." There were five pupils at the beginning. Three slept in one bed, two in another, and it was not always certain at night whether there would be breakfast the next morning, for help at first came almost wholly from the negro community around. Later white friends were found, who constituted a Board of Trustees and a Ladies' Advisory Council. There are now over one hundred and fifty pupils who, when they can, pay tuition in money or in farm products; when they cannot, they are taken free. The girls learn washing, scrubbing, cooking, sewing, dressmaking, millinery work, vegetable gardening, all the simple trades which may fit them to earn their living or to marry, keep house, rear families. They obtain as well the ordinary common school education. Some few even prepare themselves to be teachers, a necessary measure in a State like Florida where it is forbidden by law that a white person shall teach a negro!

If you start to help a community you cannot stop at merely a school. As negroes were not admitted to any of the local hospitals they often, especially in acute surgical cases, literally died from lack of care. Mrs. Bethune, four years ago, started a hospital. It has an excellent operating room, clean beds, a colored trained nurse, and accomplishes, unpretendingly, a real work of mercy. From it a visiting nurse goes into the negro settlements with the gospel of cleanliness, fresh air and sanitation. A boys' club has been established in the village, and a mission school to a back-woods turpentine camp. Daytona has a genuine "Community Centre."

All this takes money. With strictest economy a girl can be lodged and fed and taught for a little over $100, but that means that the school must raise for next year a minimum of $12,000. And, in addition, it is now putting up, after heroic efforts, a new building to give light, dry class and work rooms. This will relieve the congestion in the old building where now sometimes four girls must occupy one small room. But only if $3000 more is raised during September can the building be finished for this coming school year.

In the early days Mrs. Bethune said humorously that the buildings were "talked up, prayed up and sung up." This letter is an attempt to add "written up." New York and the Middle West have helped already. In behalf of the school, I appeal to New England, whose imagination has always been able to see good works even remote from its borders, and kindness to the developing negro is one of its first traditions.

The Daytona school's need is genuine and urgent. Checks may be sent direct to Mary McLeod Bethune, Industrial School, Daytona, Florida, or to the vice president of the Board of Trustees, Harrison Rhodes, 222 West Fifty-ninth street, New York City.

HARRISON RHODES

Aug. 25. 1916.

Journal

Wilmington, Del.

DR. ELBERT NAMED COLLEGE TRUSTEE

Governor Miller Appoints Him Member of Board of State Institution

ACTIVE IN UPLIFT WORK FOR HIS RACE



DR. S. G. ELBERT.

Dr. Samuel G. Elbert, one of the foremost colored residents of this city, today was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the State College for Colored Students, near Dover, by Governor Charles R. Miller. While the school is for colored students, Dr. Elbert is the first man of the race to be appointed a trustee. He will fill a vacancy caused by the death of Francis H. Hoffecker.

Dr. Elbert was born in Chesterville, Md., and was graduated from Howard University, Washington, in 1901. While a student there he served, in his second and third year, as assistant resident physician, and his last year as physician demonstrator. He took his regular medical course and also a postgarduate course in the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated in 1904. He then came to Wilmington where he has secured a large practice.

Dr. Elbert has shown keen interest in the State College. A farm adjourning the college was purchased by Dr. William C. Jason, president of the college and Dr. Elbert, and two other men, and lots sold, converting the place into a college settlement. He is a great worker for the welfare of his race.

Dr. Elbert is an active Republican. Four years ago he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and was also a delegate to the National Progressive Convention in that year.

The late Dr. Booker T. Washington was a personal friend of Dr. Elbert's and it was mainly through his efforts that the famous colored educator was brought to Delaware five years ago on a tour through the State. He was up until this year vice-president of the National Negro Business League, founded by Dr. Washington and is now a member of the executive committee.

Dr. Elbert is interested in the National Theatre on French street. He has had built a $16,000 apartment at Tenth and Walnut streets and is also planning to build another apartment at No. 803 French street.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION FOR NEGRO ADVOCATED

Cincinnati Times Star

SEP 1916

Head of Industrial School Tells of Needs of Race.

Says Colored Men Are Not Prepared for City Work.

Thinks Work Will Be Supplied to Efficient Artisans.

"The world is coming more and more to feel that the important thing, in regard to workmen, is not the color of their skin, but their efficiency and their output.

"It is for this reason that I feel more hopeful for the future of the negro in American cities. I believe that as the negro becomes increasingly efficient, he will find increasing opportunities for employment."

This statement was made Saturday morning by W. L. Ricks, superintendent of the Colored Industrial School of Cincinnati, 724 West Sixth street, before the Hamilton County Teachers' association in Woodward high school. His subject was, "Industrial Education and Its Relation to the Problem of the City Negro."

Mr. Ricks told of a number of instances in which Cincinnati employers stated they were willing to employ colored workers if enough trained artisans could be supplied to fill any single department. Such trained workers are lacking at the present time, and Mr. Ricks urged enlarged opportunities for the training of negroes along industrial lines. He said the colored people themselves would have to alter their attitude and be willing to prepare themselves as skilled workmen, for he felt sure that after groups of colored men had been trained to efficiency they would be able to find industrial work.

"In the South the negro always is able to find work—the problem there is social and political," said Mr. Ricks. "In the North the negro lives mostly in cities, and the problem is more an economic one, because the colored man has not yet been able to fit himself for the work of the city industries."

Mr. Ricks said that about 90 per cent of the colored workmen are laborers and are thus necessarily out of employment for a considerable portion of each year. This unemployment, he said, would be reduced in proportion as the colored workmen become skilled artisans.

A WORTHY WORK.

To the Editor The Age:

The Mather Industrial School, Beaufort, S. C., was founded 48 years ago by Mrs. Rachel Crane Mather, of Boston. For 35 years she gave her life and means to the work. Her death occurred at the school in 1903 at the age of eighty.

She was succeeded by Miss Sarah E. Owen, who has labored for 30 years most ardently for the advancement of the colored people of the South. She faithfully fulfilled the duties of principal for sixteen years and is still with us as a member of the faculty.

Our campus contains but 2⅓ acres, which are beautifully located on Beaufort Bay. Some very desirable land, adjoining the campus and hitherto unavailable, is now thrown upon the market. If Mather School would extend her stakes, which she must do to increase the efficiency of her work, the purchase of this land is a positive necessity.

There are 30,000 colored people upon our island and adjacent islands without an education, while the school session in the plantation districts is but one to three months. Mather School offers strong academic and domestic science courses. Her graduates have made excellent records as school teachers, dressmakers and homemakers.

Mather School earnestly desires to give double the number of young women the opportunity for educational advantages, but this step forward is dependent upon additional land and a new building. 2/10/16.

We wish to make a request for assistance at this important period of the school's history. Trusting that our need may appeal to you and that you may by a timely gift help us make Founder's Day, February 5th, a memorable occasion, I am

Yours for the development of noble womanhood,

CARRIE A. HUNT.

Beaufort, S. C.

WORLD

New York City

APR 16 1916

MANASSAS ASSOCIATION MEETS IN NEW YORK

It Maintains the Only Colored Industrial Training School in Five Counties of Virginia.

George McAneny, George Gordon Battle and Fred D. Morton, Principal of the Manassas Industrial School of Manassas, Va., will be among the speakers at the annual meeting of the New York Manassas Association at the home of Mrs. Henry Villard, No. 540 Park Avenue, New York, Monday, April 17, at 8.30 P. M. This association is an auxiliary of the Manassas Industrial School for the training of the colored youth of the South at Manassas, Va. An interesting programme has been arranged for the meeting.

The Music School Settlement for Colored People has offered the association a feature for the programme consisting of "jubilee" and "spirituals." J. Rosamond Johnson, musical supervisor of the settlement, will sing and play. The public is invited to attend the meeting. There is no doubt that the work the Manassas Industrial School accomplishes, both in the training of children and in the broader field of its community work, is of vital importance to the people of Northern Virginia—not alone to the colored man, but to the white man as well. The Mayor of Manassas says

that the colored community all love and work for the school, and forget to get drunk and get into jail. One Mayor told a friend of the school, some years ago, that he attributed his empty jail to the influence of the industrial school.

Memphis, Tenn.

HERE'S OPPORTUNITY TO AID WORTHY WORK

Negro Industrial Training School Seeking Funds.

IS NOW WELL ESTABLISHED

Trains Children in Domestic Work and Common Education, Helps Working Mothers and Entire Community.

For the past year, at 366 South Driver Street, there has been conducted by Bessie Simon, a trained negro teacher, an industrial school for negro children.

Bessie started this work without a cent of money except sufficient to pay a month's rent on the house. She had some influential white friends, among them a number of women interested in charity and welfare work, and to them she appealed for sympathy and help. Through their support and influence she has been enabled to maintain the home and to broaden its activities. Besides caring for a number of orphan children, she has aided a number of negro mothers, caring for their children while they were at work, and also finding work for them.

The results of her year's work are apparent. The children under her care are taught practical things, such as will fit them to become useful, to care for the homes of white people as servants or to care for their own homes when they become older.

Systematic training in domestic service is given. The children are taught the usual common school courses; much relief work outside of the school's real purposes has been done, and the school has been made, in fact, a social center for a number of negro women and young people.

The school has been inspected by many who became interested, and its work is cordially indorsed by them. It needs support, and deserves it. Waymon Wilkerson, J. Sanford and F. M. Nesbitt, who are among the best known negro business men of Memphis, are officers and directors, and eight prominent negro women are on the board.

Eight of the best known white women in the city are members of the advisory board.

Plea for Negro Children.

A gentleman who visited the school yesterday has sent the following communication, which speaks for itself:

"Thinking of the children in the city watching for the coming of Santa Claus, the writer remembered the plea made by the teacher at the concert of the Fisk jubilee singers last spring, and thought he would look in upon the colored Industrial School to see how its inmates were faring.

"Beginning at 366 South Dirver Street, he found 17 children busy making colored paper chains for their Christmas tree. They will have a little tree ready, believing that Santa Claus will put something on it for them. Will he? Does Santa Claus care for black children, too?

"Inquiry into general conditions at the home for the children living there developed the fact that a horse and vehicle have been acquired. A kind-hearted man gave $50 toward the purchase of the horse and a colored undertaking firm gave the old buggy.

"This horse makes the living of his loving caretakers. Daily trips are made to collect donations—from Linden Station to Huling Station, thence to the various Bowers stores, to meat markets and groceries in far North Memphis. No scrap of good food need be loet, for in this home even specked fruit is turned to account and the children are taught to do it.

"To keep the horse shod was a serious problem until four blacksmiths were found, each willing to shoe one foot. Finally one was so impressed with the good this school is doing that he agreed to keep both front feet shod!

"With the old harness now in use this faithful animal is pulling his load from the neck. Is there, perhaps, hanging in some stable in the town a harness no longer needed that would make even this good animal glad on Christmas Day?

"Two white ladies, missionaries of the Congregational Church to Howe Institute, volunteer to teach these children sewing on Friday afternoon. At the same time they learn hymns and short poems.

"A Sunday school is held every Sunday afternoon at the house by young colored women who have had training and feel the obligation of service.

"It is a difficult matter to keep these children clothed. Outgrown clothing and shoes, toys that no longer give pleasure to their possessors would bring great comfort and happiness to these little ones.

"Those interested in this effort to teach good before evil comes into the lives of the children of the women serving in our homes as cooks and maids are trying to buy a house. Rent is always hard to pay. Two hundred dollars have been given for this purpose. Will others give?

"As the writer closed the gate he was accosted by a lady, passing to her home, who said:

"Did you ever see a better kept house? And the children are taught to keep it."

2/26/16.

The Freeman

Bureau of the Freeman, 2423 S Strete, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—One of the established institutions of the nation's capital, and one that is rendering a character of service not to be found anywhere else in this section of the country in such a perfected degree, is the Clarke Training School. It is housed in a spacious mansion, superbly equipped, at 2422 K street, Northwest, convenient to the students, to whom it offers practical courses in practical vocations, and located at the edge of the neighborhood in which reside the wealthy and influential clientele to whom it is supplying the skilled helpers that have long been sought, and too seldom found, to perform the manifold tasks necessary to the successful operation of the larger households of the land. The founder, manager and guiding spirit of this evangel of the modern domestic idea is Mrs. Addie R. Clarke, a woman of rare executive ability, of far vision as to the community's crying needs, and of intensely sound convictions as to her duty to the rising generation of young colored women, who must make their own way in the world.

Some years ago, at the request of a number of the leading families of the city, and in response to continued urging on the part of fashionable women's clubs and of such useful organizations as the Housekeepers' Alliance, Mrs. Clarke opened an industrial center for the expert training of women and girls in household pursuits. Through constant and persistent effort, and supported by the moral and substantial aid of powerful friends, Mrs. Clarke has developed, from the humblest of beginnings, an institution of which any people might well be proud. Among the patronesses of the school—a typical group of the many who have found its training methods a source of infinite satisfaction and comfort—may be mentioned: Miss Ellen A. Vinton, Mrs. Alice E. Whittaker, Mrs. T. L. Cole, Mrs. Joseph A. Gilfillan, Mrs. J. Nota McGill, Mrs. Alaquella Kohn, Mrs. F. H. Newell, Mrs. Lucy Madeira, Mrs. G. Otis Smith and Mrs. C. Macomb.

EVENING POST

New York City

HOW HAMPTON TRAINS GIRLS.

Results Shown by Growing Demand for Graduates.

Gen. Armstrong expressed himself as quite unwilling to undertake any scheme for the upbuilding of a race which did not include girls as well as boys. He considered of vital importance, as did Booker Washington, the improvement of home life.

Each year shows an improvement in the equipment and character of the Hampton girl. The domestic science and arts classes, the "gumption" classes, the academic course, the gardening, the carefully planned rotation system in all kinds of housework, the teacher-training at the Whittier, the physical culture, the competitive games, the student government on corridors, the summer outing system, and the newly organized Young Women's Christian Association—all these give wonderful discipline to girls at Hampton.

The weaving department, with the training that it gives in the use of color, develops the taste of the girls, a matter greatly assisted by the Girls' Advisory Committee, consisting of the domestic science and arts teachers, the wives of some of the colored workers, and a girl from each class chosen by the girls themselves. This committee gives valuable service in the matter of dress, and influences the conduct of the girls in many ways.

Major Moton reported at a recent faculty meeting that the mothers of the negro race had come to have implicit confidence in the care given their daughters at Hampton. The reports that come from the homes where they are employed in the summer and from school superintendents are most satisfactory. The demand for Hampton girls as teachers, as rural school supervisors, and as matrons in institutions far exceeds the supply.—[Southern Workman.

BREAKING THE EARTH FOR THE HARBISON DORMITORY.

2/27/16

The Afro American Ledger

Four years and nine months ago this day, the 13th of March, the earth for Harbison Agricultural College administration building was broken. And today we find ourselves now breaking the earth for the boys' dormitory which is to go up right away. This morning the President, Dr. C. M. Young, called the Faculty, the student body and as many from the community as would come, to take part in the service that was held before the breaking of the earth. Everybody lined up around the spot, after which the Doxology was sung. There was Scripture reading from Psa. 127:1: "Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." Then everybody united in reciting Matt. 7: 24-25 verses.

After which the invocation was offered by Prof. J. G. Porter, and the hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." was sung.

Very timely and interesting remarks were made by President Young and Prof. R.W. Boulware, the oldest members of the college. They spoke of the great work the school has done since they have been connected with it and are still living in hope of seeing greater work.

A description of the new building was given by Prof. Reasoner. It is to be brick with four floors, including the basement, which is to be a shop of some kind. The building is to have 48 rooms with all the modern improvements; along with this building is another which will have a new outfit of an electric plant. These two buildings are to cost something around $30,000.

Prof. C. W. Jones with his camera took a snap shot of Dr. C. M. Young striking the first blow, followed by Mrs. C. M. Young, then the remaining part of the faculty, the students and the visitors.

The exercises closed with singing, "There is Sunshine in My Soul," and the benediction by Prof. W. S. Plair.

J. E. RUSSELL,
C. A. WASHINGTON.

Harbison College, Irmo. S. C.

AMERICAN

Boston, Mass.

MAR 1 1916

WANT FUNDS TO AID IN NEGRO EDUCATION

A New England association for the purpose of assisting negro industrial education in Sparta, Ga., has been organized in Boston.

Frank B. Sanbord of Concord, who has done much for the colored people of the South, was elected chairman; A. M. Wright, vice-president; Joseph H. O'Neil of the Federal Trust Company, treasurer, and John P. Whitman, secretary.

The first business of the association is to raise from $2,000 to $4,000, a sum needed to provide for a rapidly increasing demand among young colored men and women of Georgia for education in farming, domestic service and in mechanical trades.

The school now doing this work, according to Linton S. Ingraham, superintendent has not been able to accommodate more than one-half of those who apply for admission.

The State of Georgia has recognized the value of this school and has appropriated something toward its support, but the amount is entirely inadequate for the needs.

Ingraham is now in Boston trying to raise additional funds. Checks and all contributions may be sent to Joseph H. O'Neil, Federal Trust Company, Boston.

Other members of the association board are Ralph W. Dunbar and Anthony J. Philpott.

FOUNTAIN IS NAMED UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT

Constitution

At a meeting of the board of trustees of Morris Brown university Wednesday evening, Rev. W. A. Fountain was re-elected president, after having served as the head of the institution for five years.

Rev. P. W. Greatheart was re-elected dean of Turner Theological seminary; Rev. A. B. Cooper was re-elected president of Payne college, Cuthbert, Ga.; Rev. L. B. Maxwell, principal the Central Park Normal and Industrial institute, of Savannah; Rev. J. W. Guinn was appointed presiding elder of the Newnan district, and Rev. M. M. Ponton was appointed pastor of the First African Methodist Episcopal church at Palmetto, Ga.

Rev. J. S. Flipper, who presided over the meeting and is the presiding bishop of Georgia, said that the negro of the south is doing more and raising more money for the education of the negro race than ever known in its history.

The fiftieth anniversary of the African Methodist Episcopal church in Georgia will be celebrated in Macon by raising $20,000 for the education of the negro youth.

Bishop Flipper was welcomed back to Georgia to preside over the Sixth Episcopal district for the next quadrennium. Rev. J. T. Hall, pastor, was master of ceremonies.

Education - Negro

Industrial Schools.

New York City.

Progress of the Work for Colored People at Lawrenceville, Virginia

FOR three successive years St. Paul's School has, through the generosity of its friends, raised enough money to meet its current operations. This is an achievement, in view of the war in Europe and the many objects which have attracted the attention of the philanthropic public. Having encountered trouble with the water supply, and a breakdown of the electric light plant, and being without heat for the newly erected boys' building and the memorial chapel, the authorities were compelled to begin the erection of the power house building for the centralization of the water, electric light and heating system. Because of having lost the boys' building by fire, they were forced to complete the new one in the past year. During the past three years, aside from raising funds for current requirements, there have been built the Long Island building at a cost of $20,000; four teachers' cottages, $3,000; one barn, $700; for part of the power-house plant, $5,000; four mules and farming implements, $1,000; spent on water works, $500; spent on heating Memorial chapel, boys' building, and other sundry equipments, $8,000; making a total close to $40,000. All of this has been raised or pledged with the exception of about $8,000. The American Church Institute offered $5,000 contingent upon all of this expenditure being met by June 30, 1916. Having been so greatly encouraged by the results obtained up to that time, the Institute has willingly extended the time limit until September first.

THE HOLMES INSTITUTE.

Of all local institutions established for the purpose of work among the negroes along educational and moral lines, none is rendering more valuable service than the Holmes Institute of this city.

This Institute was organized for the purpose of helping and taking care of those negro children who cannot help themselves. Among other things, it seeks to give free education to those children who, on account of the inability of their parents to purchase books or clothing, cannot attend the public schools; it takes care of and educates those children whose parents have been sent to prison, or who have left the city and deserted them in order to escape legal penalties; it takes in and cares for others whose parents, through worthlessness, fail to support them.

With an enrollment of 205 negro children under these various classes, the institute is already well established in the good work that it is doing. Its aim is to train them morally, intellectually and physically, and particularly to equip them with that knowledge of industrial and household work which will make them self-supporting, as well as self-respecting, when thrown upon their own resources.

It is of particular interest that one of the primary requirements of the Holmes Institute is that no child is allowed to attend or complete the work of the school without learning a useful trade. It is likewise of interest that this institute is in such demand among the members of the race that it cannot take care of the many applications from unfortunate children, which have been made of it.

The institute needs money for its maintenance and to complete the fund of which about half has already been contributed an educational mass meeting will be held at the Butler Street Methodist church next Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and which all who are interested in this work are cordially invited to attend.

Performing a great service to the community, the Holmes Institute is worthy of and should receive not only the encouragement, but the material support of the public, and The Constitution vouches for the zeal and the integrity of Principal Holmes, who is at the head of this worthy civic charity.

THE PASSING OF NORFOLK MISSION COLLEGE.

Journal + Guide 8/12/16

The closing indefinitely of an educational institution for Negroes in the South is an unusual thing. To those who have been identified with the work and those who have been its beneficiaries it must be little less than a tragedy. We believe The Journal and Guide voices the sentiments of all Norfolk citizens when we say that we greatly deplore the circumstances that have made necessary the closing of Norfolk Mission College. Since its establishment here twenty years ago the school has afforded the young colored men and women of Norfolk their only opportunity for obtaining an advanced course in academic training without going away from the city. Considering our present limited high school facilities few realize what the abandonment of Norfolk Mission College means to the colored people of Norfolk.

As a result of the closing of the school there goes out from Norfolk two citizens of whom little have been said, and who we fear do not carry with them the gratitude to which their long years of faithful toil entitle them. Rev. and Mrs. McKirahan have for twenty years stood between the colored people of Norfolk and their needs along the line of advanced educational work and social uplift. They have practically given their lives ungrudgingly in a missionary effort the fruitful results of which are apparent to all, but the closing of which, to all exterior appearances, is devoid of much of the blessing that should accrue to them in love and esteem.

It requires something more than mere devotion to a chosen calling for one to spend twenty years at hard labor in an environment that is depressing and uninspiring, if not hostile. In spite of "man's inhumanity," we believe these faithful servants of God carry with them to their new home the good will and the highest respect as well as the most cordial good wishes of all Norfolk citizens.

TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A NATIONAL CAUSE.

Help Wanted for a Negro Industrial School in North Carolina.

Editor National Tribune: There are very few institutions in our great Nation that are doing more good in upbuilding the colored race and making them self-reliant, and self-respecting citizens than the Slater Industrial School for Colored People at Winston-Salem, N. C., and perhaps it would not be over-stating the case to say William A. Blair, who is treasurer of the school, and Vice-President of the People's National Bank of that town, is doing more to help the poor handicapped negros of the South than any other white man.

The school buildings, land and appliances have cost $65,000. It is the third colored school in importance. So great is its influence that the State Legislature has offered the trustees $12,000 if they raise the same amount. It is totally impossible for them to meet this offer, as they have strained themselves to the extreme limit to bring it to its present worth. If each reader of this article will slip 25 cents into an envelope and mail it to the Treasurer, William A. Blair, Winston-Salem, N. C., the money will be raised and the school buildings erected. This small amount will not hurt any one, and will very greatly aid a most worthy National cause.

It is a sad sight to see the number of colored children turned away from this school for lack of accommodation. If our readers knew the facts in detail concerning this school, it would give them much pleasure to respond to this call, and send the 25 cents immediately, thus helping the trustees raise $12,000 to meet the offer from the State Legislature. Any donation made now will multiply four times when it becomes bricks and mortar, as the students and friends of the school will do the construction work when the materials are furnished. Let it be remembered that the colored people are loyal citizens. Not one of them has ever raised his hand against our Flag, and many of them are now in our Army, and brave soldiers. Should the President call for volunteers, the colored people would do their full share.—J. P. Rawley, 801 H St. Northwest. Washington, D. C.

PROF. I. E. PAGE COMING HERE

St Louis Argus 6/30/16

Noted Educator, President of Western College Will Deliver Address at Galilee Baptist Church Sunday at 3 p. m.

Prof. Inmen E. Page, of Langston, Okla., will deliver an address at the Galilee Baptist Church, on Adams St., between Leffingwell and Ewing Avenues, Sunday afternoon, July 2, at 3 p. m. Hear him, the man that made Lincoln Institute, by developing it from a common school grade into a college, and since that has developed the Oklahoma school into the "Langston University," not in name, but in fact. Prof. Page is an educator whom educators admire and laymen love, a man upon whom the race can depend, even behind closed doors. Hear him; you are welcome.

This distinguished man will speak Sunday afternoon as the educational leader of the Baptist family of the west. The Board of Education of Western College, elected Prof. Page president of Western College, and in this way the Board takes pleasure in introducing him to the Negro citizens of St. Louis and especially the Baptists, as the president of Western College, who succeeds Dr. J. H. Garnett.

Be on time if you want a seat, because the church people know him and will hear him.

World NEWS

Savannah, Ga.

APR 23 1916

A NEGRO WOMAN'S IDEA

Teaches Girls to Work

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—On a hill overlooking Lincoln Heights, a suburb of this city, is the National Training School for Girls. This school represents the first united effort of the colored race to provide adequate industrial education for its women and girls, who come here from all parts of the country and from Africa, Jamaica and Haiti. Many other vocational schools for negroes have been established by philanthropic societies, but the first conclusive evidence that the negroes are willing and able to help themselves is the National Training School, built and financed by negro Americans, and presided over by Nannie Borroughs, herself a member of the race.

It is due to her energetic ability and untiring efforts, in fact, that the school owes its existence. Nine years ago, in her travels among negro communities all over the country, this young negro woman became impressed with the need for such an institution. It took three years, however, to convince her race of the fact, for the general sentiment was against industrial schools and all for higher education. She talked before religious societies and churches, she lectured high school students and gave addresses in public places where she summed up the problems of the negro woman, the mistakes in dealing with them, and the possible future remedies.

Too Much Education.

As she saw it, the situation was this: The modern negro girl was in an anomalous position. She graduated from high school at the age of sixteen or seventeen, possessed of a good education that was practically worthless to her. There were already more teachers than there were places for them, and the other sources of educated employment open to her were distinctly limited. The only thing for her to do was to become a servant, and this she felt beneath her high standard of knowledge. The result was that in the majority of cases she did nothing at all but become a burden to her mother, who fortunately had not been educated. The only answer to this problem was to raise the standard of household service—something to be done by the colored woman alone and not by the patronage of white persons. Hence, the need of a school that would educate the girl and at the same time teach her a vocation by which she might become self-supporting.

Nannie Burroughs managed to raise the first thousand dollars among her own friends, and in a little over a year another five thousand was forthcoming from negroes all over the country, some sending only five cents or a two-cent stamp. With this $6,000 the property at Lincoln Heights was bought, including a small dilapidated structure of eight rooms. From this small beginning the school has grown until there are now five cottages, accommodating a hundred and ten pupils from twenty-seven states of the union and three foreign countries. The courses taught include English, domestic science and arts, dressmaking, millinery, manicuring and massage, general housekeeping, business, social settlement work and music. The cost is $9.50 a month, with $3 extra for music. The girls are required to run the place themselves, hiring only one man to do the spring plowing and building repairs. Meals are prepared by the domestic science class, much of the clothing is made by the dressmaking class, the girls are manicured once a week by the manicuring class and coiffured by the hairdressers.

Practical Teaching.

One cottage, dedicated by a Chicago religious denomination, is used exclusively for practical housekeeping. The first floor, containing a living room, dining room, kitchen and butler's pantry, is furnished simply but correctly, while the second floor contains six well-arranged bedrooms. Here each girl takes her turn in performing certain duties of the household. One week she is housekeeper, planning the meals and overseeing the work of the others; the next week she may be chambermaid or cook, the next week parlor maid, and so on until she has learned every line connected with the keeping of a model house. At any time it may be announced that they are to entertain actual visitors from Pennsylvania, Mississippi or Kentucky, who are to be house guests for the week, in which case the housekeeper makes her arrangements and each girl is assigned additional duties.

In this house, also, are given banquets and various entertainments for which subscriptions are taken, any monetary surplus being turned over to the school. Recently, the girls decided that the model kitchen was looking rather shabby and needed a new coat of paint. This they found would cost $10, which just then could not be spared from the school finances. But a few days later the domestic class came to the rescue with gingerbread and lemonade, costing just one dollar, which they sold to the rest of the pupils and a few visitors for the necessary ten. In helping the school the girls are not only being taught a lesson in self-reliance, but they are learning to bear their share of responsibility for others.

Efficient and Clean.

Great emphasis is placed upon household ecenomy, the pupils being taught how much time and money should be spent on a single meal, and also the value of efficient marketing. The girls do the marketing for the institution themselves under the supervision of the teachers. Each week a specific article of the household diet is studied and dissected. For example, one week salads will be under discussion, including their food value in the menu, the varieties of dressings to be served with each, together with various combinations and recipes until each girl in the class is familiar with all kinds of salads and everything connected with them. The next week the same procedure ensues with meats or breads, or potatoes.

Economy, efficiency and cleanliness are the three mottoes of the National Training School. The beds are kept spotless, the floors are scrubbed vigorously and the school laundry is done as a part of the household courses. Such great stress has been laid upon cleanliness that it has become necessary to police the hall leading to the bathtubs. The afternoon bath is the cause of great excitement and lively conflict between pupils, often ending in disastrous results to clothes and hair. Now a teacher has been stationed in a room on this floor, who at the first sound of raucous voices raised in altercation makes her appearance and settles the dispute.

Many of the pupils are working their way through, working as cooks, waitresses or chambermaids during the summer in order to pay for their winter schooling. These often make the best students, and the ones who accomplish the most after they leave school. But occasionally there is one whose family has a little money and thereby the impression that actual labor is degrading. The principal soon discourages this opinion. She marches this pupil up to one of the hardest tasks on the place and, in her own phraseology lets her have a definite understanding with work. Not only does she have to work, but she has to display the school spirit of doing it cheerfully, even proudly. The first fact instilled into the girls when they arrive is that no work is menial.

EVERY EVENING

AUG 7 - 1916

NEGRO COLLEGE NOT IN POLITICS

President Jason Resents Statements That Misrepresent His Attitude.

HAS NO PART IN PARTISAN FIGHT

Special Correspondence of Every Evening

Dover, Aug. 7.—In view of certa in influences at work in Kent county to secure the support of certain Negro leaders to take sides with one or the other of the factions, the following statement has been given by Dr. W. C. Jason, principal of the State College for Colored Students, near Dover:

"Personally, I am a Republican. My vote and such influence, as I have been able to command without offensive partianship, have been given for the support and success of the Republican party. As president of the Colored College, I have no politics. My purpose is to make friends for the school among all parties and all factions. If I favor some men more than others, it its because I have reason to believe they will favor the institution more than others.

"Dependent as the school is upon the votes of men representing all parties and factions for appropriations to perpetuate the work we are doing for the children of the race, it is unreasonable to expect the president of the school to jeopardize its interests by such political activity as would excite opposition and enmity.

"My associates on the faculty render valuable services to the school, for which they are paid. They are fully competent and quite as free to determine their political affiliations for themselves. The Board of Trustees will not sympathize with any attempt to coerce them by threats of personal consequences.

"Concerning the unfortunate division in the ranks of the Republican party, the Negro voters are not responsible for it. White leaders on both sides are solicitous for our support. Both sides profess profound interest for our welfare. We believe we have friends on both sides. The proof of real interest does not consist in words nor in the lavish expenditure of money to secure supremacy at the coming primary election. A real test would be some action resulting in a permament benefit to the race as a whole, not in temporary profit to a few individuals.

"The college is a permanent institution. It is one in whose successes every Negro has an interest. It is not a political factor, and should not be made a political asset for any party, but friends of the college will have good reason to feel grateful to any individual or organization showing a disposition to aid in the securing of funds to perpetuate and make effective its activities to the lasting good of all.

"This statement has been made explicitly to representatives of the regular and the independent factions. Partly in consequence, I am informed that it is the opinion of three-fourths of the ministers that I am a Democrat; that I desire and am working for the defeat of the Republican party in the State; that I am secretly trying to work both sides of one party, intending to help neither; that my influence as a leader is detrimental to the interests of my people.

"I am unable to meet these charges and the persons who make them. They are made behind my back, inspired by suspicion and have no foundation in fact. But you can easily see how they may injure the school by creating a prejudice against it, and I ask of you as fair-minded men to give credit for honesty and sincerity of purpose and to protect the school, in so far as you may be able, from the effects of political slander, whether inspired by ignorance or malice."

SPEAKERS TO INDORSE INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

At Mass Meeting in Taft Hall, Auditorium-Armory, This Afternoon.

An educational mass meeting will be held at Taft hall, Auditorium-Armory, today at 2:30 p. m. by friends of the Atlanta Normal and Industrial institute to give encouragement to practical education for the negro masses.

Prominent white citizens of Atlanta and other parts of the country who are interested in the purity and usefulness of the colored youth are lending their influence. A practical, strong and interesting program is being widely circulated in every part of the city and country, with the names of Charles J. Haden, president Georgia Chamber of Commerce; Hon. Mell R. Wilkinson, ex-president Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; Captain James W. English, president Fourth National bank; Professor L. M. Landrum, superintendent city public schools; W. O. Foote, president Foote & Davies printing house; Rev. Dr. James W. Lee, superintendent Methodist Episcopal church, south, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph A. McCord, governor federal reserve bank; Edward H. Inman, capitalist; Bishop Joseph S. Flipper, head of the diocese of the African Methodist Episcopal church in Georgia, and Rev. E. H. Oliver, pastor Warren Chapel Methodist Episcopal church.

Thirty-nine persons from among the foremost business men of all walks of life are to be seated on the platform. The school authorities ask that all colored people who are employed by white friends be excused between the hours of 2:30 and 4:30 to hear the speeches and addresses of those who are to talk, to aid in furthering the cause of proper education for the masses.

Principal Richard D. Stinson feels grateful to the friends of useful education for the assistance given the school and says he believes that in the next few years the work will not only be a blessing to the masses of the negroes, but to both races, to the end of raising the standard, the efficiency and usefulness. The school was chartered by prominent white citizens.

He says the school stands for the best education of the heart and hand, and that he believes it to be the salvation of his child race. He stresses the great need of developing the various departments of work, and says, while he knows it will take time, yet the salvation of the plant depends largely on its being thoroughly put on foot to furnish work to those who attend. The school claims to have proven its right to exist in the community and place on a thorough basis that sort of education which prepares the masses to learn to do the everyday things of life.

EDUCATIONAL MEETING FOR NORMAL INSTITUTE

An educational mass meeting is being arranged for the Atlanta Normal nd Industrial institute, to be held in his city by prominent white citizens unday, February 13. The institute is situated in the northwestern section of the city, and stands for that training which makes the negro masses more efficient and trains the hands to do the every-day things of life. The speakers for the mass meeting, who will be prominent white men, including Dr. James W. Lee, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal church south, will be named later.

It was chartered five years ago this May by the late Samuel M. Inman, Captain James W. English, Dr. James W. Lee, of St. Louis; W. Woods White, Colonel R. J. Lowry, John E. Murphy, W. O. Foote, Joseph A. McCord and John B. Whiteman. Principal Richard D. Stinson is loud in praise of good people in every section of the country who are willing to aid the school to be put on a solid basis. He says a meeting will be held in Boston, New York, Pittsburg and Chicago in the next few months to develop the school plant and secure facilities for greater usefulness.

Education — 1916

Industrial Schools

ROBERT HUNGERFORD NOTES

9-23-16

Palatka Advocate

Eatonville, Fla., Sept 21, 1916.

On Saturday, Sept. 2, Mrs. E. A. Chisholm, wife of the principal of the school, a graduate and honored daughter of Hampton, with special training and several years of experience as a teacher, passed away at her home at Tarboro, N. C. She was a woman of exemplary character and devotion to the God-given task of racial uplift, and it was owing to her influence that her husband resigned his position at Paine College, Augusta, Ga., to come to Florida to cast his lot with those who are engaged in the great work of educating a race. She had planned many things for the enjoyment of both teachers and students and while we shall miss her greatly, yet in working for a greater Hungerford, we shall be carrying out her desire. In her last letter to her husband she wrote: "No service for the Lord, be it ever so small, is done in vain. Keep the faith and we are bound to win."

The 17th annual session of Robert Hungerford Normal and Industrial School will begin Tuesday, October 3rd, and the prospects are bright for a good year. Mr. E. A. Chisholm, principal of the school, has called to assist him in carrying on the work, able and conscientious men and women, coming from the best colleges and industrial schools in the South, Oberlin Conservatory, Atlanta University, Fisk University, Morehouse College, Hampton, Tuskegee and some of its own graduates. Some of the members of the faculty have studied in the large Northern Universities. The school offers the following courses: Grammar, Normal, Industrial, and Agricultural. Prof. A. C. Curtright Director of the Academic Department, visited many parts of the State during the past summer, and many people have promised to come. Both students and applications are coming in and indications point to a large enrollment.

The opening exercises will take place at 10 o'clock and the public is cordially invited to be present. Many prominent visitors have promised to attend. Students are expected to arrive on the 2nd, so that they will be ready to begin work on the 3rd. Dear children, bring as many of your parents and friends with you to the opening sa possible and tell them we extend to them a very cordial invitation at all times to visit the school.

Prof. E A. Chisholm has returned from the North, where he was successful in putitng the work before a number of prominent people, who became friends of the school. We were also glad to see him, and sympathize deeply with him in the loss of his dear companion, Mrs. E. A. Chisholm. We shall miss her wise counsel, but both teachers and students have pledged to him their unswerving loyalty in carrying on the work.

Mr. B. L. Perry, Director of the Agricultural Department, is busy putting in his fall crops. Pipes are being put in place for irrigation, and he is planning to make things hum.

Of the new teachers, Mr. Brown comes from Hampton to take charge of the carpentry division and to act as bandmaster; Miss Theresa Boston, one of our graduates, who has also studied at Fisk, comes as teacher in the Academic Department; and Miss Julia A. Bagley comes from Hungerford, Tuskegee, and the McDowell Dressmaking School of Philadelphia, as matron of sewing teacher. Miss Fortson is planning to organize a Glee Club, a Dramatic Club is looming above the horizon, and with the band and teams for the athletic games, we will have things moving along pretty well.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF UNION INSTITUTE, LAVONIA, GA.

MAY 22-25.

The Atlanta Independent 9/30/16.

The closing exercises of the Union Institute, May 22-25, were interesting and entertaining in every detail.

Monday and Tuesday nights the primary and intermediate departments rendered their programs, consisting of plays, tableaus and drills.

The little folks are to be commended for the manner in which they conducted themselves. On Wednesday night the county oratorical contest was held. This contest was well represented by contestants from the several schools. Little Primrose Robinson, of the Canon public school, and the charming daughter of Prof. C. Robinson, carried off the laurels by winning first prize. Although little Miss Primrose is only nine years of age, yet her rendition of the "Captain" displayed real oratorical gift.

Little Miss Annie Mae Robinson, of the Union Institute, won second prize. All the pieces recited reflected much credit upon the different schools and showed that the children had been well trained.

Thursday night, the "Deacon," a play, was presented by the high school department. It proved a tremendous success. Luke Campbell captivated the house in the way that he acted the part of Pete, the servant boy. Methinks that young Campbell will be heard from later as taking high rank in college circles.

L. T. Anderson, as villain, and Will Burton, as hero, deserve special mention for the manner in which they acted their parts. The play was also presented at Canon Saturday night to a large and appreciative audience. There has been several requests for the play from different places and Prof. Anderson, the principal, is now planning to present it at several places for the benefit of the school.

Misses Irene Hill and Booker Johnson, from Canon, were two lovely young visitors during the week. While here they were the popular guests of Misses Alice Johnson and Lula Belle Burton.

A very interesting meeting of teachers was held at the institute during the week. This has been a good year for the schools of this section both in attendance and real work accomplished. A teachers' association was organized during the meeting and preparations were made for a summer normal for teachers to be held soon at the institute. The teachers are much pleased over the plan which also meets the hearty approval of the county school superintendent.

The influence of Prof. J. H. Anderson, as principal of the institute, is not only inspiring to the school, but he has just closed one of the most successful years in the history of the school and his power for good extends to many of the neighboring schools, where his wide-awake views and progressive ideas are readily comprehended and grasped.

REPORTER

COLORED SCHOOL MAY GET $5,000

White Men Praise Normal and Industrial Institute at Mass Meeting Here—Subscriptions Are Raised.

Constitution

That the Atlanta Normal and Industrial institute has an excellent opportunity to secure $5,000 with which to aid it in carrying on its work of training colored boys and girls for the work of life, was the interesting announcement made yesterday afternoon at the educational mass meeting held at Taft hall, Auditorium-Armory.

White men familiar with the work of the institution and friends of the college told of the excellent work which it is doing and paid a high tribute to its head, while Rev. Richard D. Stinson, in charge of the work, gave a summary of the growth of the school and the manner in which its work is being done.

9/24/16

A New York man who has asked that his name be withheld has advised the management of the school that he will give $2,500 to the institution as soon as a like amount is raised among the other friends. More than $800 has been secured prior to Sunday afternoon's meeting, and announcement was made following the gathering that through subscriptions made at the mass meeting the amount had been increased to $1,050.

Rev. Stinson has been at work on the project but a very short time, and he was much encouraged with the liberal responses to the call for aid. He expressed confidence that the remainder of the money will be secured in time to get the gift which has been offered by the New York friend.

Students Render Music.

Music by the students of the school was an interesting feature of Sunday afternoon's service, and explanation was made of the determination of the management of the institution to send into the world as workers men and women whose training is not confined to classroom experience, but who have had experience in the workshop, on the farm, at the sewing machine and in the kitchen.

Joseph A. McCord, governor of the Federal Reserve bank at Atlanta, presided at the meeting and spoke in behalf of the school. "While white people are perfectly willing to aid the head of your college in the work that he is doing," said Mr. McCord, "you must help yourselves.

"The realm of education is broad, but the thing for you to do is to get that education which will do you the greatest amount of good. It is better than you have no education than that you have one which does not teach you the difference between right and wrong. The people who are going to court these days from both races are those who are unwilling to work.

"The education that you should have is that education which will fit you for the performance of some definite duty in life. You will never get anything without working for it. The white people work for their living and you must do the same thing. Your education should teach you your duty to yourself and your God. Every clash between the races in the state of Georgia is a blot on Georgia's name. It lowers this great commonwealth in the estimation of the people of other states and it seriously impairs the credit of the state.

"I would warn you not to listen to those people who preach social equality. Their doctrine is a dangerous doctrine, and I am sure that with such men as Dr. Stinson to lead you you will not be tempted to give ear to the words of those who would lead you astray. You are fortunate in having such a man to lead you, and it affords me pleasure that I am able to say a word of commendation for him and for the work which he is doing here."

L. M. Landrum, superintendent of the schools of Atlanta, declared that education today is based on usefulness. "We must learn obedience to the law," he said, "and only through this system can we give training for the highest order of citizenship. It should be your aim, and I believe it is your aim, to teach the children to do the things that are right. A thorough education is said to carry with it the full experience of a race. In our building, we must build character.

School Is Fortunate.

"I am glad to see the work that you are doing. Boys and girls of the colored race are being taught to earn their living in honest effort. This is the basis upon which they must be trained. The school is fortunate in having at its head the man who is in charge of its activities at the present time, and it gives me pleasure to be able to add a word of commendation for him upon the work which he is doing here."

In beginning his remarks, W. O. Foote paid a high tribute to Rev. Stinson. He said in part: "I believe that the mantle of the greatest negro of America, whose death occurred recently, has fallen upon the shoulders of R. D. Stinson. The white people of this city trust him. My advice to the negroes is to trust the best class of white people and to let the others alone.

"You will not have any trouble distinguishing between the best white people and those who will not trust you. The negro race in Atlanta and in the state of Georgia is judged by every colored man and woman in it. Those of other states don't select the best of you for the formation of their opinions concerning this state's negroes.

"The same is true of the white people. You must remember that. If you can build up your race, I want you to do so. Don't fail to be a good citizen Every time that you advance you rais the standard of the colored race in the state of Georgia.

"I am greatly interest in the work which is being done at your school and I want you to give the head of that institution your moral and financial support. He deserves it and is doing an excellent work for you. He deserves your confidence and your help."

Captain James W. English declared that this school has been founded and conducted along the right line. "In Holy Writ," he said, "it is written we shall live by the sweat of our brow. Your duty, therefore, is to prepare yourselves to make a living with your hands. It is for each of you to make for yourselves what you want to be, but do not expect to be something for which you are not fitted.

Respect for Bankers.

"I have as much respect for the man who drives a mule on our streets as I have for the banker if he does his work conscientiously and earnestly. If he is honest and sincere in his purpose, the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow is the man who is deserving of respect.

"The negroes of this city must help this school. The white people have been good to it because it is nec of their support. However, it can not be supported by the white people alone and I am glad that the negroes are contributing to its support. You must rally to your institution. Dr. Stinson is doing a great wrok for you and I am hopeful that success will attend his efforts for many years to come."

Rev. Stinson explained the conditions upon which the offer of $2,500 had been made and declared that trouble among the negroes is due to idleness among the members of the colored race. "I see

:he wisdom of making this a great educational and industrial school and I want the trust of the members of my own race," he said, "I am interested in the young men who are found in the pool rooms and under the influence of 'dope and intoxicants.'"

Explanation was made of the need for money with which to pay debts, buy tools for the workshops, pay for fuel and food and purchase clothing. "Many of our boys and girls are not here today," the speaker said, "because they haven't proper shoes and clothing to wear."

Upon the suggestion of the white speakers a rising vote of confidence in Rev. Stinson was expressed by those who attended the gathering.

Subscription List.

The list of subscribers follows:

A Chicago friend, $250; Cleveland H. Dodge, of New York, $100; Mrs. G. F. Swift, Chicago, Ill., $100; Miss Mary E. Converse, Philadelphia, Pa., $100; William Kelly, $50; David T. Howard, $50; R. E. Pharrow, $50; a friend, Boston, $25; Bishop H. B. Parks, Chicago, Ill., $25; John N. McEachern, $25; Miss Mary L. Jackson, Pittsburg, Pa., $25; J. D. Robinson, $25; cash, $25; Dr. J. R. Hopkins, $25; Miss Ella May Powell, Gainesville, Ga., $12.50; Mrs. M. R. Powell, Gainesville, Ga., $12.50; William D. Johnson, $10; S. A. Kysor, $10; Harry L. English, $10; J. S. McBurney, $5; Rev. J. A. Hadley, Consbono, Pa., $5; R. L. Goodrum, $5; R. W. Statham, $5; Charles Banks, $5; Rev. F. R. Sims, West Byou, Miss., $5; E. F. Sims, $2.50; Mary Grant, $2.50; E. B. Sterrs, $2.50; E. Hudson, $2.50; Alberta McKenzie, $2.50; Sadie Anderson, $2; Julia Turner, $2; Hannah Stevens, $2; Nellie Nelson Threte, $2; E. Logan, $2; Rev. D. H. Porter, $2; Rev. J. R. Fleming, $2; Sallie Butler, $2; D. B. Washington, $1; cash, $60.50. Total, $1,050.50.

...Bureau in the World
NEWS
Dallas, Texas
MAR 20 191

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION FOR NEGROES STRESSED

MEETING HELD AT CITY HALL IN INTEREST OF NORMAL INSTITUTE.

Prominent White Citizens Urge Co-operation—Several Donations Are Made, Including Tract of Land.

A mass meeting of negroes in the interest of industrial education for the youth of their race, and with particular reference to the support of the Texas Normal Industrial Institute for Negroes, was held at the Municipal Building Auditorium yesterday afternoon. More than a thousand negroes and many white people attended. Addresses were made by Mayor Henry D. Lindsley, Judge E. B. Muse, Judge E. G. Senter, George B. Dealey, Judge E. R. Meek and by a number of negro ministers and educators. The subject of the addresses was the importance of industrial education for the negro youth, and more especially the need that both white and negro citizens combine in the support of the Texas Normal Industrial Institute of Dallas County, which was rounded just three years ago.

The Rev. J. E. Boyd, founder of the institute, opened the program with a brief history of the institution. He said that he found his inspiration in the work Booker T. Washington was doing in Alabama fourteen years ago, and that by constant effort and with the co-operation of other negroes and public-spirited whites in Dallas, succeeded in founding the school three years ago. Judge E. B. Muse was the first white man to go on the board, he said, and Mayor Lindsley helped in the movement from the beginning. Recently the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Association adopted a resolution sanctioning the institution and pledging aid in its support.

Mayor Is Introduced.

Mayor Lindsley was introduced by the Rev. S. E. J. Watson, pastor of the Macedonia Baptist Church, who said.

"We have many people in our country who are working to reform the fallen," he said. "There is need of having men awaken to the necessity of saving our girls and boys before they go astray, and that is what this institute is for.

"I am proud I am a negro, because there is not a man in all this land who has a greater opportunity to serve humanity than a true-hearted men in the midst of the negro race, a race yet in the morning of its freedom."

"We do not realize just what this institution may mean in carrying your race forward and in making the lives of your children what they have a right to be," Mayor Lindsley said. "And however much the white people may join with you in this movement, the destiny of this institution depends on the colored people, and it is with you to prove yourselves worthy and see that your children take advantage of this splendid opportunity for service.

"You can't be a good American citizen, you can't be a good Texas citizen unless you are a good Dallas citizen. It is your duty as American citizens to understand what the men stand for when they offer themselves for office in this city. Great problems are confronted in our city government. The question is this, shall these problems be solved so this great city of ours shall go forward, so that it shall serve all of its citizens, white and colored, aright, making them better and happier because they live here?"

Judge Muse Speaks.

Judge Muse told of his interest in the institution and its purpose and said that J. E. Boyd, N. W. Harllee, W. E. King and others connected with the institution could not have done a higher service for their race than in founding and fostering this school.

"You can never do anything in this world without self-respect," Judge Muse said. "You must respect yourself before others will respect you. Stay close to your religion. It is a high tribute to the negro race that your faith in the Bible is as the faith of a child. Keep it so and live according to your faith. Develop a love for your country, be honest, industrious and give your boys and girls the advantage of such an opportunity as this school affords and your race will be much benefited thereby."

Judge Meek urged the negro fathers and mothers to give their boys and girls an opportunity to be trained for service. He said that any man, whether black or white, must be able and willing to serve if he is going to be of any value to himself or to any one else. He urged industry, honesty and a faithful performance of their tasks, and above all, close attention to the training of the negro youth in such a way as to make them efficient workers.

George B. Dealey, in a brief address, said he considered the founding of institutions such as this for the industrial training of the negro youth, the most important event in the history of the negro race since the Civil War. He said that educators are learning first to consider what the boy is best suited to do, and then to teach him those things which will enable him to become proficient in that particular line for which he is best adapted. An institution for the industrial training of the negro youth will do that for the coming generations and develop trained, efficient workers and bring about a great step forward in the progress of the race, he said.

Conditions Before War.

Judge E. G. Senter, recalling the conditions that prevailed in the South before the Civil War, said that the South was the richest country in the world at that time largely because the negroes were trained workers in every line of industry. He urged the negroes of today to bring about again the conditions that prevailed then in industry by training future generations for industrial efficiency in schools for that purpose.

E. L. Blackshear, formerly president of the Prairie View Normal and newly elected principal of the Texas Normal Industrial Institute, talked on the subject of industrial education for the negro youth of today. He said that in the public schools, in night schools, and everywhere the white people are adopting a system of industrial education, and that the negro race must also adopt such a system in self-defense. He said that one of the greatest needs of the negro race is that a line be drawn betwen the good, sober, industrious element and the trifling and immoral element, and that the girls of the coming generation be taught that purity and virtue are the greatest things in their lives.

"This should be a matter of great concern to all of us," he said, "because the vile, immoral, drunken element of our race reflects discredit upon our whole race and brings about the enactment of discriminatory laws that are unjust for those who are honest and industrious."

Contributions were solicited for the Texas Normal Industrial Institute for Negroes. One gift of a lot valued at $1,500 was made. Another contribution of $500 in cash and a number of smaller gifts were received.

TELEGRAPH
MACON, GA
MAR 19 191

PLEASED WITH RESULTS OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Best Yet Seen by Experts From Hampton Institute.

A few days ago the Georgia State Industrial college for negroes was visited by Professor Phoenix, vice president of Hampton Institute; Mr. Jackson Davis, rural supervisor of colored schools in Virginia, and Mr. Goddard, who occupies a similar place in Georgia. All of these gentlemen made a more or less complete inspection of our plant and its work. They were very much pleased with our work. Professor Phoenix said that the Georgia state farm is in better condition than any that he had seen since he left Hampton.

Perhaps it is not generally known that the Georgia State Industrial college is doing in the way of agricultural teaching and training for the colored boys and girls of Georgia more than is being done by any other institution in the state. The school has a well equipped dairy. The herd consists of twenty-three, two males and twenty-one females. Among them are some good Jerseys and Holsteins. Not only is a large portion of the milk and butter consumed by the students, but the dairy supplies milk and butter to some outside customers. The dairy is used mostly for the training of students. The instructor has an excellent class. Some of the students who have been trained in the dairying department have been engaged in a number of dairies in the county of Chatham and other counties of the state, and some of them as instructors to schools; they are doing well.

Specializing on Poultry.

The school has also a good poultry raising department where the students are taught the business of poultry raising. Our farm contains fifty-one acres. It is reasonably well equipped with plantation and mechanical tools. We raised on this farm last year five tons of oats, ten tons of hay, 300 bales of crab grass hay, five tons of pea hay, 200 bushels of corn, 350 bushels of sweet potatoes. Besides this we raised over twenty varieties of vegetables, which were sold at the market and used in our boarding department. In addition we sold last year $126 worth of hogs. We have over fifty hogs on hand, and we have meat in the smokehouse. The work on the farm has been done by sixty-eight agricultural students who work a part of their time on the farm and spend the other part of their time at the literary studies.

The total enrollment this year is 477. The students come from 94 counties, the most of them counties in Georgia; a few others in South Carolina, Florida and Alabama. More than two-thirds of these students are country boys who come from the farms in order that they may get some knowledge of books. The school has shown them that they not only need a knowledge of books but a better knowledge of farming.

Reaches Outsiders Also.

Frequently and especially in the annual farmers' conferences the fathers and mothers of these students are invited to the school and are given three days' instruction, and lectures on farming and hygienic and sanitary conditions. In this way the school is reaching the people outside as well as instrucitng those who come as students.

Also, for years it has been the custom of the school to invite a half dozen of helpful and practical men to speak to the students on Friday afternoons. The series of lectures will be given this year by Bishop Reese, Mr. Sutlive, of the Savannah Press; Colonel Jacob Gazan, of the firm of Garard & Gazan; Judge George T. Cann, Mr. C. G. Beck, manager of the Bell Telephone company and president of the Rotary club, and Judge Davis Freeman, of the city court of Savannah. Last year the lectures were delivered by Judge Charlton, Mr. Pierpont, now mayor; Judge Feidelson, Dr. J. J. Taylor, of the First Baptist church; Dr. W. T. Dakin, and members of the Flying Squadron.

The whole purpose of the school has been to improve the condition of the colored people and promote the spirit of good will between the races in the south.

R. R. WRIGHT,
Pres. Georgia State Industrial College.

MEADOW BROOK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Atlanta Independent

In these times of practical education, industrial schools should be planted in every community. They grow out of the very necessity of the case; the need of every young man and woman is a good trade. There is nothing that will insure their future protection against want and need as a good trade to fall back upon. The masses of any race, which constitute about 90 per cent of the whole must depend upon their hands for a living. Since that is true, it is of the highest importance, it is next to self-preservation that they be provided with a good trade. 2/ 5/ 16.

Nothing in the world can provide them with these wants better than a good industrial school. They should be situated on the suburbs or in the country. We can not think of a more desirable or better place for such a school than Meadow Brook; just eight and one-half miles from the city. A large industrial school at this place would do more for Atlanta and this community than anything we know. There could be in close proximity to the school, a farm, where the boys could learn practical farming. Meadow Brook would be the proper place for the establishment for such an institution. This would also make Meadow Brook a desirable place to live, in order that the parents could take advantage of this industrial school where their children could learn all kinds of trades and become self-supporting and useful men and women to the community, developing it by the practical and helpful knowledge which they would receive from this practical and industrial school.

This suggests itself to us, and we believe that it would be a wise thing for the leading men and women of this community to take hold of this matter and develop such a plant at such a place as Meadow Brook. It is already being developed; numbers of good families are buying and building homes there, and we believe a great industrial school would not only develop that community, but would be most helpful and useful to Atlanta and surrounding territory. Let the leading men and women of the race, especially the educators think of this project and lay a great foundation for the future welfare of the young men of this community. For there is no real industrial school for young men and women in this communitv.

Education - 1916 -
Industrial Schools

COME TO THE

EDUCATIONAL MASS MEETING

Constitution 2-13-16

TODAY (SUNDAY), FEBRUARY 13
TAFT HALL, AUDITORIUM, 2 P. M.
—For the—
Atlanta Normal and Industrial Institute



These represent masses. There are idle hundreds like these. We train them to work.

Prominent, wealthy, educated Atlantans manifest interest in proper training for negro masses of the south. Nothing like it has taken place that means so much that is safe and sound for the negro race since the war.

An interesting program has been arranged. Charles J. Haden, president Georgia Chamber of Commerce, will preside. The speakers will be Mell R. Wilkinson, Jos. A. McCord, L. M. Landrum, Edward H. Inman, Dr. Jas. W. Lee, W. O. Foote, J. W. English.

The Atlanta Normal and Industrial Institute desires, needs and deserves the aid of the best white people of this city and section. Richard D. Stinson, principal, is doing a great work. The institute needs financial assistance. Hundreds of Atlanta's best white citizens will be there, and members of the colored race who are, and should be, interested, will be present.

COME AND HELP A CAUSE WHICH MEANS MUCH TO BOTH RACES.

A. & M. Schools Neglect Most Essential Training, Says Government Expert

Southern Agricultural Colleges Stress Mechanics and Academics to the Sacrifice of Agriculture.

Constitution

In the agricultural schools of the south, mechanics and academic training is being stressed to the point of crowding out the fundamentally more important training in agriculture. These schools are not properly adapting themselves and their work to the needs of the communities, nor are they rising to the opportunities open in the field of agriculture, in the opinion of Professor William Hill, of the United States bureau of education, who has just completed a three months' personal study of the agricultural and negro schools of the south.

Professor Hill is preparing an exhaustive and detailed report of his investigations, to be submitted to Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, specialist in negro education, of the bureau of education of the United States government. He was in Atlanta for a short time Saturday, on his return to Washington.

"Wide observation and study of our educational system, from the rural school through the university and the agricultural college, convinces me," said Professor Hill, "that they have been drawing the most intelligent and enterprising of our farm boys and girls away from the country. The graduates from our agricultural schools are absorbed by the department of agriculture, our agricultural colleges and other 'overhead' positions, so that rural leadership is sadly lacking.

Keeps Men From Meeting Real Needs.

"Our schools, north and south, have thus kept our men from meeting the real needs of the country, and particularly, I find, the agricultural schools of the south, and I have visited most of them, are not giving the attention they should to practical farm training, and they are falling way short of filling the real needs of the south. They are not rising to the golden opportunities of the country—opportunities I regard as being ahead of those of any other rural section of the country. They are fitting the youth of the south for mechanical, technical, and professional careers, when the overshadowing need of the country is for better farmers.

"Our opportunities here—cheap land, excellent climate, long growing season, fertile soil—I think, are ahead of those of any other section of the United States from an agricultural standpoint. I should rather undertake to make money by farming in the south than in the corn belt, or in any of our northern states, and here the land is only one-tenth as expensive as anywhere in the north."

As to the negro schools of the south, Professor Hill said:

"The negro schools attempting to teach agriculture are repeating the mistakes of the 'land grant' schools in all parts of the country. They fail to realize the educational value of intelligently-directed farm work. They exaggerate the importance of academic studies. They overvalue large farms and equipment; they undervalue agricultural teachers with practical training and business ability. They are grossly ignorant, or even scornful, of the educational necessity of making the farm show a profit in order to impress the students with a desire to farm.

Practical Farm Training Necessary.

"In a few schools the leaders realize these mistakes and are endeavoring to rectify them. In many other schools the leaders say that they are trying to replace the academic with a more practical ideal, but their action does not justify the claim.

"Perhaps it is unfair to expect the negro schools to lead the whites in sound agricultural training, even though the need for efficient training for the farm is more imperative to the negro than to the white man. Certainly real progress cannot be expected until the white authorities who control the schools and can shape their policies, awaken to the importance of asking agricultural schools true to their name instead of the disguised academic institutions.

"With the authorities and teachers all intelligently favoring a course of training that will fit for farm life and work, such a course will not be popular with students until life in the rural regions is safe for the negro, and the results of intelligent labor on the land bring him something more than a bare existence wage.

"A real agricultural course is no more desired today by the negro boys and girls, or by their parents, than it was by the white farmers so long as low prices made farming unprofitable. Crowded classes in American agricultural colleges did not come until fifty-cent wheat, twenty-cent corn, five-cent cotton, three-cent hog or cattle were memories, not pressing realities. Even now the great crowds in most of our agricultural colleges are drawn by the rewards of professional agriculture, rather than by the profits to be made in intelligent farming.

Negroes Require Different Training.

"The negro must be credited with grosser ignorance or with greater credulity than is charged against him if he is expected to make much effort to obtain an education for any kind of farming that has been open to him. Those institutions which are training negro teachers of agriculture, by effective propaganda, expensive equipment, and substantial bribes, have induced moderate numbers to enter their agricultural courses. The best of these schools has graduated thirty-two from its agricultural course in ten years. Two of the thirty-two are farming, and sixteen are teaching agriculture. Nine are teaching other subjects. This distribution is similar to that of the graduates of white agricultural colleges.

"Few negroes are wanted in the professions, so the negro shools must not copy the white colleges too closely. Their training should be to develop abiilty to make a living by farming.

"A firm conviction on the part of teachers and students that doing is far more important than talking, so that, when necessary, classroom work will be sacrified to special needs of farm work, and at all times the results accomplished in the farm work will be looked upon as a more significant test of educational advancement than written papers or recitations are, I regard as prime importance in the increasing of the effectiveness of our agricultural schools and colleges of the south."

Professor Hill a Pioneer.

Profesor Hill is a pioneer in agricultural education in the classroom. For twenty years he was professor of agricultural economics in the University of Chicago—in fact, he introduced agriculture as a course in the curriculum of that institution. He organized, too, the agricultural department in Bethany college, in West Virginia, where the practical work of the farm is made the center of agricultural training.

All the work of the demonstration farm of the institution is done by the students. This, he points out, not only gives the students more efficient training than they can get in the classroom alone, but the work has been conducted by Professor J. M. Hover, with such efficiency that the farm shows a profit, and the records made by the dairy herd are better than those published by any other agricultural colleges.

EVENING GLOBE MAY 23 1916

New York City
Good Work of a Colored School.

To the Editor of The Globe—I have just received a letter from William A. Blair, vice-president of the People's National Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C., calling attention to the needs of the Slater Industrial and State Normal School for colored people located there, of which Mr. Blair is treasurer. The state has promised to provide $12,000 if the trustees raise a similar amount. This would mean an increase in the school's plant of about $48,000, as the colored people will do the work of building free. In his letter to me Mr. Blair says:

"The influence of the school has eliminated every vestige of race hatred in the entire vicinity. The institution is not an experiment, but a splendid reality. . . . . The educating and Christianizing of the colored people is not a local matter, but a national one. It is positively the only solution of the race problem. . . . . Every dollar given now means four for the school."

I am sure this appeal for such a worthy charity will meet a fine response from readers of The Globe.

J. P. RAWLEY.

New York, May 20.

NEW INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE MAKES FINE SHOWING

New College is Locatel Five Miles from Pine Bluff Where Students Are Making Fine Crops of Cotton and Vegetables and Doing Work That is Remarkable

The Christian Index 8/17/16

By invitation from Dr. C. C. Neal, president of Haygood Industrial College, a number of prominent citizens were guests at that institution at a chicken dinner, and were shown the vast improvements that have been made under the direction of Dr. Neal. The institute is located about five miles north of Pine Bluff and is a school of the C. M. E. Church, covering 300 acres of land and planning to establish a second Tuskegee Institute, for the education of the Negro boys and girls. The Pine Bluff Chamber of Commerce, realizing the value of such a school, purchased and donated 100 acres of land to the school and their interest in the schol has aided it in its advancement. The invited guests assembled on the campus at noon and seated under the beautiful shade trees at a long table spread for serving them, enjoyed a feast of chicken, watermelon and ice cream, all home productions, amid surroundings that bespoke an educational center and industrial miracle. Every thoughtful attention was given them by President Neal and the Rev. R. S. Stout, Chairman of the local board of directors, and they were served by students who had contributed to the preparation of the dinner. After the dinner, the buildings were inspected and they found where a year ago a forest stood, the main building, 100 by 100 feet, containing the boys' dormitory, chapel, manual training rooms and a library, with the president's apartments. A log kitchen and serving room stands near. On a pretty knoll is being erected a modern building containing twelve rooms, as a girls' dormitory. In front of this lies the 40 acres in cultivation where peanuts, cotton, potatoes, watermelons and other vegetables show the success of the agricultural life. A short talk by President Neal and the Rev. Stout gave their plans for advancing the school and expressing the sentiment of the guests. S. C. Alexander, Dr. J. W. E. Cox, Rev. M. N. Waldrup and Mayor Bloom assured them of a fine interest and a substantial assistance from the citizens of Pine Bluff.

Photographs of the dinner party were taken at the table and in their cars on leaving.

Those present were S. C. Alexander, Victor Harrison, H. H. Conley, H. H. Knox, R. T. Louthan, E. W. Freeman, A. W. Lowe, George P. Darby, Mayor Simon Bloom, W. H. Knox, Frank Reeves, E. M. Schober, Freeman Hawley, Wroe Freeman, Miss L. McDonald, Mrs. C. S. Knox, Miss Annina Bond, Mrs. J. W. Crawford, J. W. Crawford, Dr. W. J. E. Cox, J. W. Reap, C. A. Lilling, Rev. M. N. Waldrip, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Eck, Mrs. L. K. Land.

From MANUFACTURERS RECORD BALTIMORE, MD.

MAY 25 1910

"No Latin or Greek or French or Any Tomfoolery."

A letter has been received by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD from Mr. J. P. Rawley of Washington, in which an appeal is made in behalf of a school for colored people where "tomfoolery" is cut out and only industrial education given. Mr. Rawley's letter and the accompanying letter from Mr. Blair are given herewith.

902 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Will you kindly give publicity to the enclosed letter from Mr. William A. Blair, vice-president and cashier of the People's National Bank and treasurer of the Slater Industrial and State Normal School for Colored People, Winston-Salem, N. C.? The letter tells the story. Please say to your readers: "Just slip a dollar bill in an envelope—no more—and mail it to Treasurer Blair for this national cause, for it is a national cause."

I feel that you will accede to my wishes, and I thank you with all my heart in behalf of those poor negroes that we are making self-reliant and well behaved. No Latin or Greek or French or any tomfoolery. Industrial education, that's all.

J. P. RAWLEY.

Mr. Blair's letter.

Dear Mr. Rawley:

As treasurer of the Slater Industrial and State Normal School for Colored People here, and as a citizen who has seen the results of this training, I want to thank you heartily for your contributions and all you have done for the institution.

The colored people have been influenced by the good work done, even if not attending the institution. There has never been an arrest made on Columbia Heights, where the institution is located, and instead of race friction there is co-operation.

The institution has grown steadily for some 20 years, and with the exception of Hampton and Tuskeegee is the most important one in the South for colored people. Over $65,000 has been invested in lands and the plant. One of our citizens offered $5000 provided the trustees would raise an equal amount for a hospital and training school for nurses. His offer was met and the building was erected by the students.

The State Legislature offered to donate $12,000 provided the trustees would raise $12,000. This we agreed to do, and the State has not only paid over the amount in full, but has, in addition, just completed a new dormitory for girls, at a cost of about $15,000. The young colored men who did the work received their mechanical training at the school.

Another building is needed now. If we can at once raise the $12,000 we have agreed to raise this building can be provided. Every dollar donated means at least four dollars to the school. You will surely do a good work by helping raise this amount, and I thank you for your interest.

WM. A. BLAIR.

Atlanta Now Asked to Help Give Negro School a Start

Constitution 4-2-16

One of the most hopeful signs in present development of the negro race in the south as a race is their own initiative and intelligent development along the lines which promise more to the race than any other. Especially is their desire manifest at present to improve themselves for work on the farm and in the kitchen.

This practical and industrial line has been encouraged not only in the policy of the fountain-head institutions of southern education for the negro—in Tuskegee, Ala., and Hampton, Va.—but they are beginning to establish local institutions to improve themselves for industrial and domestic service.

While in Atlanta, Augusta and other cities of similar size in the central south, the negroes are promoting the establishment of cooking schools and classes in industrial training through settlement homes and neighborhood clubs. In the rural and mountainous communities, negroes are establishing schools for training people for work on the farms and in farm and rural homes. In Sparta, Ga., Lincoln Stephens, a representative negro, has established a mountain school, which has received the hearty indorsement of school authorities and leading citizens. The school for negroes at Fort Valley trains them for practical work in that community.

And now comes Mary Elizabeth Moore, an estimable negro woman, who brings the message of a school she has established in Hiddenite, Alexander county, N. C.

She was born in a mountain community, and knows all the conditions that surround the lives of mountaineers, white or black. She was educated at the negro institute in North Carolina, and leaving school determined to consecrate her life to giving those of her race whom she could reach the chance to know God, and become useful, practical individuals.

Her school in Alexander county had a small beginning in a cabin, but what she accomplished attracted the county school commissioners, who volunteered to place a school house there if she would get the lumber and dry it for building. This she did, with the aid of friends, and subsequently she raised subscriptions to build the girls' school over which she presides. The curriculum of the school combines Bible training with that which looks especially to training for farm life.

Mary Moore needs $1,000 and she is trying to raise some of it in Atlanta.

She states:

"'Learning How to Do Things' is our motto. Our farm life term began last May.

"I believe that every boy and girl should be given a chance to make good.

"I believe that industry, honesty and courtesy will win, and that no better investment can be made than to invest in negro character building. I believe that for dollars and cents invested for the industrial uplift of the youth of my race, they will make returns by becoming self-reliant, self-respecting and self-supporting. I believe that religion, industry and knowledge will uplift a race, but ignorance, sin and poverty are a reproach to any people. And for the love of Christ who died for the redemption of all races on the face of the globe, even 'the man farthest down.' Let your mind be full of hospitality; remember and pity the needs of the mountain negro youth.

"One thousand dollars will make our school a model mountain plant, an industrial social service center. Farming, gardening, poultry-raising, basketry, rug-weaving, cooking, canning and sewing will be taught. The school is located 5 miles from Hiddenite in the Brushy mountain country in Alexander county. The great need of religious and industrial training in this remote section was the inspiration for the attempt to establish a school here, and we are indeed grateful to the friends who have helped us and to those who are going to help us."

THE TUSKEGEE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Atlanta Sunday Constitution 4-2-16

Voorhees Industrial school was founded nearly eighteen years ago by Miss Elizabeth E. Wright, a consecrated woman who saw the dire need of the people of the community and gave her life to the work of helping them by putting within their reach the chance to get a Christian education. She has gone to her reward, but the school still strives to carry out her ideals. 2/5/16.

The three fold training is successfully carried out at Voorhees and the school is a busy place. The academic department is excellent in plan and its work compares well with good high schools. The industrial departments, under competent heads, train the hand—for at Voorhees there is a strong effort made to have manual labor and intellectual training go hand in hand.

The religious side is looked after by a chaplain who also has the Bible Training and Theological classes. There is a Training School where elementary instruction is given and where the senior class has practice work in teaching under supervision.

Voorhees is in a densely populated portion of South Carolina. Numbers of its students come from the surrounding districts but neighboring districts are represented also. The school is a charitable institution, dependent upon the gifts of benevolent. It is the earnest desire of its acting principal and its faculty to have the school and its work felt and known.

Education – 1916
Industrial Schools

Mrs. Bethune's Daytona School a "Civilizer"

Negro Teacher Tells How Her Moral and Industrial Training in Classroom and Home Prepares Pupils for True Citizenship

New York Times
March 1916
5

ANY one hearing the word preparedness spoken these days immediately associates with it the training of armies and the building of battleships. But to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who came to New York the other day from Daytona, Fla., the term stands for the preparedness of the negro race for true citizenship, preparedness consisting of moral, spiritual, industrial, and intellectual training.

Mrs. Bethune, a negro woman, is the founder of the Industrial Training School for Negro Girls at Daytona. She understands the failings of her people and is working hard to eliminate their undesirable habits. Herself the daughter of parents who had been under the scourge of slavery, she appreciates that vice and slothfulness are largely due to an ignorance of the laws of right living, and that the remedy lies in proper education.

With this idea in mind, Mrs. Bethune set to work. Having made a study of the moral and industrial conditions of the negro, she went to Daytona in October, 1911, and began her work. With only a dollar and a half in her pocket but a "wealth of faith in my heart," as she put it, she managed to rent a little shanty. This she furnished with benches made of old dry goods boxes and other cast-offs that the people had offered her. Her pupils were five little girls, whom she was going to inspire with the "idea of the dignity of labor." But first she had to overcome prejudice. The white people of the district felt that the school was going to teach the negroes that they were too good to work; the negro population, on the other hand, thought that the school was going to force them into degrading service.

Aside from this, the problem of money was the greatest. This Mrs. Bethune overcame by interesting James N. Gamble, of the Procter & Gamble Company, in her work. She invited him and other sojourners of Daytona, which is a Winter resort, to her school, had them sit on her improvised benches, and told them her plans. When he left, Mr. Gamble had promised a sufficient amount of money to build a larger school and had agreed to become a Trustee.

The school was built and soon became popular among the people, who realized the value of the work. It now boasted of seventy-eight pupils, who were being trained along industrial and academic lines. Among the subjects taught were domestic science, sewing, laundry work, and dressmaking, and, of course, there were academic subjects.

That was the beginning of Mrs. Bethune's work. In going among the people she discovered that there was a lack of home life and an absence of pride in personal and property appearance. She spoke to the people, showed them that they themselves were the cause of their poverty and degradation, and almost immediately a change for the better was to be felt. Fences were mended, houses whitewashed, and gardens weeded. Another thing that was sharply brought home to this leader of her people was the lack of proper attention for the sick.

"There were hospitals for whites but none for negroes," said Mrs. Bethune to an interviewer; "there were nurses for the white people but the negroes could not afford them. The white physicians were kind but felt that they could not intrude upon the feelings of white patients by taking care of our sick. The thing to do was to establish our own hospitals, train our own nurses and educate our own doctors. I knew that this meant money and the nickels and dimes that I could get from my own people would not be enough. The only thing for me to do was to beg of those whom God had prospered, that the less fortunate might be given a chance to live and grow better. I went to Thomas H. White and out of a generous heart he gave. Andrew Carnegie responded to a request for $1,000. Altogether we raised $5,000, and with that we built the only hospital for colored people in the district. White physicians co-operate with the negro. Our nurses do district work and carry the laws of health and sanitation into the homes of our people. The hospital has come as a great oasis in a desert, toward which the people in their sickness and despair reach for health and tenderness."

The next thing that Mrs. Bethune turned her mind to was the idle, picturesque boy found on the roadways and atop fences with jack-knife and stick.

"I spoke to the boys," she said, "and asked them whether they wouldn't like to be my little brothers. I asked them to come to the chapel connected with the school, where I was going to have a party for them. They came, and I served lemonade, peanuts, and ginger snaps. I talked to them. I showed them how the white boys were growing up to be fine men, who were the strength of the nation. I showed them how they, too, could become an honor to the country. Before they went we had organized a club, and as they were leaving I asked them how many were coming the following week with clean shoes, washed faces, straight ties, and brushed hair. They all came the next week, as fine a lot of boys as you could wish to see.

"'Boys,' I said, 'you are a part of this country. This school needs a flag, a flag of our country. Let us put our pennies together and buy a flag.' Seven dollars was raised and the flag was bought. When the boys went, I asked them whether they were my friends. 'Can I count on you for help when I am in trouble?' 'Yes, Mrs. Bethune,' they said, 'if we can't walk to you, we'll roll to you.' Those boys have grown into fine young Americans. We have ninety-two of them enrolled in the club. Twenty of them have bank accounts. Several of them own lots, which they are paying for on the installment plan."

Another big piece of work done by Mrs. Bethune was the clearing up of the turpentine districts. Such places have an evil reputation in the South. A man will buy a large tract of pine forest for the purpose of getting the turpentine. He puts up a few shanties and a distillery and gathers together the riff-raff that he can find on the streets and sets them to work at small pay and large promise of rum. Women are sent out as cooks, and the place is soon unsavoringly spoken of as a "turpentine camp."

"We are changing conditions down there," Mrs. Bethune declared. "Once a week two or three workers or students of the school are sent to the various camps to speak to the women and children. The people are shown the right method of living, the dignity of the home, and the error of their ways. The children get three months of schooling every year. The men get higher wages and have learned how to spend and save judiciously. We have established a temperance sentiment in everything, and have driven out strong drink. We carried the polls when Daytona had to vote on the drink question. Three hundred and fifty of our children marched through the streets singing songs of prayer and faith. I was waiting at the poll and as the men passed me I begged them in the names of their families and the citizenship with which they could do so much, to vote dry—and they did.

"I consider the Daytona school a civilizer. I do not know of a better name to give it. The spirit of efficiency is instilled into the minds of the people. I want to bring about a dignity of labor and service. The work has grown a good deal since I first began. We have added truck gardening, poultry raising, dairying, and chair caning to the curriculum.

Our girls go out and become efficient workers, among whom are numbered dressmakers, laundresses, teachers, and students in higher schools. A great deal of stress is laid on moral and religious training. I believe that that is the only foundation.

"It has been a struggle and a sacrifice," Mrs. Bethune went on. "But I remember the difficulties I myself have had. I was born in a log cabin in the cotton fields of South Carolina. We were seventeen children, all groping in the darkness, but there was a deep longing in my heart for light. When I grew up I longed to do something for my race, especially for the girls and women, for they are the keepers of the home. I believed that my people's starting point must be religion and industry. The work is going on nicely but it needs money. We need scholarships for the girls who are too poor to pay. Then there are improvements to be made to the buildings. Most of them are not fireproof. I am praying for help and I feel sure that the people of the North who have so kindly befriended me will understand what the school and its extension work stands for and will be generous in their help toward this work."

BOYDTON INSTITUTE AN IDEAL SCHOOL

Accomplishing Much For Rural Youth. Wholesome, Religious And Social Life.

Christian Record

Upon the invitation of Principal J. H. Hartman, the Rev. Dr. E. H. Hunter, pastor of Emanuel A. M. E. Church of Portsmouth, went to Boydton, Va., on December 15th, where he delivered a lecture under the auspices of Boydton Institute on the subject of "The Negro's Contribution and Debt to Literature," the occasion being the observance by the Institute of Negro literature day. In spite of the inclement weather a representative audience greeted Dr. Hunter, and reports from Boydton indicate that he sustained his splendid reputation as a lecturer and student of literature.

Boydton Institute is a school maintained by the Christian Alliance, a Northern religious sect, for the education of colored youth. Desirous of learning more of this school a representative of The Journal and Guide asked Dr. Hunter to state his impressions of the same, which he did as follows:

"The stormy weather of the day, greatly interfered with the attendance of the people outside the school, but a most appreciative audience of pupils and teachers assembled in the beautiful assembly room to observe the day at the appointed hour. I was delighted with the sparkling music and the fine discipline, under the direction of the blind Professor, who is a very remarkable man. Also with the fine spiritual atmosphere and fraternal co-operation which pervades the entire plant.

"I was pleasantly surprised too, in finding so extensive and well adapted property. The geographical location is admirable, and everything seems to invite good health. The school buildings are well constructed and commodious and on a fine elevation, just far enough removed from the town limits. The school owns two tracts of land, embracing altogether 425 acres. It was originally one of the Randolph-Macon schools and was purchased many years ago by the Christian Alliance people and dedicated to Negro religious culture. I don't know a school site that has more to recommend it in the way of natural environment.

"Dr. Hartman is a man of experience, broad information and the real spirit of brotherhood. He worked many years in the West Indies and well understands, and has deep sympathy for the needs of all men, regardless of race. He has, associated with him, a corps of eight or ten devoted teachers who, with the true missionary spirit, are giving of their best, in training our youth into the right path. I want to commend Dr. Hartman and his faithful workers, both to patrons and philanthropists. The work at Boydton Institute is worthy of every kind of co-operation it may receive."

Ledger DISPATCH NORFOLK, VA.

DID GREAT WORK FOR COLORED RACE HERE

Dr. and Mrs. M'Kirahan, of the Norfolk Mission College, Now Closed, to Go to Florida.

Rev. William McKirahan, D. D., and Mrs. McKirahan, after a residence here of 20 years, leave next week for Tampa, Fla., where they have an orange grove and celery farm, and will remain there a year or so, after which they will return to Norfolk and build a home on their property in Villa Heights, with a view to dividing their time between this city and Florida.

Their residence here has been one of devotion to a work which they undertook in behalf of the colored race, under the auspices of the United Presbyterian Church, coming here from Oskaloosa, Iowa, to take charge of the Norfolk Mission College, on Princess Anne avenue, which, under their direction, grew to be an institution of great usefulness to the colored people, having at one time as many as 1300 pupils, and from which school there were, in its 35 years' history, over 600 graduates—the pupils coming from this and other parts of Virginia and from other States, the charge for tuition being only nominal, with a number of free pupils at all time.

Some idea of the sacrifice Dr. and Mrs. McKirahan have made in devoting twenty years of their lives to this work—the school having now closed permanently—may be had from the fact that after that long residence here, with their home on the school grounds, Mrs. McKirahan today does not know more than three ladies of Norfolk whose names she could call. Yet they are so much attached to Norfolk that, as already stated, they are coming back to make their home here. In the earlier part of their residence here there were some 16 white teachers in the college, but these dropped out gradually, as graduates of the school became teachers therein, till, at the time of the permanent closing of the school last spring, there were but four white persons connected with the school in addition to Dr. and Mrs. McKirahan.

While the school has been closed and the property, covering more than a city block, is being sold off, the church connected with the school, of which Dr. McKirahan has been pastor, will be continued, with Rev. D. F. White, colored, as pastor, he having recently arrived here to take the pastorate, having formerly been principal of a school in Cleveland, Tenn., similar to the Mission College here.

A part of the Mission College property—the teachers' home—has been sold to be used as the Home for Aged Colored People, and will soon be occupied as such, this home being now situated in Huntersville.

The city school board is negotiating for the purchase of the college building and some adjacent lots, the building, if purchased by the city, to be opened next month as a colored school of the city school system, the city needing a building to relieve the congestion in the city colored schools and to continue the education of the several hundred colored children of the city who have been attending the Mission College.

Still other parts of the Mission College property will be sold as purchasers can be found therefor.

The United Presbyterian Church, in its work in behalf of the colored race, has had as many as eighteen such schools as the Norfolk Mission College, these schools being located in various parts of the South—it being a mission work established by that denomination as a philanthropy, with no idea of profit.

As the public schools have grown, the need for this mission work among the colored people has diminished, several of the denomination's schools, like this one in Norfolk, having been closed.

When Dr. and Mrs. McKirahan came here 20 years ago, there was only one school building for colored children in the city, the growth of the city colored public schools, meanwhile, reducing the enrollment at the Mission College from 1,300 down to 563, the latter being its enrollment, including out of town pupils, when it closed permanently last May.

ADVERTISER

Boston, Mass.

A Good School in Georgia

To the Editor:—

A newspaper in Georgia, which is a State less favorable to the education of negroes than Virginia or Alabama, has lately announced a discovery, which the whole South will in time find out—that to have the colored school children there even decently educated, they must have well-taught teachers. Hence the great value to the whole South of the Universities at Atlanta, Tuskegee, Hampton, Nashville, and other educational centers for the colored people.

But there is need not only of colleges at a distance, for giving normal training to colored teachers, but of local schools, where such training can be given at small cost, and without removing the pupils from their home surroundings, which well-trained children can do much to improve, as well as can profit by the care and affection of their parents, in the susceptible years of childhood. On farms, under good management, and with teachers who understand farming and the domestic arts, skilled farm labor can be gained, and cooking, sewing, the raising and marketing of vegetables and small fruits can be learned, by girls as well as boys. The white girls of Georgia and South Carolina have for some years been thus trained in tomato clubs, cooking clubs, etc., by able teachers; and the work has been promoted by the National Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Such a school for colored childre and youth has long existed and bor a high reputation at Sparta, in Geo gia, founded and carried on by M and Mrs. L. S. Ingraham of that cit It has a good farm, the crops fro which do much to meet the cost the school, which has been liberall aided by friends at the North, and i in good repute among the best peopl of Sparta. It has always traine teachers more or less; and both th Ingrahams are themselves goo teachers. They now propose to giv more time and cost to normal train ing, and thus to help raise the stand ard of negro teachers in Georgia, which the county newspaper of thei city declares is far too low, as all who see the local public schools for negroes must confess. They are poorly paid, because the public money is grudgingly voted by the whites for the schooling of the laboring man's children. The school year is shorter for them than for white children, who are not allowed in mixed schools; and the interest of the colored parents and older children in getting a practical education is less than it was.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingraham, having come to the summer vacation of their Sparta school, are now in Boston, appealing to good people at the North for pecuniary aid, to make it more useful to their people. I have known them for a long time, and can vouch for their talents, character and devotion to the work in which they enlisted, so soon as they had acquired their own education. Like others of their people, they have a disposition and experience which enable them to succeed in their home community, without exciting those political passions that interfere with all useful education, where prejudices of religion, race or nationality exist. They now exist and are rabid in most parts of the world; and both fortunate and praiseworthy are those Christians who can carry on good works without feeling or exciting hatred. The peacemakers are still as "blessed" as they ever were in Judea, and to that class belong my friends, the Ingrahams of Georgia.

F. B. Sanborn.

TRUSTEES HOLMES SCHOOL TO DEDICATE BUILDING

Christian Index

The trustees of the Holmes Institute met in the chapel of the institute Thursday at 12 o'clock to plan for the opening and dedicating exercises of the main building of the institute, which will be held October 12 to 15. The principal address will be delivered by A. F. Herndon, president of the Atlanta Mutual Insurance company, the largest negro insurance company in the south.

L. H. King, president of the trustee board, presided and made the opening address, and declared, "that the new building added to the Holmes institute was the greatest blessing ever come to the unfortunate colored people of the south." W. H. Nelson, W. M. Ferrell and J. R. Taliferro made addresses. B. R. Holmes, president, made a report of the work of the new building of the institute, which was highly commended by the trustees.

Education - 1916
Industrial Schools

NEGRO PROGRESS Negroes Taking Advantage of Splendid Opportunities Offered Them



Negro boys at work in the blacksmith shop at the Hempstead County Negro Training School at Hope. The school is one of four similar ones in Arkansas.

Negro progress in Arkansas, as indicated by advancement along educational lines, has been very rapid in recent years. Negro school and college buildings in the state are valued at nearly $2,000,000 and $200,000 a year is being put into new buildings.

There are more than 1,500 negro public schools in the state. In addition there are more than 125 schools or colleges for negroes, conducted privately or by religious denominations. In the public schools there are more than 2,000 teachers.

Among the negro educational institutions where the higher branches are taught, Philander Smith College and the Arkansas Baptist College in Little Rock, and Shorter College in Argenta rank among the first. At each of these schools literary courses are taught, and in addition there are courses in theology and along industrial lines.

Philander Smith College was established in 1877 at its present location at Eleventh and Izard streets, by the A. M. E. church. The Rev. H. M. Cox is president. The college employs 18 teachers and has enrolled more than 400 students.

Arkansas Baptist College was established at Sixteenth and High streets in 1884. It now employs 18 instructors and has enrolled about 400 students. James A. Booker is president of this school.

Shorter College, of which O. L. Moody is president, was established in 1886. It employs 13 instructors and has an enrollment of about 300 students. The college is at Sixth and Locust streets, Argenta.

An interesting school is the Southland College and Institute at Southland, Phillips county. This school was established during the Civil war by the Friends, and is still conducted under religious supervision.

Negro Religious Schools.

In addition to these colleges there are about 15 secondary schools under the control of religious denominations. The Baptists lead with seven academies. The negro Presbyterians have three secondary schools. Two academies are conducted by the Catholic church, and two secondary schools are conducted by negro Methodists. There are also five large high schools, at which complete four-year courses are given students. They are at Little Rock, Hot Springs, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith and Helena.

The Branch Normal school at Pine Bluff, under the control of the Board of Trustees of the University of Arkansas, now has about 300 students. The school is under the supervision of J. G. Ish, superintendent. Twelve instructors are employed. In addition to the regular normal course there are agricultural and mechanical departments at the school.

Industrial Training Schools.

Under the direction of Leo M. Favrot, state agent for schools for negroes, four county industrial training schools have been established in the state. They are at Hope, Camden, Marianna and Dermott. Each school receives in addition to assistance from the state and the counties in which they are located, $500 from the fund left by John F. Slater of New York for negro educational advancement. The school at Hope was given aid in the form of equipment by the General Board of Education in New York and last year this board sent two of the teachers of the school to Hampton Institute at Hampton, Va.

In these schools special industrial training is given with the regular literary work. The industrial work includes cooking, sewing and housekeeping for the girls and all branches of manual training and agricultural and mechanical instruction for the boys.

Over all the state new buildings are being constructed by the negroes, and in practically all of them industrial training departments are maintained. An impetus to building has been given recently by the offer of Julius Rosenwald of Chicago to give to any rural district as much as $300 toward the construction of a negro school building, providing the plans are approved by the State Department of Education and that the school is equipped for girls' industrial training. A commodious four-room school aready has been built at McCaskill, Hempstead county, and five others are to be built this summer with the assistance of the Rosenwald fund.

For Negro Girls.

In 12 counties of the state industrial work is being carried on in connection with the schools. In each county a negro woman agent is employed to organize school improvement leagues and to teach girls' industrial work in the schools. Two-thirds of the salaries of these women agents is paid by the Anna T. Jeanes fund and the other third is paid through taxation levied by the county Quorum Courts. The agents are employed from six to eight months during the year. They reach between 200 and 300 schools during the term of their employment and assist the negroes in their respective communities in other ways. The counties in which these agents are employed are: Chicot, Clark, Conway, Columbia, Dallas, Desha, Drew, Hempstead, Miller, Mississippi, Monroe and Prairie.

Each spring these agents organize Homemakers' Clubs for negro girls. As club members the negro girls plant gardens, keep a record of their work and after the garden products are matured, can them. Last year there were more than 1,250 girls in these clubs, and it is expected that there will be more than 2,000 members this year. The clubs are conducted under the same rules as those of the government-supervised canning clubs. Clubs are being organized now in the 12 counties in which there are agents and in eight other counties by negro school teachers. The eight new counties are Arkansas, Calhoun, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lee, Ouachita, Phillips and Pulaski. Each county club is furnished with a canning outfit.

TOLD HE WOULD BE TARRED AND FEATHERED

Cincinnati Times Star
FEB 8 - 1916

Minister Related Experiences at Negro College.

Prejudice, However, Gradually Overcome, He Said.

Spoke of Great Work in Industrial Education.

Open threats that he would be tarred and feathered unless he left the State were among the experiences touched upon by Dr. Judson Hill, head of the industrial department of Morristown college, Tennessee, in a talk before the Methodist Ministers' association at Wiley chapel. "For thirty-five years," said the college head, "I was the only white man in my conference. I was elbowed off the pavement, threatened in many ways, ordered to leave the community and the State, but I stayed and the work went on. To-day our boys, trained for various skilled industries, are working side by side with white masons, carpenters and in other lines. The South has come to show a greater spirit of toleration along industrial lines than the North. It has come to understand that the average negro does not care about social equality; all he asks is a square deal, a chance to take his place in the industrial world.

"Here in the North," said the head of the colored industrial college, "you have shut out the colored man industrially. He can work as hod carrier or porter, or run an elevator, but he is not allowed to work at skilled trades, on equal industrial terms, with the white worker. Your labor unions have shut him out. There is more race prejudice, in one way, in the North than in the South."

Dr. H. P. Maveety of the Freedman's Aid society made a short talk on the work of that organization and a quartette, composed of colored students from Morristown college, furnished a programme of camp meeting hymns that received numerous encores.

POST Express
Rochester, N. Y.
MAR 7 1916

GREAT WORK WROUGHT BY NEGRO WOMAN

FOUNDS INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

IN FLORIDA.

EFFECTS SOCIAL REGENERATION

Mary McLeod Bethune, a Daughter of Slave Parents, Is Freeing Negro Girls from Industrial Bondage.

The spirit of preparedness which is abroad to-day means to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune something a little different to what it means to many of us. She feels its urge but in different lines. She tries to make it stand among her people for preparedness for citizenship, consisting of moral, spiritual and industrial training.

Mrs. Bethune is herself a negro, the founder of the Industrial Training School for Negro Girls at Daytona, Florida. She is herself the daughter of parents who were slaves, and knows that the vice and slothfulness of her people are largely due to their ignorance of right living. These defects can only be eradicated by proper education, which was also the point of view of Booker Washington.

With this idea in mind, Mrs. Bethune set to work. Having made a study of the moral and industrial conditions of the negro, she went to Daytona in October, 1911, and began her work. With only a dollar and a half in her pocket but a "wealth of faith in my heart," as she put it, she managed to rent a little shanty. This she furnished with benches made of old dry goods boxes and other cast-offs that the people had offered her. Her pupils were five little girls, whom she was going to inspire with the "idea of the dignity of labor." But first she had to overcome prejudice. The white people of the district felt that the school was going to teach the negroes that they were too good to work; the negro population, on the other hand, thought that the school was going to force them into degrading service.

How Help Came.

Aside from this, the problem of money was the greatest. This Mrs. Bethune overcame by interesting James N. Gamble, of the Proctor & Gamble company, in her work. She invited him and other sojourners of Daytona, which is a winter resort, to her school, had them sit on her improvised benches, and told them her plans. When he left, Mr. Gamble had promised a sufficient amount of money to build a larger school and had agreed to become a trustee.

The school was built and soon became popular among the people, who realized the value of the work. It now boasted of seventy-eight pupils, who were being trained along industrial and academic lines. Among the subjects taught were domestic science, sewing, laundry work, and dressmaking, and, of course, there were academic subjects.

That was the beginning of Mrs. Bethune's work. In going among the people she discovered that there was a lack of home life and an absence of pride in personal and property appearance. She spoke to the people, showed them that they themselves were the cause of their poverty and degradation, and almost immediately a change for the better was to be felt. Fences were mended, houses whitewashed and gardens weeded. Another thing, says the New York "Times," that was sharply brought home to this leader of her people was the lack of proper attention for the sick.

To Help the Sick.

"There were hospitals for whites but none for negroes," said Mrs. Bethune to an interviewer; "there were nurses for the white people but the negroes could not afford them. The white physicians were kind but felt that they could not intrude upon the feelings of white patients by taking care of our sick. The thing to do was to establish our own hospitals, train our own nurses and educate our own doctors.

"I went to Thomas H. White and out of a generous heart he gave. Andrew Carnegie responded to a request for $1,000. Altogether we raised $5,000, and with that we built the only hospital for colored people in the district. White physicians co-operate with the negro. Our nurses do district work and carry the laws of health and sanitation into the home of our people. The hospital has come as a great oasis in a desert, toward which the people in their sickness and despair reach for health and tenderness."

Clearing Up the Turpentine District.

Another big piece of work done by Mrs. Bethune was the clearing up of the turpentine districts. Such places have an evil reputation in the South. A man will buy a large tract of pine forest for the purpose of getting the turpentine. He puts up a few shanties and a distillery and gathers together the riff-raff that he can find on the streets and sets them to work at small pay and large promise of rum. Women are sent out as cooks, and the place is soon unsavoringly spoken of as a "turpentine camp."

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In the domestic art department of the Hempstead County Negro Training School at Hope. The girls are taught all branches of home economics.

FROM PROF WRIGHT.

Colored Alabamian

Daviston, Ala., March 24, 1915.

Dr. R. C. Judkins, 3/25/16

Editor Colored Alabamian.

Please allow me a space in your valuable paper to say something about this section of the State. We are making effort to build a new school building at the Burns' Industrial School, near this place. We are sawing lumber for our new school building. The aim of this school is to give the Negro boys and girls of the rural district a primary industrial training. The writer has been on a warpath for two weeks hunting monew for our school and getting subscribers for the Colored Alabamian. We raised $25.00 by subscription for the school and a few subscribers for the Alabamian. We visited the Bowen East Baptist High School near Abanda, Ala. This school was in a flourishing condition under Prof. R. J. Kynard, principal, and Miss Hattie L. Finley assistant principal. We were taken through the building by the principal. The pupils were busy doing industrial work, such as sewing, making foot mats, etc. The school was called to the main auditorium by the principal. Then the school sang. Music was rendered by Miss Finley, then the writer talked to the students a few minutes, after which Principal Kynard took up a collection for the Burn's School.

The next morning we hiked for Five Points, Ala., there where we met our old time friend and brother, Rev. J. C. Sammons and wife. Brother Sammons made us feel good by contributing to us. Leaving Five Points, we glided through the country to Oakland. There we met with Mr. F. M. Crowley, who owns 80 acres of good land. He gave us a piece of money. He is a school man and a subscriber to the Colored Alabamian. We caught the C. V. train for West Point, Ga., where we were reared.

On Sunday morning we found our way to Ebenezer Baptist Church in the Twin City. This is a beautiful church worth about $7,000, of which Rev. J. H. Thomas is pastor. We made a shor' talk in Sunday School and the school contributed to the Burn's School very liberally. We met with Mrs. Mattie Coleman, one of your subscribers, among the leading members and teachers of Ebenezer Baptist Church also Miss Mae Willie Moseley, one of the teachers of the city schools is a member of the above named church. Rev. J. M. Ferrell, an old pioneer citizen of West Point, is a teacher of the adult class in E. B. Church S. S.

We left West Point for River View, Ala., via C. V. R. R., reaching River View at 12:50 P. M. We stopped at Mr. and Mrs. Philip Trammell's and Mr. Editor, let me tell you, you talk about good eating, the Trammell's have it. On Sunday night we visited the M. E. Church. They gave us a small collection. We spent the night with Mr. J. W. Trammell. On Monday morning we pulled out for McGinty Station, there we dined with Mr. and Mrs. Bone Trammell. After noon we visited our old friend and former student, Mr. J. B. Brooks, of Glass. Mr. Brooks is a prosperous farmer. We counted about 50 head of hogs at his home. He is a professional hog raiser. We went to Fairfax, a new cotton mill; there we met a number of friends, among them were Mrs. W. H. She is a widow. We being a widower we were forced to tarry there some time. This widow owns a beautiful home. We boarded the C. V. train for West Point, Ga., arriving in this city we had business on east side of Chattahoochee river. We called at a certain lady's home, but her sister informed us that her sister was further up the road. We then visited the West Point public school. We introduced ourselves to Prof. J. W. Thompson, the principal of the city school. He has as assistant, Mrs. Thompson his wife, and Misses Greggs and Moore. They were all busy with heir class work. This school has an enrollment of 250 pupils, or these there are 40 non-resident students. Prof. Thompson made us feel at home besides he subscribed for the Colored Alabamian and gave us some money for our school.

We left West Point at 1:30 for Roanoke, Ala. This is a thriving little city on the hills of Randolph County. We called on a number of friends in this place. Among them Prof. Jas. Riley, who owns several city lots besides he owns 100 acres of farm land. We called at Mr. M. C. Bailey's, who owns a beautiful home, both in the city and the country, each person whom we met encouraged us to go back again since we are a widower. The people are expecting us to be on the road any old day.

We will send in a nice bunch of subscribers in a few days. We are raising money to build our new school building at Burn's School. Hoping our friends will contribute liberally to this cause, we are,

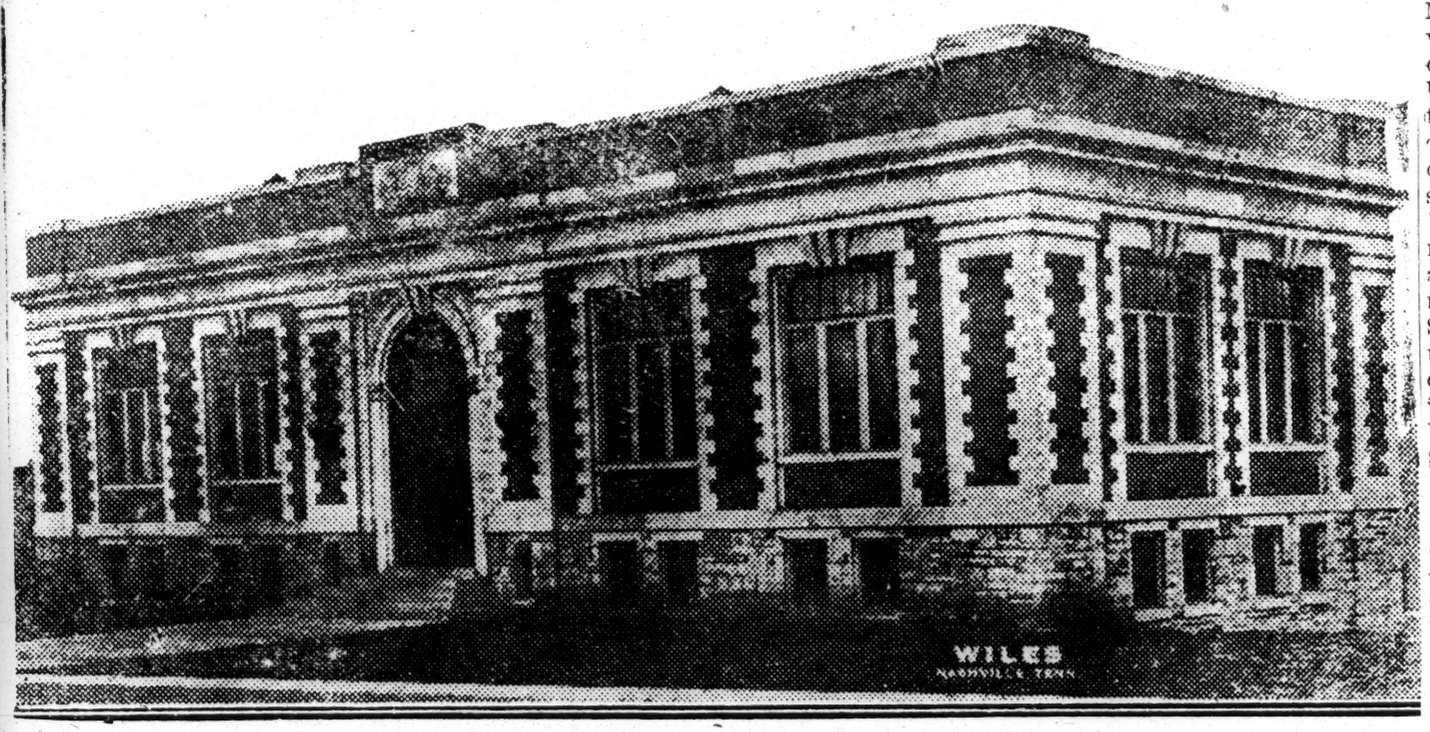
Your Agent,

S. J. WRIGHT.

Libraries

NEW CARNEGIE LIBRARY FOR COLORED CITIZENS

Nashville Globe 8/18/16



WORK OF THE FIRST SIX MONTHS

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER"

ATTENDANCE.

February 10, 1916 the city of Nashville threw open the doors of the Negro Public Library for its colored citizens. The assembly room was packed to its capacity, from 3 to 9 p. m., the library was opened for inspection. Not including that day, but by actual count 13,066 persons have used the library 5254 adults, 7112 children, by children we mean under 14 years.

REGISTRATION.

Feb. 11, 1916, the registration began from this date to the present date we have registered 1,249 persons, 944 adults and 305 children. In other words these persons have in their possession Reader's cards, entitling them to carry books home. Are you included in this number? Are you a resident of Nashville? Then why not let us urge you to procrastinate no longer.

CIRCULATION.

These 1,249 persons have drawn 4,205 books, adults drawing 1,296 hcildren 2,909. To give a little idea of the class of books drawn: Fiction 2,454 Science 702, History ,522; Useful arts, 324; Religio, 193. Does this mean the religious readers are less interested than fiction readers?

MEETINGS.

The following clubs have met regularly at the library: Forward Quest Girls, 25 meetings, Nashville Literary and Civic Club 20 meetings, Womens Federation 6 meetings, Womens Temperance Union, 5 meetings.

The following clubs have used the club room, Fisk club, 2 meetings, Book Review club, 2 meetings, School Masters, 1 Parent Teachers Association, 2 meetings. We want to extend a cordial invitation to all clubs, working for the betterment of humanity in general to use the club room or the Assembly room. For further information call Hem 2029, the use of the room is free.

LECTURES.

Dr. Hibbett, the city health officer has given two stereopticon lectures on health to the Rock City Academy for physicians. Prof. Geo. E. Haynes of Fisk University has also had a stereopticon lecture on "Housing Conditions." In the future we are planning more of these instructive lectures. These lectures are free. Watch out for the advertisement of hem Take advantage of these opportunities.

GIFTS.

The first gife given to the liberary was prof Work's Negro songs presented the opening day by Fisk University, Mrs. Scott Crosthwait and Mr H. M. Gilbert Jr., have given Juvenile books, Father A. G. Coombs a set of religious books, Mrs. P. R. Burrus, "The life of Queen Elizabeth," Mrs. Jno. Lewis (white) over 100 books of all classes. To these above named persons we are greatly indebted. We appreciate their thoughtfulness and kind spirit of sharing their books for the use of all markind.

STORY HOUR.

The first story hour season started Feb. 19 and closed May 28. There were 39 stories told. the following were the story tellers: Fire Side School Miss Cushion, Fisk University Misses Parmenter and Mott, Roger Williams, Mrs. O. A. Kenny, State Normal, Miss Kathleen Smith, Walden University, Mrs J. D. Chavis, Public School Teachers. Misses Olive Lishey Georgia Loften, Esther Perry, Lizzie McKeever, E. L. Hubert, Minnie Bramlette Eugenia Crosthwaite, Willie and Viola Flagg, and Fannie Banks, Mrs. S. E. Page and Mr. J. E. Miller. Y. M. C. A. Mr. Wm. Sanders. To these persons we are also indebted for their cooperation in making the first story hour interesting and beneficial to the children and older people who came. There were an average of 130 children. We want to urge all persons interested in children and story hour to co-operate with us in the next story hour season which begins about the middle of September and runs until the last Saturday in May. Story hour is every Saturlay at 3:00 p. m. We need your suggestions and co-operation. Train up your children in the way you would have them go. Watch for the announcement of the Story hour in the Globe and Sunday

BOOKS.

We have on our shelves a little over 2000 books of General Works which includes Encyclopedias, Dictionarys and books of General nKowledge that remain always at the library, books that circulate bound in convenient volumes to carry home on all subjects in every walk of life. Religion, History, Science, Useful Arts, and Fiction. Children books Fairy tales, religious stories, Books to correspond with their lessons. To teachers and parents we extend you a cordial invitation and urge you to come for yourself and investigate the books your children are using and should be preparing themselves to battle against the difficult problems of life. We have 16 current magazines daily papers and Negro weeklies. We have books by and on Negroes. We want and need more of such books. Search and know more about Negro History. We can give you material on Negroes from the earliest time up to the present. We have the last Bulletin on Negroes in U. S. From the Bureau of Census.

"Give attention to reading," said Paul to Timothy. "And Jesus waxed and grew in nKowledge."

HOURS.

We are open from 2-9 every day, closed on Wednesdays, 2-8 Sundays.

WORKERS.

There are two libarians and one apprentice at your service. For further information ask one of these ladies who will be sitting at the desk as you enter. Everybody entering our doors will receive the same treatment. our slogan is to serve everybody in the best way.

PAPERS.

To the Nashville Globe and the Sunday Tennessean the Department news of interest to the Colored people we want to thank you heartily, and thank you in advance for future favors and consideration.

FUTURE WORK.

We are about to approach our first fall work and the second six months. We need your co-operation, there are a little over 35,000 Negroes in Nashville. we shall not be satisfied until we reach them. There are actually personsin Nashville who havenever seen the library and do not know such a place exists; and needs such a place, and would appreciate such an opportunity. Some of these people come across your path every day. Are you your brothers keeper? Are you doing unto your brother as you would like t be dne by. Catch the Bib Brther spirit and let us work together as one man and see th the circulation is increased the re tration enlarged a larger number of meetings held. More books given. Larger attendance, which is after all a good sign that the Brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God is being reached.

TO OPEN NEGRO BRANCH OF CARNEGIE LIBRARY

The Carnegie library for colored people which has just been completed on Twelfth avenue and Hynes street, under the direction of the board of directors of the Carnegie library of Nashville, will be formally opened for services Thursday, February 10.

The building is a handsome structure, designed upon the most approved library plans and is elegantly furnished and equipped.

The library was made possible by a building fund of $25,000, donated by Mr. Carnegie, the lot, with 200 feet front, on which it is located, having been purchasen wth an appropriation of $5,000 by the city, and $1,000 raised by subscription by the colored people. The library has been partially supplied with books, mainly for reference and educational purposes, but other volumes will be ordered later.

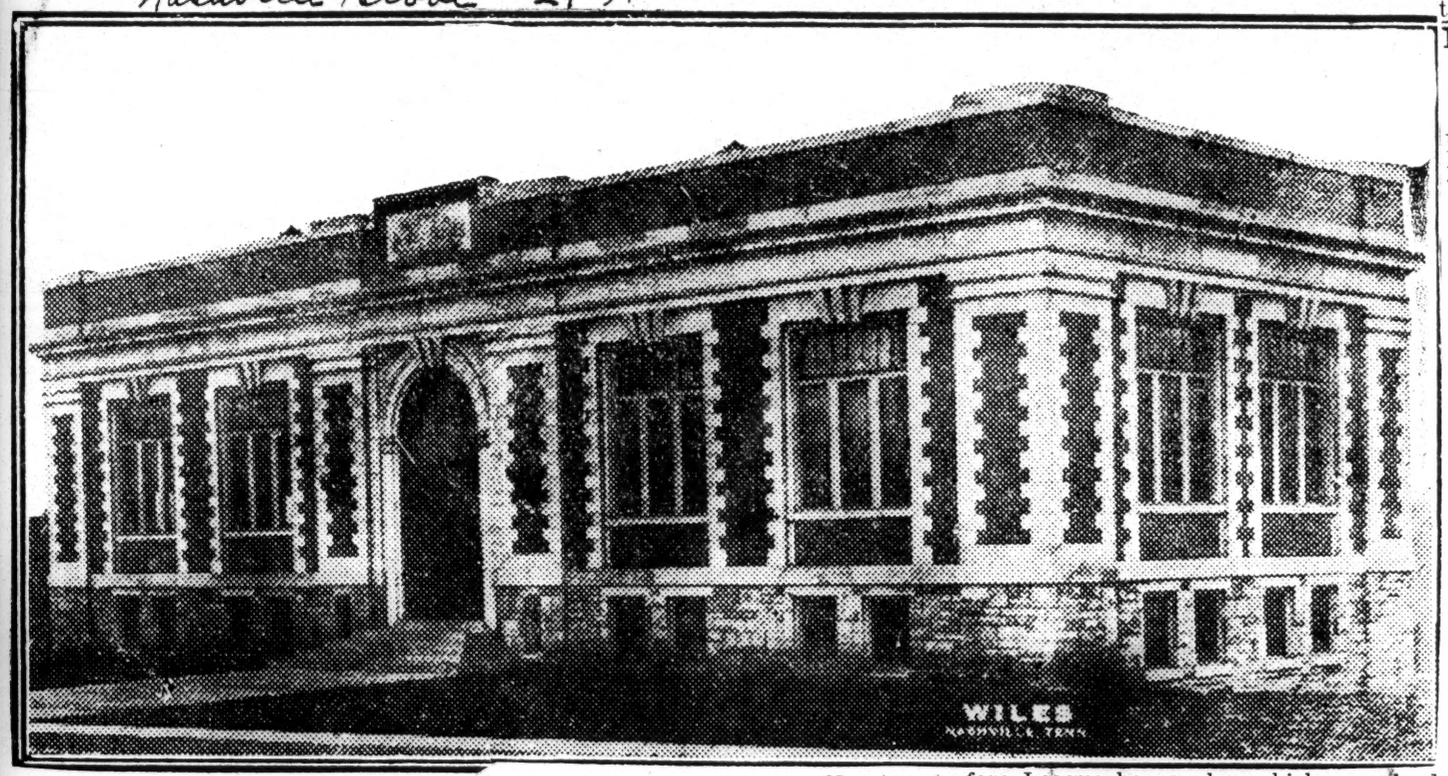
The opening exercises will be held in the assembly hall of the library Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, under the auspices of the negro board of trade, a representative organization, which from the outset has taken a lively interest in the library, and through which the $1,000 subscription was raised.

The program arranged provides for music directed by Dr. J. T. Phillips, an invocation by Rev. T. M. Brumfield and short addresses by Dr. G. H. Bandy, President A. N. Johnson of the negro board of trade, and Marian M. Hadley, the librarian.

Members of the Carnegie library board, which has general supervision, will be present on the occasion and Messrs. Baskette and Howell of the board and Miss Kercheval, librarian of Carnegie library, will make some remarks suitable to the occasion.

NEW CARNEGIE LIBRARY FOR COLORED CITIZENS

Nashville Globe 2/11/16.



Under the most flattering and auspicious conditions the Negro Library opened its doors yesterday to the general public at three o'clock. The people were on hand promptly and without any red tape the exercises were begun. All credit is due the Negro Board of Trade for the success of the affair. Here is the program as rendered:

Music—Roger Williams University.
Invocation—Rev. T. M. Brumfield.
Remarks—Dr. G. H. Bandy, master of ceremonies.
Music—Pearl High School.
Remarks—Mr. G. H. Baskett, President Carnegie Library.
Remarks—Miss Margaret McKerchival.
Remarks—Mr. Alfred E. Howell, Director Carnegie Library.
Music—State Normal School.
Remarks—Miss Marion Hadley, Librarian Negro Library.
Address—Mr. A. N. Johnson, President Negro Board of Trade.
Music—Fisk University.
Benediction.

GKU LIBRARY

SELECTED BY BOARD

The Carnegie library board, upon the recommendation of Miss Kercheval, librarian, has appointed Marian M. Hadley librarian in charge of the library for colored people and Hattie Louise Watkins assistant librarian. There were thirty-five applications received for these positions, and the selection was difficult owing to the number of educated and capable applicants. This selection was made from the standpoint of fitness as regards those qualifications necessary for these important positions.

It is the endeavor of the Carnegie library board to make of this library for the colored people a live, virile institution, conferring upon them the benefits the main library and branches for the whites have conferred upon the white citizens of Nashville.

The building is completed and furnished and will be opened after the first of the year. The city appropriation for this library for this year has been expended for books, which have been duly catalogued and are ready to go on the shelves of the library.

The newly-appointed librarian is a graduate of Fisk university and has the highest recommendations from this institution. She is also a graduate of the two-year course of the Nashville Institute for Negro Christian Workers, with similar endorsement from it, and has been a teacher for six years. After a preliminary course of study at the main Carnegie library she is now at the Louisville public library taking a course in the work. The assistant librarian is also a graduate of Fisk, with fine endorsement from the institution, and has also been a teacher for a number of years. She is now taking a course in library work at the main library building in Nashville. Both applicants are held in the highest estimation by the people of their own race.

RACE PLANS FOR NEW LIBRARY.

Chicago Defender 2/5/16.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 4.—The library committee of the Richmond Negro Welfare League has a plan which may lead to the establishment of a Carnegie library to be located in the race section of Richmond. If this is done, Richmond will be simply following the lead of Louisville, Greensboro, New Orleans and several other Southern cities which enjoy the advantages of library facilities, growing out of the activity and co-operation of the people themselves. The library committee has discussed many plans, until a recent letter from the Carnegie Corporation has called for concentration on what seems to be a feasible plan. Fourteen welfare organizations of Richmond have signified their interest in the movement for a private free library. It is expected that many others will join hands in the plan. Organizations, ministers, school teachers, business men and other influential citizens will receive letters next week inviting them to a mass meeting to be held at the Leigh Street Methodist Church on Friday evening, February 4th, at 8:15 o'clock. At this time a communication from the Carnegie Corporation will be read, and definite steps taken to meet requirements.

Next Thursday the Negro Library Will Open Its Doors.

Nashville Globe 2/4/16

Under the auspices of the Negro Board of Trade in conjunction of the library commission the New Negro Library will on Thursday throw open its doors to the public an elaborate program will be rendered. All the schools and colleges of the city will have representation. The people of Nashville are looking forward to this event with pleasurable anticipations and it is a sure thing that the affair will be fittingly carried out.

Miss Miriam Hadley, a most popular young lady of rare culture and refinement has been apopinted librarian. Miss Hattie Watkins, another of the city's most estimable ladies is the assistant.

LOUISVILLE NEGROES READ 105,181 BOOKS

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The report of the Louisville Free Public Library, for the year ending August 31, 1916, shows the following for the colored branches, of which Thomas F. Blue is librarian.

Books issued:

Western Colored Branch....	36,418
Eastern Colored Branch....	27,571
Classroom collections.....	37,303
Stations.....	3,889

10-5-16.

Total	105,181
Reference topics looked up..	4,977
Meetings	498

The report shows an increase in circulation at the branches of 3,359 over last year.

Education—1916

Money for Negro

The Virginia Legislature has given an appropriation of $6,000 to the Industrial Home School for Colored Girls, in Peake, Hanover County, an institution founded and maintained so far by the Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

WHAT DO WE GET FOR THE TAXES WE PAY?

Journal & Guide

What do we get for the taxes we pay into the public treasury of Norfolk? may very well be asked by the 35,000 colored people of the city and answered by those who collect and disburse the taxes. It is a sound principle of governmental ethics that taxation is common and that, therefore, the benefits of taxation should be common. The Revolutionary fathers maintained that they should not have their tea taxed without their consent; if not tea, then, not any other thing; and if with their consent, necessarily, that they should receive in governmental benefits the equivalent of the taxes they were called upon to pay. 3/11/16.

The Public Improvements Committee of the Norfolk Councils has approved the expenditure of some $27,000 to improve Norfolk County roads. We have no doubt that Norfolk County roads need improvement and that the citizens of Norfolk County should tax themselves to improve them. The presumption is that they do, and that the citizens of Norfolk being a part of the county of Norfolk pay their share along with the others. Why should the city make a special gift of $27,000 to the county for improvements of roads when there are in the city limits nearly one hundred miles of unimproved dirt roads—roads that are not guttered, curbed nor graded?

We are all the more interested in this phase of the matter because these city roads and streets that need improvements thread a section of the city known as "the Old Ninth Ward," and are inhabited almost entirely by colored citizens; the taxable values in the district being quite $1,000,000; the rate being $1.90 per $100 by the city, with ten cents additional by the State; or a total of $2 on the $100. This is very high taxation for which those who are taxed get very little in the way of improvements of any kind, and amounts not only to a grave injustice but to downright extortion.

Any fair minded person will concede that we have a just cause of protest against voting money for County roads improvements when we need improvements within the city for that same purpose that we can't get any appropriation for—one hundred miles of streets and dirt roads within the city that should be improved, but are not.

No man can be unjust to others without being unjust to himself; in like manner, the City of Norfolk cannot be unjust to its colored taxpayers without being unjust to itself; and both a person and a city that are unjust to themselves suffer for the injury in the long run that they inflict upon themselves to the full extent of the injury, just as does a venomous reptile that bites itself in a paroxism of exasperation.

We need a public sentiment in the City of Norfolk that will insist that the colored citizens of the city get better consideration from those in authority than they get in the matter of improvements necessary to make for health and comfort in the sections to which they are confined, as well as for the health and comfort of the city at large, because unhealthy living conditions for one part of the people endanger the health of all of the people. How are we to get this public sentiment? By persistent agitation, by effective organization, by insistent petition and appeal to the whole people of the City.

A MEMORIAL TO DR. WARD

BY W. S. SCARBOROUGH

The Independent is glad to publish the following appeal to its readers from the president of Wilberforce University. I may add that I have visited Wilberforce, know its president well and can vouch for the good work being done there for the elevation of the negro. While the university maintains a very good industrial department, it has always stressed the higher education of the negro, believing its greatest service lay in training its students for professional life and for the leadership of the race. I have often heard Dr. Ward speak with enthusiasm of the work Wilberforce was doing, and I am sure that any of his friends who feel like responding to President Scarborough's appeal will be aiding a genuinely worthy project.

Independent 12—18/16 HAMILTON HOLT.

IT is the purpose of Wilberforce University to erect a science building as a memorial to the late distinguished editor of The Independent, naming it the "William Hayes Ward Science Hall." We feel that no better tribute could be paid to his memory by the negro. He virtually devoted his life to the interests of the race. By voice and pen he aided our emancipation, upheld our rights and denounced our wrongs, advocated our education and encouraged our ambitions and inspired us with hope for a future free from prejudice and proscription. Dr. Ward was also a personal friend of Wilberforce University and of Bishop Daniel A. Payne, the chief of its founders. Whatever pertained to its welfare deeply interested him. Therefore he noted with deep regret, on a visit some four years ago when he addrest us during Commencement Week, that our quarters for science teaching were totally inadequate.

Every one who knew Dr. Ward knows what a keen interest he took in all lines of scientific endeavor and research. It seems to us, therefore, very fitting that we strive to build for our great need a monument to him that will not only show our grateful appreciation as a people of his labors in our behalf, but that will also have a close connection with the things in which he took so great delight. It is equally fitting that the oldest negro school in America should be the one to put forth this effort and that its campus should be the spot where such a memorial shall stand.

Dr. Ward was always quick to recognize a real need, and there is no question that a science building is one of the greatest needs of Wilberforce University today. All its class work along scientific lines is greatly hampered by lack of room for work and for even the proper placing of the laboratory equipment for which friends are making arrangements to provide. Our work planned for advance study demands the new building, as does the constantly increasing work in certain industries and in agriculture. We cannot even make the most profitable use of our small but well selected museum because it cannot be properly arranged in our present crowded quarters. Thus we find very important work suffering at every point because of needed enlargement.

Wilberforce University, because of its strategic situation, its environment and many admirable facilities, is one of the strongest centers of negro higher education in the country. Its work is constantly growing. It provides all-round training in literary courses, teachers' training courses, and vocational courses, of which there are seven. With forty-one instructors and five hundred students it is serving most acceptably in a wide field of negro education.

It is the oldest institution of its kind in the United States, as I have just said, dating as far back as 1847,—when was founded the Union Seminary, a manual labor institution for the education of colored people, and which was subsequently merged into Wilberforce University.

It was named in honor of the great English statesman and benefactor of the colored race—William Wilberforce.

It was incorporated in 1856, and its first board of trustees included Governor Salmon P. Chase, who at his death left it $10,000.

Major General O. O. Howard, Major General Saxton, Dr. Bellows, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Frederick Douglas and other men of prominence have served as trustees of this institution.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie recently gave $17,500 toward the erection of a $50,000 building for girls, which with the $20,000 already donated by him for a library building, made his total contribution to Wilberforce University, $37,500.

It has today an enrollment of five hundred young men and women, from nearly all the states of the Union, from the isles of the sea, and from Africa, and needs still larger quarters for them.

We are therefore sending this appeal to The Independent, to the readers of this staunch and fearless paper, to the friends of negro education generally and to the friends of Dr. William Hayes Ward in particular, asking their aid in accomplishing our purpose. The cost of this proposed building will be $40,000. We beg earnestly that out of their philanthropic love of humanity, out of their interest in education as the saving and uplifting power of a nation as well as a race, and out of their friendship for and pride in the master mind that has gone to its reward, our friends and Dr. Ward's friends will assist us in accomplishing our purpose. The memory of one who delighted in service thus be perpetuated in an i whose aim is service.

Wilberforce, Ohio

Education - 1916

Money for Negro

EVENING TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass.

AUG 1 1916

HAMPTON SINGERS ARRIVE

Company from Virginia Institute, Headed by Principal Frissell, Ready for Garden Fetes at North Shore, Wednesday and Thursday

With fair weather Wednesday and Thursday the garden fetes at the North Shore in aid of Hampton Institute will be the most interesting ever given in this section for the Southern cause. The Hampton troupe, headed by Principal Frissell, has arrived in the quaint craft of the Chesapeake Bay, which is annually used for these pilgrimages.

The first entertainment will be given at Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Peabody's estate at Peach Point, Marblehead, tomorrow. The following day the singers will be heard at Mrs. S. A. Raymond's, Eastern Point, Gloucester. The entertainments will be much different from those of past years, with the emphasis given to folk music of both the Indian and the negro. In addition, the story of the battle of Big Horn will be related by Old Chief Two Moons, impersonated by Frank Blackhoop, whose grandmother was a niece of Sitting Bull. The story will be told in Sioux, but it will be translated by another Indian who is also a student at Hampton.

Hampton's need of funds to carry on the school work next year is extremely urgent. War relief measures for the last two years have made contributions for yearly philanthropic purposes difficult. The school has sent forth more than 8000 men and women, equipped to earn honorable livings as teachers, farmers and skilled tradesmen. It is neither a State nor a Government school and depends largely upon voluntary contributions for its support.

ALABAMA NEGROES REMEMBERED BY THE ROCKEFELLER FUND

(Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—An appropriation of $75,000 for the Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn., and other donations to various colleges throughout the country, totaling $333,250, were announced by the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The following gifts were made to negro schools and their activities: Calhoun Colored School, Calhoun, Ala., $5,000; Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga. $2,000; Manassas Industrial School, Manassas Va., $2,000. There was also an appropriation of $10,000 from the Anna T. Jeanes fund for employing industrial teachers for negroes.

For home makers' clubs for negroes in the south $16,250 was distributed as follows: Alabama $2,750; Arkansas $2,200; Georgia $2,00 Kentucky, $1,500; North Carolina, $3,500; Tennessee $1,800; Virginia $2.500.

EVENING POST

New York City

AUG 8 1916

$400,000 TO THREE COLLEGES.

Appropriations for Negro Education Also by General Education Board.

Appropriations of $400,000 to three colleges were announced to-day by the General Education Board, making a total of $12,940,760 appropriated since the organization of the Board thirteen years ago. The appropriations announced to-day are: To Albion College, Albion, Mich., $100,000; to George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., $200,000; to Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn., $100,000.

The Board also announced an appropriation for salary and travelling expenses for a State agent for rural education in Oklahoma and a State agent for negro schools in Maryland, together with an appropriation of $5,000 toward current expenses for Calhoun Colored School, Calhoun, Ala., and an additional $5,000 for current expenses for Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

The total appropriations of the Board to date for all purposes have amounted to $18,303,577.

HERALD

AID COLORED SCHOOLS

New York Education Board Contributes $2,000.

(Special to The Herald.

FRANKFORT, KY., June 5.—V. O. Gilbert, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has received $2,000 from the General Board of Education of New York with which to employ colored rural school supervisors. The board also furnished $950 for county training schools for teachers. Such a school has been organized in Bourbon County and $350 will be donated to that school. About three hundred dollars will go toward the establishment of a training school in some county in Western Kentucky and $300 for a training school in Nicholas County.

Alabama School Gets Part of $410,000 Fund

Oct 25-16

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The general Education Board today announced appropriations to colleges totaling $410,000, of which the George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, receives $200,000, and the Calhoun Colored School, Calhoun, Ala., and Fiske at Asheville, $5,000 each.

ADVERTISER

Boston, Mass.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

The work of education among negroes which is being carried on by Atlanta University is one which is, unfortunately, too little considered in the South. Thousands of prominent Southerners have, to be sure, endorsed and aided the institutions which are trying to educate the negro, but the general public has been lukewarm upon the subject. Because of the sentiment which prevents negroes from attending the regular schools and colleges, the task of putting education along industrial and other lines within the reach of any large number of ambitious colored boys or girls has been thrown entirely upon schools for negroes which can win the support of philanthropic and public-spirited citizens. Of course the average negro has not the money to send his children to school, and it is impossible to support these schools by the small tuitions which are paid. As yet endowment funds of sufficient size to make up the deficits of each year have not been reached. With all consideration to the feeling which bars negroes from attending the same institutions with whites, the practice of refusing educational advantages to approximately fifty per cent. of the inhabitants of the States in which negroes are most numerous should not continue. In spite of the absence of State aid the work of educating the negro is going on slowly through the efforts of the pioneers of the race. Atlanta University, with half a century of effort behind it, has been handicapped by lack of funds, but the devotion of the faculty and the loyalty of alumni have kept the work of the University increasing in scope until it has taken front rank among the negro colleges of the South.

1915 ROCKEFELLER GIFTS.

Foundation Announces Payments to Unaffiliated Organizations.

The Rockefeller Foundation yesterday made public a list of all payments to unaffiliated organizations made by the Foundation during 1915 upon the designation of John D. Rockefeller, as follows:

Alta Social Settlement	$14,500
American Baptist Home Mission Society	100,000
American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society	250,000
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	500
Baptist Church Extension Society of Brooklyn and Queens	3,000
Baptist Ministers' Home Society	250
Baptist Missionary Convention	15,000
Baptist Union of Western Canada	10,000
Blue Ridge Association	1,500
Brooklyn Bureau of Charities	2,000
Brooklyn Men's Christian Association	1,000
Boy Scouts of America	5,000
Charity Organization Society of the City of New York	6,000
Children's Aid Society	2,500
Clemson College	50,000
Cleveland Federation of Charity and Philanthropy	9,000
Cleveland School of Arts	700
Cleveland Y. M. C. A.	2,000
Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis	500
Eugenic Field Workers	2,700
Eugenic Record Office	1,350
Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America	500
Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention	49,811
Girls' Branch of the Public School Athletic League	300
Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association	5,000
International Committee of Y. M. C. Associations	55,000
International Y. M. C. A. College	2,000
Laymen's Missionary Movement	8,450
The Legal Aid Society	1,000
Music School Settlement	1,500
National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis	500
National Board of Y. W. C. A.	10,000
National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes	2,000
New Jersey Baptist Convention	900
New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	7,000
New York Baptist Mission Society	2,987
New York City Baptist Society	21,000
New York City Baptist Missionary Society	7,000
New York Milk Committee	4,000
Ohio Baptist Convention	4,500
People's Institute	1,000
The Prison Association of New York	500
Public Education Association	5,000
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, (corporate purposes)	8,854
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, for buildings	570,559
Seamen's Church Institute of New York	50,000
Society for Italian Immigrants	750
State Charities Aid Association	2,000
State Executive Committee of Y. M. C. Association	1,000
State Mission Board of the Pennsylvania Baptist General Convention	800
Superintendent W. H. Maxwell, New York City Schools	2,500
Tarrytown Y. M. C. A.	500
Travelers' Aid Society	1,000
University of Michigan Y. M. C. A.	30,000
Westchester County Poor—	
Special agent	1,200
Eugenic investigator	900
White Plains Y. M. C. A.	5,000
Working Women's Protective Union	50
Total	$1,342,561

In offering on March 6, 1914, a donation to the Foundation sufficient to make its fund aggregate $100,000,000, Mr. Rockefeller stipulated as a condition of that gift "that from the income of the Foundation the sum of $2,000,000 annually, or as much thereof as I shall designate, shall be applied during my lifetime to such specific objects within the corporate purposes of the Foundation as I may from time to time direct."

In accord with this stipulation, the foregoing appropriations were approved and paid by the Trustees as coming within the corporate purpose of the foundation.

Thomas T. is now a man of dignity. From the opera "Indiana."

3/25-16

The legislature of New Jersey has appropriated for use of the Borden Town Industrial School of that state $96,500 for the coming year. W. R. Valentine, formerly of Indianapolis, is principal. The Freeman

HERALD

New York City

NOV 5 1916

ASK NATIONAL AID FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

Money Needed to Extend Work at Institution Located at Winston Salem, N. C.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., Saturday.—Besides erecting the new fifteen thousand dollar dormitory here for girls of the Slater Industrial and State Normal School, which is one of the most important institutions for negroes in the South, the State has offered $12,000 to the school, provided the trustees raise the same amount. William A. Blair, vice president of the People's National Bank here, is treasurer of the school.

"We have made a strong effort to meet the offer of the State," said Mr. Blair, "but it is totally impossible for us to raise $12,000 here, as our own people have already done all they can toward helping us. The educating and uplifting of the colored people is not a local matter, but a national one It is positively the only solution of the race problem.

"The influence of this school has ended all race friction here. The institution is not an experiment, but a splendid reality. The lands, buildings, appliances, &c., are valued at more than $70,000. The General Educational Board, the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the State Legislature contribute to the school. If we succeed in meeting the offer of the State we can increase the plant greatly, as the colored people will do much of the manual labor without pay."

$12,500 CAMPAIGN FOR KITTRELL COLLEGE

RALEIGH, N. C.—The trustee board of Kittrell College met in St. Paul A. M. E. Church, Raleigh, N. C., June 7, Bishop J. Albert Johnson of Philadelphia presiding. The principal business was to launch a campaign for the raising of $12,500 to meet the conditional gift of like amount from the Messrs. J. B. and B. N. Duke. The amount that the Board is to raise was apportioned according to presiding elder districts throughout the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, each district being asked to raise $1,000 or more. the new york age

The personnel of the campaign committee is as follows: Bishop J. A. Johnson, president trustee board, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. G. O'Kelley, president Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C.; J. M. Avery, secretary Kittrell College, Durham, N. C.; W. G. Pearson, treasurer Kittrell College, Durham, N. C.; J. R. Hawkins, financial secretary A. M. E. Church, Washington, D. C.; A. S. Jackson, secretary of education, Waco, Tex.; John Merrick, president N. C. Mutual

and Provident Association, Durham, N. C.; James G. Moore, Ashville, N. C.; P. A. Richardson, Nashville, N. C.; Thos. A. Hooper, Wilmington, N. C.; Dr. L. E. McCauley, Raleigh, N. C.

In addition to the efforts of the pastors and presiding elders, this committee will conduct mass meetings through the second episcopal district. $1,700 was subscribed in the trustee meeting, J. R. Hawkins leading with $500.

CALL

San Francisco, Cal.

GIFT TO COLORED SCHOOLS INVALID

Fifty thousand dollars, bequeathed by John C. McMullen, Oakland banker, to various industrial schools for colored people in the South, was lost to these institutions today when Judge W. S. Wells of Oakland held the bequest invalid because it failed to specify all the institutions which were to benefit.

McMullen left an estate of $250,000. The bequest to the colored institutions was attacked by his widow, Mary E. McMullen; his two sons, Robert J. and Paul J. McMullen, and his granddaughter, Eula M. Jones.

Two of the institutions that were to receive each $5000 were the Robert Hunterford Normal and Industrial School in Florida, and the Snow Hill Normal and Industrial School at Snow Hill, Alabama. Other gifts of $5000 were to be made to other such institutions as they applied. There were so many requests received that the funds were inadequate, and Judge Wells decided the entire trust and was invalid because of its vagueness.

WILLS MONEY TO RACE.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 30.—By the will of the late Horace Havenstich, $1,000 is left to The Magdalene Society, Germantown; $3,000 was left to St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Md.

Newark, N. J.

NEWS

JAN 7 1916

GIFT BY DUKES TO NEGRO COLLEGE

Special Service of the NEWS.

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 17.—With the pledge of an endowment fund of $12,500 to Kittrell College, a negro institution of Kittrell, N. C., James B. Duke and Benjamin Duke of New York have donated a total of $23,500 to negroes for educational purposes in late years.

The recent gift is upon the contingency that the negroes raise a like sum. The colored population of North Carolina, Virginia, District of Columbia and Maryland are the beneficiaries of the fund. The college is operated under the auspices of the Second Episcopal Church district covering these states.

MILES NEGRO COLLEGE MAKES GOOD REPORT

Commencement Exercises on at Thirgood Church

President G. A. Payne, of the Miles Memorial college, made his annual report to the board of trustees of the school, which was presided over by Bishop N. C. Cleaves, of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church, under whose auspices the school is run.

A summary of President Payne's receipts and disbursements from various sources and for various necessities shows that $6,939.87 had been received, with expenditures to the amount of $6,829.52, and a balance on hand of $110.35.

The program as outlined, is being carried out at the Thirgood Memorial C. M. E. church. The commencement exercises proper will be held and at that time Dr. J. W. Johnson, of the First M. E. church, will deliver the address of the occasion and diplomas awarded to the graduating class by the president.

New York City

NEGRO COLLEGE SEEKS FUND

Atlanta University Starts Campaign for Adequate Endowment

Atlanta University, which will celebrate its semi-centennial next year, is starting a campaign to raise an adequate endowment fund. A negro of Atlanta whose children and grandchildren were graduated from the institution started the contributions with $250. Gifts may be sent to Edward T. Ware, the president, to the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, 129 East Seventy-first Street, or to Dean Sage, 51 Wall Street.

The university enrolment is now 540. Most of the students, men and women, are working their way through, and the tradition of one of the early graduates who walked 100 miles with his mother from South Georgia to reach the college is venerated. It is estimated that graduates of the college are teaching more than 50,000 negro children.

It costs $68,000 a year to run the college and the present endowment is only $10,000.

Cleveland, O.

LEADER

JAN 9 1916

SHUNK THOUSANDS LEFT FOR CHARITY

Income on Bulk of $80,000 Estate to Aid Orphans and Negro Institute.

Charitable and educational institutions will receive the income from the bulk of the $80,000 estate left by Mrs. Julia Warren Shunk, according to the will filed yesterday in probate court The will creates a fund of $10,000 for the Cleveland Protestant Orphan asylum; a fund of $5,000 for St. Luke's hospital, and a fund of $3,000 for the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, of Tuskegee, Ala. With the execption of small bequests to relatives, the remainder of the estate is given to the Cleveland Foundation to be used for the Protestant Orphan asylum as long as it is in existence.

Mrs. Shunk died December 29 at her home, 8903 Cedar ave. She was the widow of A. H. Shunk. Both had devoted many years to the orphan asylum here. The Cleveland Trust Company is named executor.

The $50,000 estate of Charles S. Judd, whose will also was filed yesterday, is left to the widow, Mrs. Rosella L. Judd, 17863 Lake ave., Lakewood. Mr. Judd, who was a director of the Lamson & Sessions Company, died January 5.

MET TO RAISE FUNDS FOR HOUSTON COLORED COLLEGE

At Mass Meeting Collected $400 of $2000 Needed to Pay Off Indebtedness.

For the purpose of raising funds for the Houston Colored college a mass meeting of negroes was held in the city auditorium Sunday afternoon.

The money raised is to be used in liquidating an indebtedness of $2000 against the college. Damages were suffered as a result of the Augsut storm and the indebtedness is for repairs to the buildings. At the meeting $400 was subscribed and plans have been made to secure the remainder of the indebtedness by September 1. A committee composed of F. L. Light, J. R. Burdette, A. A. Gordon, N. P. Pullum and J. W. Edwards was appointed to supervise the campaign.

The speakers were Rev. J. L. Gross of Houston and Rev. A. Bauber of Galveston.

HERALD

New York City

MILLION LEFT TO CHARITY.

Miss Martha H. Andrew's Will Expressly Excludes All Her Relatives from Bequests.

Miss Martha H. Andrew, who died on February 5, 1916, left a total estate of $1,219,996, having a net value of $1,180,901, according to a transfer tax report filed yesterday with William Boardman, Deputy State Controller. She expressly excludes all of her relatives and gave the estate, in amounts ranging from $50,000 to $500, to charities, institutions and friends. The larger bequests include $50,000 each to the Children's Aid Society, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A., Home Mission Board of same, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

SUN

New York City

MAY 19

NEW YORKERS IN A BIG GIFT.

Give Larger Part of $323,000 to a Negro College.

DURHAM, N. C., May 18.—Two New Yorkers, a man and wife, whose names are kept secret, are the donors of the major portion of a fund of $323,000 for the support of the National Training School, a negro college here.

Ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation and W. J. Harahan, president of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and Gen. Julian S. Carr of Durham are also included in the list of benefactors. Gen. Carr gave $1,000. President James E. Shepard of the school announced the donations to-day at the commencement exercises.

The commencement address was delivered by the Rev. Minot C. Morgan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Summit, N. J. His subject was "Preparedness." The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Howard J. Chidley of Winchester, Mass.

Boston Post

SUFFRAGIST LEFT $5000 FOR COLORED SCHOOL

Under the will of Mrs. Maria Hallowell Loud of Medford, prominent suffrage worker, who died Feb. 16, a trust fund of $5000 is created, the principal of which, it is provided, will eventually go to the Calhoun colored school, Calhoun, Alabama.

Mrs. Loud's husband, Joseph P. Loud, is named as trustee of the fund, which, under the will, is not to be turned over to the school until his death. The fund is to be known as "The Anna Davis Hallowell Fund," in honor of Mrs. Loud's mother.

EVENING TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass.

JUN 8 1916

NEGROES ASK BETTER TEACHERS

Conference Speaker Says Instruction in the South Is Below the Mark

At the African Methodist Episcopal Zion conference, held yesterday at the Columbus Avenue Zion Church, John W. Marten of St. Louis made a plea for better teachers in the South. He said that in the negro schools there, many of the teachers could not make the fifth grade of a New England grammar school and that "the relations between the dominant race and ours are worse now than ever before."

Other speakers were W. N. Hartshorn of Boston, who gives $15,000 annually for educational work among Southern negroes; and J. W. Eichelberger of Warren, Ark., the president of Walter's Institute, for which the conference appropriated $20.

Today there was an excursion to Bunker Hill and the Charlestown Navy Yard; and on Monday the pastors' appointments for the coming year will be announced.

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

00 RAISED THURSDAY FOR HOLMES INSTITUTE

"Three thousand dollars must be raised to put up the main building of the Holmes institute by the first of June," said Rev L. H. Ling, chairman of the trustee board, in delivering an address at the quarterly meeting of the trustees and supporters of the Holmes institute, Thursday evening at the boarding department on Houston street. The quarterly report, made by Professor B. R. Holmes, president, showed that the institute had made progress and was in very much need of a building for the boarding department and a cooking school. Five hundred dollars has been promised on the new building if $1,000 is raised by the citizens of Atlanta.

Bishop J. S. Flipper said the Holmes institute was doing a splendid work for the unfortunate colored people of the city. Speeches were made by Revs. F. R. Sims, J. A. Hadley, J. R. Fleming, M. Thompson and W. M. Ferrel. The trustees and supporters unanimously indorsed the campaign to raise $3,000—$500 was subscribed by the suporters and trustees. The largest amount was given by Bishop Flipper.

TRIBUNE

Chicago, Ill.

JUN 18 1916

NEW YORK COUPLE GIVES $323,000 TO NEGRO SCHOOL.

DURHAM, N. C.—[Special.]—Two New York residents, a man and wife, whose names are kept secret, are the donors of the major portion of a fund of $323,000 for the support of the National Training school, a Negro college here.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education – 1916

Money for Negro

MEHARRY ALUMNI

6/30/16

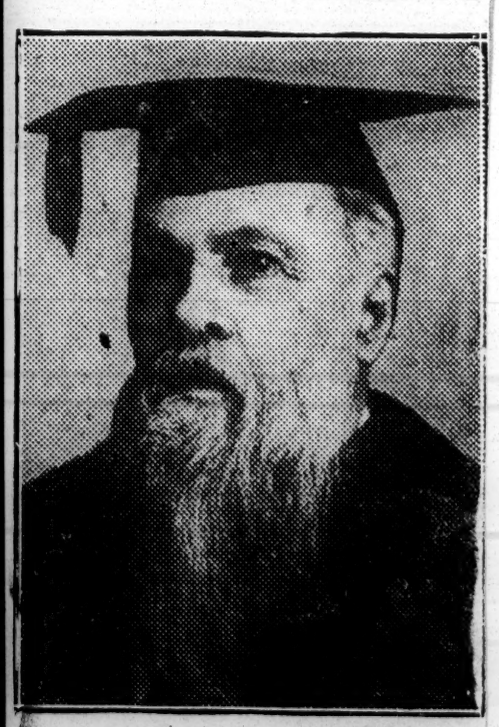
Nashville Globe

BRINGING IN MONEY

The graduates of Meharry throughout the entire country are rallying to the support of Dr. G. W. Haubard, President of the noted medical institution, in his purpose to secure a large endowment for the school.

President Hubbard is well pleased with the loyalty of these men and women and declared this week that "the fr ends of Meharry are exemplifying their friendship and interest in a manner that is thoroughly convincing. "They are taking advantage of this opportunity to show in a tangible way their appreciation of the work that we have tried to do and we feel more htan grateful" said Dr. Hubbard.

During the week Dr. Hubbard pushed the Mehary campaign to Knoxville, Memphis and even Missippi was heard from. He had already reported a total of $3,560 from alumni and friends in Nashville and



PRESIDENT G. W. HUBBARD, Who is waging a campaign to raise $10 000 among the alumni and colored friends of Meharry. This fund when raised will be used to secure a large endowment for the institution.

LANE COLLEGE GETS MONEY.

The Atlanta Independent

6/18/16

Announcement Made at Commencement by President J. F. Lane—College Closes a Very Prosperous Year at Noted School.

Special to Independent:

Jackson, Tenn., May 25, 1916.

During the commencement exercises that are in progress at Lane College this week, President J. F. Lane announced a legacy amounting to $1,200 or $1,500 by the will of the late James Ritchey, of Burkesville, Ky. Ritchey died the second of February, leaving an estate valued at more than $3,000. He is survived by a wife, Mrs. Cyntha Ann Ritchey, who is now quite aged and infirm. The Ritchey will provides that all of the real estate go to Lane College, and at the death of his widow, all of the personal property is also to revert to the said Lane College. The full amount of this bequest is to be used as a part of an endowment fund that the friends of the college are now trying to create. Ritchey was for years a pensioner, and at his death made ample provision for the care and support of his widow At least, $1,500 will become available at once to the college. Ritchey was a great lover of education, and was often heard to say that he wanted his money and property to go for the uplift of his own people. Ritchey heard President Lane at one of the conferences held in Kentucky tell of his work and the needs of the college, and Ritchey at once decided to provide in his will for his property to go to the support of the splendid work that is being done at Lane College. His lawyer says that he did not rest until this provision was made. Unlike a great many of the older men and women of the race, Ritchey wanted his money to be used for the advancement of his own people.

Lane College is closing one of the most successful sessions in its long and useful career, and its future was never brighter than it is today. Over twenty-five students received degrees, diplomas and certificates from the various departments. Dr. Lane, the able president, is assisted by a strong corps of instructors, fifteen in number, selected from someone of the best schools of this country.

DUKES OFFER $12,500 TO KITTRELL COLLEGE

Special to The New York Age.

KITTRELL, N. C.—It is reported that J. B. and B. N. Duke of New York have promised J. R. Hawkins, financial secretary of the A. M. E. Church, a donation of $12,500 for Kittrell College, provided the school authorities will raise a like amount of $12,500 from other sources. This information has been communicated to the bishop of the second episcopal district and the trustees of the institution and they are now devising plans for a campaign for the purpose of raising the required amount to secure this conditional donation.

When Mr. Hawkins was president of Kittrell College Washington Duke, the father of J. B. and B. N. Duke, took him into his confidence and told him of his desire to do a little something for the school and the poor preachers of the two conferences in North Carolina. At the suggestion of Mr. Hawkins $5,000 was at that time donated as a special fund to be invested for the benefit of the superannuated and missionary preachers of the North Carolina and Western North Carolina Conferences and $5,000 was given outright to Kittrell College.

The $5,000 for the preachers was turned over to a special board of trustees created for that purpose and properly invested, and at the annual sitting of each of these conferences the interest from this fund is duly reported.

The $5,000 for the school was put into the hands of the trustees of the school and used in helping to erect the splendid new dormitory for girls which has been completed and named Duke Memorial Hall.

This offer of $12,500 is to help pay off the remaining indebtedness of this new building.

$1,130 IS SUBSCRIBED FOR HOLMES INSTITUTE

6-10-16

Educational Mass Meeting Will Be Held at Butler Street Church Next Sunday.

Constitution

At a meeting of the trustees and supporters of the Holmes institute Sunday evening in Butler Street Methodist church, Rev. L. H. King, president of the board, announced that the educational mass meeting to have been held last night to raise funds to erect the main building of Holmes institute would be postponed until July 16. The meeting will be held in Butler street church at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and reports will be made.

Rt. Rev. R. A. Carter highly indorsed the work being done by the Holmes institute. Rev. W. H. Nelson and Rev. B. J. Cofer made interesting talks, and Professor B. R. Holmes, president of the Holmes institute, made a report of the money which had been subscribed and that collected, and made the statement that the white and colored citizens were contributing liberally to the fund required to erect the main building.

The white citizens have subscribed toward the equipment of the industrial department $500 and the colored citizens have subscribed $630, making in all $1,130. This leaves a balance of $870. The supporters hope to raise this amount by next Sunday.

The following has been subscribed and paid:

White citizens to equip building, $500; Reynolds Amusement company, $100; Agents Pilgrim Life and Health Insurance company, $100; a friend, $25; a friend, $25; J. M. Robinson, $25; Auditorium theater, $25; J. M. McEachern, $25; Bishop J. S. Flipper, $10; Harris Baptist Tabernacle, $10; Cosmopolitan A. M. E. church, $22; Trinity A. M. E. church, $10; Holsey temple, $10; Central Avenue M. E. church, $10; Providence Baptist church, $9; St. Philip A. M. E. church, $1; Mt. Zion Baptist church, $5; Butler Street church, $10; Turner chapel A. M. E. church, $10; Turner Monumental A. M. E. church, $7; First Baptist church, Pittsburg, $30; Allen Temple, Cncinnati, $10; Second Methodist, Cincinnati, $5; I. M. Sheffield, $10; W. A. Fountain, $5; Horace Williams, $5; J. A. Hadley, $5; J. R. Fleming, $5; W. M. Ferrel, $5; M. Thompson, $5; Brown Hayes department store, $5; Ross B. Richardson, $2; L. H. King, $5; George F. McGlawn & O. Cason, $2; Cunningham, $1; I. L. H. I. company, $5; P. L. & H. Insurance company, $3; W. C. Thomas, $10; H. H. Williams, $2; Moses Amos, $5; Gate City laundry, $1; Standard theater, $5; E. H. Hatchett, $2; James L. Holiway, $2; Herald Publishing company, $2; King Hardware company, adv., $5; C. S. Cox, $25; J. H. Ashman, $1; F. R. Sims, $5; W. E. Floding, $2.50.

Tribune

BIG APPROPRIATION FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

The Legislature a few years ago, through the untiring efforts of the Rev. I. W. L. Roundtree, D. D., passed a bill giving the 89,000 Negroes of the state $20,000 to celebrate the semi-centennial of their emancipation. It is true they lost $7,000 of this amount by the commission appointed to carry out the project not being able to use the amount appropriated within the time limit. Afterward a succeeding Legislature appropriated $3,000 more to meet a deficit left after the celebration, which made the amount received only $17,000.

The Legislature has annually made an appropriation for Bordentown Manual Training School, but this year the appropriation has exceeded all former appropriations.

The Legislature has appropriated $37,000 for maintenance, $12,000 for a trade building, $6,000 for equipment, $25,000 for dormitory, $10,000 for teachers' home, $1,000 for material for students' work, making $91,000 in all.

It is understood that there was $6,000 more under another head. However this may be, the Legislature has appropriated the largest amount ever given by the state for the benefit of its colored citizens.

The amount asked for was $123,000, but when all things are considered, the colored citizens feel that they have reason to be gratified at the amount given. It means, first of all, that the school has commended itself to the scrutinizing judgment of those who have examined its work and ey are satisfied with it. It means at the principal and his corps of structors have impressed themlves upon the State Board of Edution and the Legislature as being ficient. Above all, it means that e state realizes the great future ere is for the school, and that it tends to have here in this state one the greatest industrial schools for egroes north of Mason & Dixon's ne.

The colored people of the state have vakened to new life and interest in e school. They are beginning to nd some of their brightest boys and rls who want this kind of education.

NORTH AMERICAN

Philadelphia, Pa.

AUG 1 – 1916

$10,000,000 FUND IS NEGRO BAPTISTS' PLAN

Ministers, in Conference Here, Are Told of Method to Advance Their Race

TO GIVE THEIR CHURCHES

Property, With Contributions, Will Be Security for Contemplated Loan

A proposal to borrow $10,000,000 from the banks of the United States for the promotion of negro institutions and the advancement of the negro race was laid before the Baptist ministers' conference here yesterday by the Rev. J. H. Duckrey, pastor of the Mount Olive Baptist Church, Boston.

As security for this loan all the negro churches wishing to participate in the benefits derived from it, would give their property as collateral. Private individuals and business concerns could also contribute their holdings.

The proposal was unanimously indorsed by the attending ministers, and Mr. Duckrey was delegated to lay the plan before the national Baptist convention, to be held at Atlanta September 1.

It is planned to establish a corporation that would have complete control over all the funds. The officers of this company would be noted white men and negroes of the country. A head office would be placed in each state, with branches covering certain districts in all the principal cities.

TRAINING SCHOOL GETS LARGE SUM

5/27/16 Chicago Defender

Durham, N. C., May 26.—Two New Yorkers (white), a man and his wife

whose names have been withheld, are donors of the major portion of a fund of $333,000 for the support of the National Religious Training School.

Ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, and W. J. Harahan, president of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and Gen. Julian S. Carr of Durham, are also included in the list of benefactors. General Carr gave $1,000. President James E. Shepard of the school announced the donations today at the commencement exercises.

The commencement address was delivered by the Rev. Minot C. Morgan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Summit, N. J. His subject was "Preparedness." The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Howard J. Chidley of Winchester, Mass.

February 1916

EDUCATION BOARD DONATES $335,250

Branch of Rockefeller Foundation Announces Appropriations to U. S. Colleges.

The General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation announced yesterday appropriations of $335,250 to various colleges throughout the United States. These appropriations bring the total amount distributed by the board since its organization thirteen years ago to $12,322,460 toward a total sum of $57,375,525 to be raised.

Among the larger amounts donated are: Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn., $75,000; Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, $100,000; Milwaukee-Downer College for Women, Milwaukee, $100,000; Consolidated Rural Schools, $25,000 to assist in building homes for principals and teachers.

Other appropriations are distributed among different schools for negroes in the South as follows:

Calhoun Colored School, Calhoun, Ala., $5,000; Fort Valley and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga., $2,000; Manassas Industrial School, Manassas, Va., $2,000; for the Anna T. Jeanes fund for employing industrial teachers for negroes, $10,000; for home makers' clubs among negroes in the South, $16,250.

The board also appropriated $25,000 to assist consolidated rural schools in building homes for principals and teachers.

The General Education Board officials for the year 1916 are as follows: Frederick T. Gates, chairman; Wallace Buttrick, secretary; E. C. Sage and Abraham Flexner, assistant secretaries; L. G. Myers, treasurer, and L. M. Dashiell, assistant treasurer.

BOARD OF MISSIONS FOR FREEDMEN

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 1915-1916 TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

This Board received from all sources during the past year $262,719 or $26,000 less than it received the year before. The decrease in the total contributions was due to a decrease in legacies and Sabbath School gifts. As may be seen from the following figures there was an increase in the contributions from all the departments of the Church except the Sabbath School: Gifts from churches during the past year increased from $83,626 82 the year before to $89,309 31; the women's societies from $72,176 09 to $75,997 60, the young people's societies from $9,876 71 to $10,808 86, miscellaneous sources from $40,800 04 to $48,289 49, but the contributions from the Sabbath Schools decreased from $13,736 60 to $11,913 27 and legacies from $68,172 43, to $26,401 69.

In order to increase the contributions of the Sabbath School to this Board hereafter, the Sabbath nearest Lincoln's birthday was recommended by the General Assembly as a rally day for this purpose.

It is to be hoped that this day will be observed by all Sabbath Schools and that special efforts will be made to raise at this time the largest possible sum to help this great Board to strengthen its stakes and lengthen its cords.

Philadelphia Record

JAN 9 1916

FOR A JERSEY TUSKEGEE

State Board to Ask Development of Industrial School.

Special to "The Record."

Trenton, Jan. 8.—The State Industrial School for Colored Youth at Bordentown will be the "Tuskegee of New Jersey," if the Legislature approves of the appropriation of $123,000 which the State Board of Education today decided to ask for. Every beneficial trade will be taught under the plans which have been drawn. Colonel D. Stewart Craven, chairman of the committee in charge of the institution, asked the Board to make the request for the money. Colonel Craven said that the school has been just drifting along for years and now that new blood has been infused into the management an attempt should be made to build up the school.

The Board also decided to sanction the purchase of the Newark Normal School. President Frelinghuysen is to be informed of the price the Newark Board of Education asks for the building and if an agreement can be made with the Legislature the money will be paid in yearly installments.

Syracuse, N. Y. Post Standard

JAN 20 1916

DISCUSSES COLLEGE WORK.

J. M. P. Metcalf Tells of Education of Colored People.

John M. P. Metcalf, instructor in Talladega College for Negroes at Talladega, Ala., spoke last evening at Danforth Congregational Church on the work of that Southern institution. He illustrated his address with stereopticon views.

To show the importance of the college in the tutelage of colored students, Mr. Metcalf referred to the fact that nine of its graduates are members of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute, of which the late Booker T. Washington was president. Of the faculty of forty at Talladega there are eight or nine Negroes each year, he stated.

Rev. John H. MacConnell, pastor of the Danforth Church, said last evening that through A. K. Carter, assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, John G. White had been engaged as instructor of gymnasium classes. On Tuesday evenings there will be classes for girls and women and on Friday evenings for boys and men. There will be basketball games and general work in physical development.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston, Mass.

FUND FOR LOUISVILLE MISSIONS FOR NEGROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Members of the Presbyterian churches in Louisville have completed a canvass for funds to enlarge the scope of the work of the Missions for Negroes in Louisville, which netted $52,052, $7050 more than had been fixed as the necessary amount.

There are three missions in Louisville devoted to the advancement of the Negro and while the work is done under the supervision of the Presbyterian Church, it consists principally of teaching Negroes trades and professions. The missions are open to men and women and boys and girls and the facilities have been overtaxed by the number of those desiring to take advantage of the various courses provided.

SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES GET LARGE BEQUESTS

The will of Mrs. Martha H. Andrew, 162 Fifth avenue, who died Februa[illegible] at Scarsdale, N. Y., has been filed for probate. It provides for bequests of $50,000 each to Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., with $25,000 to Berea College.

Her estate totalled $1,150,000 and she bequeathed $850,000 to charity.

INQUIRER

Philadelphia, Pa.

MAR 1916

$50,000 CAMPAIGN TO END

Fund for Education of Colored Youths Nearly Realized

Official announcement is expected to be made of the securing of the $50,000 fund for the Christiansburg Industrial Institute for the Training of the Colored Youth at the annual meeting of the Friends' Freedmen's Association of Philadelphia, to be held tonight at the Friends' Meeting House, Twelfth street below Market. The campaign was recently undertaken by the Freedmen's Association, and it is expected that the total sum will be obtained by this evening.

Many important questions concerning the welfare of the school are to be discussed at the meeting. Included among the speakers are President Isaac Sharpless, of Haverford College, president of the association; J. Henry Scattergood, E. A. Long, principal of the school, and Dr. James H. Dillard, secretary of the Jeanes and Slater Funds.

COURANT

Hartford, Conn.

JUL 23 1916

ASKS FUNDS TO AID COLORED SCHOOL

J. P. Rawley Here in Interests of Southern Institution.

J. P. Rawley is in this city in the interests of the Slater Industrial School for Colored People at Winston-Salem, N. C., and is soliciting funds for the school, which is the third colored school in importance. The state legislature has offered the trustees $12,000 if they raise the same amount. "It is totally impossible for them to meet this offer," Mr. Rawley says, "as they have strained themselves to the extreme limit to bring it to its present worth," and an appeal is now being made for aid.

"Any donation made now," he says, "will multiply four times when it becomes bricks and mortar, as the students and friends of the school will do the construction work when the materials are furnished." William A. Blair of Winston-Salem is treasurer of the school. He is vice-president of the People's National Bank of that town. Contributions should be forwarded to him.

Southern Methodists Accept Plan to Raise $8,000,000 for Schools

(Associated Press).

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 27.—Seeking to place [illegible] colleges and schools of the denomination on a solid basis financially, the board of education of the Southern Methodist Church before adjourning here late yesterday, accepted a plan to raise $8,000,000 by popular subscription among the church membership for education. A million each will go to the University of Dallas, Texas and Emory University, at Atlanta. Other institutions of the church include 13 A-grade colleges, 9 B-grade coleges, 8 junior colleges, 23 unclassified colleges and 15 academies.

TRIBUNE

New York City

NEGRO SCHOOLS BETTER THROUGH BOARD'S WORK

Southerners Display Interest in Increased Facilities.

Education adapted to the real needs of Southern negroes, of the kind to make them better citizens, has received a great impetus in the last year, according to the sixth installment of the annual report of the General Education Board, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, made public yesterday.

To provide supervising industrial teachers in negro schools, the board has added $15,000 to the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation, which produces an annual income of $39,500, employed under the direction of Dr. James H. Dillard. State and county superintendents are taking increased interest in making the education of the colored child practical, and the negroes display growing concern. Jackson Davis, who since 1911 has been the state supervisor of negro rural schools in Virginia, has been made general field agent in charge of negro education. Better schoolhouses, better teachers, improved sanitation and a care for cooking and entertainment have been gained in the year.

The Southern states are all working toward a new goal, an adequately organized, financed, administered, supervised and manned educational system. In Tennessee a long stride has been taken toward freeing education from politics, and an Alabama statute completely reconstructs the county Board of Education. The board has appropriated $3,000 to Mississippi to initiate a model organization in a single county.

In eleven states the board has supported rural school agents, professors of secondary education and agents for negro education. Eight new high schools were started in Florida in the year, eleven in Virginia, four county high schools in Alabama and eight new high schools in West Virginia. In Arkansas thirty-two two-year schools, six three-year schools and one new four-year school were opened. Kentucky opened new high school buildings costing $495,000; Mississippi, $410,000; Alabama, $303,750, and Tennessee, $154,000.

Education—1916
Money for Negro

BAPTISTS GET BUT LITTLE

$33,958,845.40 is the amount of money given by Mr. John D. Rockefeller for general education. It is well known that Mr. Rockefeller founded to handle the vast gift an organization known as the General Educational Board. Sometimes we regret these vast sums of money the Peabody, the Slater, the Jeanes, the Pearson funds and the Rockefeller donations are thus hemmed in. We do not profess to be as wise as are some men who deal in educational matters, handling trust funds, but we think we can tell them a word or two that will be helpful to a larger number of deserving individuals and schools. For many years we have wondered why it is colored people, colored Baptists in particular, receive comparatively nothing from these fabulously large sources of educational wealth. Perhaps it must be attributed to the inactivity of boards of trustees and influential Baptists. Usually the white man's word carries weight. And we wonder why it is our brethren do not secure the white man's endorsement and enlist his active services to get at the exclusive, and sometimes autocratic custodians of these general funds. We can name a half dozen colored Baptist schools that should receive $5,000 each, annually.

LELAND UNIVERSITY LAND BRINGS $174,500.

Robert Werk Buyer of Old Country Club, Gets It.

Robert Werk, purchaser of the country club site at City Park, was the highest bidder at the auction exchange Tuesday noon for the Leland University property at St. Charles and Audubon streets, New Orleans. His bid was $174,500 and was the third offer made to Joseph L. Onorato, the auctioneer. The bidding started at $100,000 and the second bid made was that of Mr. Yerk for $150,000. In another jump of $24,500 the property was awarded to Mr. Werk without contest.

The land is a desirable residential site on St. Charles avenue and adjoins the fashionable Audubon Place. It has 304 feet frontage on St. Charles avenue and is 1419 feet deep. Leland University was for almost 50 years an educational institute for Negroes kept up by a northern Baptist organization The property was badly damaged by the hurricane last September and was placed on the market.

A GREAT GIFT FROM A GREAT MAN

Two lots, 50 x 150 feet, worth $1,500 given straight out by Col. R. J. Reynolds, the owner of the greatest tobacco factories in the world, on which to build a C. M. E. Church in Winston-Salem, N. C.

In addition to giving the lots, Col. Reynolds agrees to give $5,000 cash with which to build the church, if we will add $5,000 more and build a $10,000 church. Feeling that this is a God sent blessing, we have accepted the offer and have adopted the following method of raising our $5,000 by Sept. 1, 1916. We are asking five thousand persons, churches, conventions, Sunday-schools altogether in both the C. M. E. and M. E. Church, South to send me one dollar on or before September 1st, 1916 without fail. The names and amounts will be reported in the Christian Index, Christian Advocate and other church papers weekly. Now Bishops, presiding elders, pastors, Sunday-school superintendents, Epworth League presidents, W. M. Society presidents, give me one dollar; please send it at once. For one dollar from five thousand of us will bring five thousand dollars from one man.

Brethren and friends, shall we have it? If we get this five thousand dollars, Col. Reynolds will be won to us and will stand ready to help us in other enterprises throughout the church. Mr. Reynolds is a high class Southern white man, and desires to help the Negro race through our church. So if we will take care of this offer, other offers will come to us from him.

debt and we are on the road to success. Paid on General Funds, $10; Pastor, $45; Church indebtedness, $76; Total paid $131.00. We feel that we will do a great work this year under the leadership of our pastor, Rev. H. H. Boyd. He is a sweet preacher and a church builder for a young man. We express our appreciation of having Rev. I. C. Snowden who preached a sermon that seemed to give members and visitors new inspiration. I am,

Yours in Christ,
MRS. S. M. WHITSITT.
P. O. 245, Tiptonville, Tenn.

EVENING POST
New York City

MANASSAS ASSOCIATION MEETS.

Rosenwald Pledge to Colored Industrial School Is Announced.

Following official announcement of a conditional pledge of $1,000 a year for five years by Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, to the Manassas Industrial School, of Manassas, Va., half of the money needed to meet the conditions of the pledge was raised at the annual meeting of the New York Manassas Association, which was held at the home of Mrs. Henry Villard, 540 Park Avenue, late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Rosenwald has promised to give $1,000 a year for five years to the colored school upon condition that other subscribers will pledge an aggregate of $4,000 annually for those five years. At the close of yesterday's meeting it was announced that one-half of this amount had been pledged.

George Gordon Battle, who has an estate near the Manassas School, spoke from the Southerner's viewpoint as to the value of such an institution. George McAneny, a trustee of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, told of the need for such "small Tuskegees" as Manassas, and pointed out that it was the only one of its kind in the twenty counties of northern Virginia. Fred D. Morton, principal of the school, told of the actual work being done and of the spirit at Manassas. He emphasized the community work, of which the school was a centre, and said that each student was given a garden where he or she could raise vegetables for sale either to the people of the neighborhood or to the school Instructors from the Music School Settlement for Colored People, of New York, played and sang some negro spirituals, and gave a programme of selections for the violin and 'cello.

The annual election of officers for the New York Association was held. Mr. McAneny was chosen to succeed the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, resigned, as president. O. G. Villard was reëlected treasurer, and Miss Frederica Paulin was elected secretary to succeed Miss Miriam Walter, resigned.

HERALD
Boston, Mass.

SINGERS FROM HAMPTON HERE ON ANNUAL TRIP

Will Begin Series of Entertainments on North Shore Today, at Peabody Estate, Marblehead — Members of Frost Family Have Reunion — Engagements and Social Notes.

The quaint craft which annually brings the Hampton troupe of singers to the North Shore for the garden fetes in aid of the Hampton Institute, has arrived, and the first of the entertainments will be given today at Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Peabody's estate at Peach Point, Marblehead. On Thursday the singers will be heard at Mrs. S. A. Raymond's, Eastern Point, Gloucester.

With fine weather for Wednesday and Thursday, these fetes will be among the most interesting ever given for the southern school, as unusually interesting programs have been arranged. The Indian and Negro folk music, which has its own peculiar charm, will be supplemented by Indian legends and stories Frank Blackhoop, whose grandmother was a niece of the famous chief, Sitting Bull, will impersonate the Indian heroes and the tales will be translated by another Indian, also a student at Hampton. Hampton Institute is neither a state nor a government school and is supported wholly by voluntary contributions.

WORLD
New York City

DEC 3 1916

$500,000 FOR THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Jan. 1, 1917, marks the beginning of the fiftieth anniversary of Atlanta University for the Christian education of youth. It is unsectarian and has constantly advocated the liberal education of negro youth to promote the effectiveness of the whole people. It desires to strengthen its organization in high school, normal and collegiate course now so successfully carried on, leaving to the future the development of its ideal of a university with professional departments.

A large majority of its graduates are engaged in useful occupations among the colored people. Most of them are teachers. Fifty thousand children are under their daily instruction. The institution has a campus of sixty acres, seven buildings, class rooms, chapel, laboratories, separate dormitories for men and women and a fine normal school and other departments.

It desires facilities and support to meet its growing needs and a campaign to raise a semi-centennial fund of $500,000 has been started. Among those who indorse the appeal are Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard; Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia; P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Rabbi David Marx of the Temple, Atlanta; Talcott Williams of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia, and Cleveland H. Dodge of New York. Contributions may be made to President Edward T. Ware, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga. The university is an open door of opportunity, a college, normal school and high school for the preparation of young men and women of the negro race for service among their own people.

Birmingham, Ala.

JUL 20 1916

NEGRO TRAINING SCHOOL PLANNED

Chicago Financier Asked to Aid in Establishment of the School.

TALLADEGA, Ala., July 20.—Special.—A movement is well under way for the establishment at Talladega of a negro training school. There are more than 1,000 negro children of school age in the district. Talladega College takes care of approximately 125 of these children, but only such pupils as are deemed capable of taking a literary course and those who intend to be teachers and preachers.

The district has at present three small school buildings capable of housing about 300 pupils.

Talladega College has passed resolution to convey to the State five acres of land for this purpose. Local persons have subscribed $5,000 towards buildings for the school, and a request has been forwarded to Julius Rosenwald, former resident of Talladega and now a large owner in a Chicago mail order house, to give $5,000 to complete and equip the buildings.

NEGRO INSTITUTIONS WILLED WOMAN'S MONEY

In addition to bequests announced last week, Hampton and Tuskegee have had large sums bequeathed to them this week. The will of Mrs. Ellen Stebbins Curtis James, widow of the late D. Willis James, and mother of Arthur Curtis Dodge, copped mine owner and railroad man, provided that Hampton Institute should receive $100,000.

Mrs. James died on April 28 and on that very day Major R. R. Moton, the new principal of Tuskegee, received a cashier's check for $25,000, to be applied to the Booker Washington Memorial Fund, which check had been sent by Mrs. James. She also gave $100,000 to the Association for the benefit of Colored Orphans.

Another bequest which added much to the interest engendered in building the memorial fund was that of $500 from the late Mary Strater of Massachusetts. Miss Strater was born a slave in New Jersey but the family with which she was connected moved to Massachusetts where she died aged 77 years. It was her wish that a portion of her tidy savings should be given to Tuskegee for the improvement of her race in the South, and this wish was religiously carried out by a member of the family.

STANDARD UNION

Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUG 10 1916

NEGROES PLAN A GREAT ADVANCE

After fifty years of educational effort for the freedman by the white churches of America, the negro is now about to make a great effort on his own account. The four divisions of African Methodism, representing 1,816,684 members, are co-operating in a great united effor to raise $2,000,000, or a little more than $1 a member, for education. They expect to raise this amount by Jan. 1, 1918, the slogan for the campaign being, "One Dollar per Member." In the last four-year period these churches have raised a little less than 50 cents a member, or 12½ cents a year, so that the new goal means multiplying former giving by six. In the last twenty years the African churches affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) increased their annual benevolence collections from $33,672 to $99,559, and their annual receipts for current expenses from $755,304 to $1,413,272. This is a record of a membership of 351,952, or roughly one-sixth of all the African Methodists.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church and the Colored Methodist-Episcopal Church in America, in co-opreation with the negro churches in the Methodist Episcopal Church North, have set themselves a worthy goal. The churches have gained in self-respect as they have become self-supporting. Now, if they can take over the support of the institutions of learning which for fifty years have been maintained as a patriotic charity by the white Christians of America, they will have taken a new and a long step toward full citizenship. First slaves, then freedmen, then wards, the negro is now approaching the final goal of any race, full self-support and self-control.—The Christian Herald.

TIMES

New York City

HELP FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS.

General Education Board Tells of Progress in the South.

The sixth installment of the forthcoming annual report of the General Education Board for the fiscal year 1915 says that despite differences in local conditions the Southern States are consciously working toward a single goal—an adequately organized, financed, administered, supervised and manned State system of education.

The General Education Board, on a request from the State Superintendent of Mississippi for funds with which to initiate a model organization in a single Mississippi county, appropriated $3,000 for the purpose. The report says:

"During the past year the board took further steps in connection with negro rural schools. Mr. Jackson Davis, who, since 1911, has been the State Supervisor of Negro Rural Schools in Virginia, appointed by the State Superintendent and supported by the General Education Board, has been made general field agent in charge of the work in negro education supported by this board.

"The board appropriated $15,000 to the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation to be used in extending its work. This fund, established by the late Miss Anna T. Jeanes and producing an annual income of $39,500, has been employed, under the direction of Dr. James H. Dillard, in providing supervising industrial teachers in negro rural schools."

MARYVILLE COLLEGE GIVEN $75,000 TO AID ITS ENDOWMENT

General Educational Board Appropriates That Sum to Tennessee Institution.

CLUBS FOR HOME MAKERS

Those in Tennessee to Receive $1,800 in Cash—Other Southern Beneficences.

Special To The Knoxville Sentinel.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The General Education board announce appropriations to colleges as follows:

Maryville college, Maryville, Tennessee, $75,000 toward an endowment fund of $300,000.

Western College for Women, Oxford, $100,000 toward an endowment fund of $500,000.

Milwaukee-Downer College for Women, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, $100,000 toward an endowment fund of $500,000.

Including the foregoing, the General Education board has since its organization thirteen years ago appropriated to colleges $12,322,460 toward a total sum of $57,375,525 to be raised.

The policy of the board is to use its funds with a view to inducing others to co-operate toward the same ends. Thus its contributions for nearly all purposes are supplemented by other gifts secured through the leverage of the appropriation of the General Education board itself.

To Negro Schools.

The board also announces annual appropriations for negro schools and school activities as follows:

Calhoun colored school, Calhoun, Alabama, $5,000.

Fort Valley High and Industrial school, Fort Valley, Georgia, $2,000.

Manassas Industrial school, Manassas, Virginia $2,000.

From the Anna T. Jeanes fund for employing industrial teachers for negroes, $10,000.

For Home Makers' clubs among negroes in the south, $16,250, divided among states as follows: Alabama, $2,750; Arkansas, $2,200; Georgia, $2,000; Kentucky, $1,500; North Carolina $3,500; Tennessee, $1,800; Virginia, $2,500.

Home Makers' clubs are organized throughout the southern states by the state agents for negro rural schools, co-operating with the industrial teachers supported by the Jeanes fund. They are neighborhood clubs formed for the purpose of instruction in cooking and housekeeping. The girls and their mothers are brought together after school hours, at the school building, by trained teachers of sewing and cooking and other domestic arts, and are there taught the elementary principles of good housekeeping.

Consolidated Schools.

The General Education board has appropriated $25,000 to assist consolidated rural schools in building homes for principals and teachers in connection with the schools.

The improvement of rural education in America depends on the consolidation of rural schools more than on any other single thing. A difficulty arises, however, because when five or six one-room schools are brought together the little villages and the open country do not afford satisfactory homes for so many teachers. In consequence, teachers who would otherwise be willing to teach in rural schools are driven to seek positions in towns. The General Education board is to try an experiment for the purpose of solving this problem. The board proposes to co-operate with the authorities of consolidated rural schools so as to build a comfortable home, adjoining a school, for the principal and teachers, and they hope that this home will simultaneously serve as a laboratory for the teaching of good housekeeping to the girls in the school. The first experiments will probably be made in the northwest, where the consolidated school movement is especially strong and successful.

Dr. Rose In Board.

The General Education board has been constituted for the year 1916 as follows: Frederick T. Gates, chairman; Wallace Buttrick, secretary; E. C. Sage and Abraham Flexner, assistant secretaries; L. G. Myers, treasurer; L. M. Dashiell, assistant treasurer. Members: Frederick T. Gates, Walter H. Page, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Albert Shaw, Wallace Buttrick, Starr J. Murphy, Edwin A. Alderman, Hollis B. Frissell, Harry Pratt Judson, Edgar L. Marston, Jerome D. Greene, Anson Phelps, Stokes, Abraham Flexner, George E. Vincent, and Wickliffe Rose, formerly of the University of Tennessee.

The board administers funds established by John D. Rockefeller for the promotion of education throughout the United States, "Without distinction of race, sex, or creed."

$5,000 FOR MANASSAS FROM MR. ROSENWALD

The Manassas Industrial School for Negroes at Manassas, Va., will be given $5,000, in sums of $1,000 a year for five years, provided the Manassas Association of New York raises $1,000 a year additional.

This announcement was made at a meeting of the association held at the home of Mrs. Henry Villard, 540 Park avenue, New York. Oswald Garrison Villard, presiding, said that about $1,900 had been raised. The meeting was addressed by George Gordon Battle, George McAneny, Mr. Villard and Fred D. Morton, the new principal of Manassas School. Pupils from the Music School Settlement, J. Rosamond Johnson, supervisor, furnished several musical numbers.

New officers of the association are George McAneny, president; Oswald Garrison Villard, treasurer; Miss Frederica Paula, secretary.

MRS. B. T. WASHINGTON GETS $5,000 LEFT HER IN BEQUEST

Chicago Defender

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 27.—Lawyer W T. Francis recovered $5,000 from the Russell estate for Mrs. B. T. Washington last Wednesday. Mrs. Elizabeth Russell (white), proprietress of famous coffee house in Minneapolis, left to Mrs. Washington $5,000 at her death four years ago. After many delays, Mr. Francis succeeded last week in collecting that amount from the executors of the estate and a check for the same was forwarded to Mrs. Washington.

Education—1916
Money for Negro

BETTER SCHOOLS FOR THE MOUND CITY.

The Freeman

The Passage of the $3,000,000 St. Louis Bond Issue for the Public Schools, Will Probably Increase School Facilities in the Colored District.

12-2-16

(By J. M. Batchman, Staff Correspondent.)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 2.—The passage of the $3,000,000 school bond issue at the recent special election, has caused a good deal of comment as to the measures which will be taken to alleviate the present crowded condition of the colored schools. So crying has been the need for more room, and in some sections better buildings, that it was patent something ought to be done, and likely will.

The colored wards gave their strongest support to the movement for more schools, and the children electioneered day after day, reminding their parents of the importance of voting for the bond proposition. So thorough was this work done, that these wards returned such strong majorities for the bonds, that they were the subject of commendable press notices of the most flattering sort, by the leading papers of the city.

Our people take a great deal of pride in the very excellent school facilities the city affords them, and without regard as to the merits of the mixed or separate school issue, the fact remains that the results actually obtained have been the most flattering. More students continue their studies until they finish high school, in this city, by far, than in the majority of other large cities where a different system is in vogue. Regardless of reasons for this, what must be secured by any school system to be a success has been obtained by the people of this city beyond any question of doubt.

Those best in a position to know, seem to think that two new colored schools will be built for colored pupils. The consensus of opinion is, that one of these will be located in North St. Louis, and the other in Ellardsville. The Ellardsville district, which is in reality the West End, has grown in population rapidly; some of this increase is due to an influx of people who desire to avoid the more congested sections of the city for better living conditions, and the other is attributed to the natural all round expansion of the city.

What is known as the Cottage Avenue Model school is at present housed in nine portable buildings; these structures are frame and accomodate about five hundred little fellows who are under the direct supervision of those students who expect to make teaching a profession. Conditions here are far from satisfactory. The buildings are highly combustible, out of date in a modern school era, and in many ways fail to properly serve the purpose for which they were intended. Even Sumner High School, a most imposing structure, is beginning to show a crowded condition and is at present the home of a kindergarten where some sixty little fellows are crowded together in the garage.

Perhaps St. Louis could use a third school to take care of some of the overflow from Bannaker and L'Overture, where approximately two thousand attend the two schools and the distance in some cases is almost a mile. However, if this third school is not given the colored people of the city, there is every reason to believe the other two will. Schools are a cheap investment for any community, and St. Louis has never been stingy in this respect. Whatever criticism may be directed at St. Louis, cannot with propriety be aimed at its colored schools.

NEGRO SCHOOLS OUT OF POLITICS

Report Shows Increased Interest in Southern Institutions.

New York, March 27.—The sixth instalment of the forthcoming annual report of the general education board for the fiscal year 1915, reviews the activities of the board with reference to education in the southern states. On this subject the report will say, in part:

"The board has, during the past year, maintained cordial co-operative relations with departments of education in the southern states, and has continued to support rural school agents in 11 states professors of secondary education in 11 states, and agents for negro education in seven.

Freed from Politics.

"The most important advance in state organization during the past year was made in Tennessee, where a long stride has been taken toward freeing education from politics.

"Attention may be called to the favorable action of the general education board on a request from the state superintendent of Mississippi for funds with which to initiate a model organization in a single Mississippi county.

"The year just passed has been a severe one on the financial side; yet in no state have backward steps been taken in the matter of taxation.

"The co-operation of the general education board in these efforts was based upon the theory that the people would sustain and develop the work, as soon as its beneficent results appeared.

"The board's first efforts in the south were made in secondary education. The number of high schools continues to grow, though the states are for the time being more concerned to improve existing high schools than to establish new ones.

Many New Schools Started.

"Eight new high schools were started in Florida last year; in Virginia there was a net gain of 11; four new county high schools were established in Alabama; eight new high schools were opened in West Virginia, while the legislature authorized six additional county high schools; in Arkansas, 32 new two-year schools, six new three-year schools and one new four-year school are reported.

"Kentucky opened new high school buildings costing $495,000: Mississippi, $410,000; Alabama, $303,750; Arkansas, $355,200; and Tennessee, $154,500.

"During the past year the board took further steps in connection with negro rural schools. Mr. Jackson Davis has been made general field agent in charge of the work in negro education supported by this board.

"The negro rural schools of the south are showing perceptible improvement; state and county superintendents are taking increased interest in their development; the negroes themselves display commendable and growing concern; finally, the industrial teachers provided by the Jeanes fund and the agents supported by this board are adapting the education of the negro to his real needs.

$15,000 More for Extension Work.

"The board appropriated $15,000 to the Anna T. Jeanes foundation to be used in extending its work. This fund, established by the late Miss Anna T. Jeanes and producing an annual income of $39,500, has been employed, under the direction of Dr. James H. Dillard, in providing supervising industrial teachers in negro rural schools. The strongest proof of the beneficence of the work is to be found in the co-operation offered by county officers of education and the negroes themselves.

Work Begins On $12,000.00 Andrews Brick

Dallas Express
12-2-16

Sherman, Texas, Nov. 30.—Work has begun on the $12,000.00 handsome brick. Messrs. Geo. R. Powell, Birmingham, Ala., and Claude Lasier of New Orleans, La., contractor and builder; Workmen are: Messrs. Chas. Fitch and Ed. Pavageon; Bricklayers: Messrs.John Conner, Fred D. Proctor and Arthur Williams; Carpenters: Messrs. M. Phinx, Ed Miller,; Painters: Messrs J. P. Powell, Charlie Greer, John Chance, Ben Pickens, Charlie Collins, Roy Jackson and J. A. Mackey; Joe Howard and R. Coleman are laborers. Mrs. Jane Turner who visited her cousin Mrs. Ed Copeland has returned to Denver, Colo. Rev. J. F. Everett of Sanger enroute from conference was the guest of his brother, Mr. P. M. Everett and family. Miss Cora Roe left Thursday for Ada, Okla., to accept charge of school. Mmes. Jodie Luellen, Willie Douglass,; Misses C. W. Johnson, Fay McKinney, F. A. Johnson; Dr. S. L. Goodson and brother recently motored to Denison in a handsome touring car as the guest of Miss C. V. B. Coleman. Mr. J. P. Hampton made a business trip to Muskogee and Okmulgee recently. Miss Virdelle Hampton is sick listed. Mrs. Jesse Saunders has returned from a visit to her mother in Gainesville. Hon. J. Vance Lewis of Houston one of the race's leading criminal lawyers will lecture Sunday night 3rd prox., at Harmony Baptist church, subject: "Emancipated, but not free," everybody come. Mr. Henry Pudle of Muskogee visited his sister, Mrs. Rev. A. W. Williams and family. Mmes. Nellie Stone and Lennie Carter (sister-in-laws) of Windom are at the bed side of Mrs. Polly Filphyour. Rev. A. W. Williams has accepted the pastorate of the Baptist church at Pilot Point. Mmes. Hattie Lindsay and Edna Miller of Shreveport, La., are domiciled at the rooming house of Mrs. Addie Patterson's. Revs. I. A. Jones, T. Booker; Mmes. Lizzie Bonnett, C. Ayers and Miss A. Matthews of Kaufman enroute from the recent session of N. E. Texas, A. M. E. conference in Denison were the the guests of Mrs. Chas. Brown and family. Rev. J. D. Roe has returned from Weston where he attended a funeral. Little L. C. the 2½ month old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Will Hardison died last Sunday morning at one o'clock. Funeral attended Sunday by Rev. F. D. Roe. Prof. N. S. Everett of the Fraternal had charge. Mr. and Mrs. A. Howell of McKinney enroute from Frisco were the guests of her brother Mr. and Mrs. Ed Copeland. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Buffington of Muskogee visited his brother Mr. Sidney Buffington and family. Mrs. P. A. Andrews is here he guest of Mrs. Ann Short and family.

ROANOKE VOTES FOR MORE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Journal and Guide

Bond Issue of $300,000 Wins By Big Majority—One New Building Assured for Colored.

4/8/16

(Special to Journal and Guide).

Roanoke, Va., April 4, 1916.—The bond issue of ($300,000) for school purposes in Roanoke, passed March the 28th, by a majority of 540 votes. The passage of the bond issue means that $125,000) in bonds will be sold immediately, and a part of the proceeds will be used for the erection of a new school for the colored people of this city. It is hoped, that the new school for the colored people of this city. It is hoped that the new school building will be ready for occupancy by the beginning of the next school year. There are, at present, two school buildings here for colored with a capaciay of 480 pupils each. These schools have for the past several years been over crowded to such an extent that many children are forced to attend only a part of the day, in order that all might receive attention, and yet under these conditions some have been turned away. With the addition of the new school, present conditions will be very much relieved and the problem will be partially settled for a while. The new school will be located in the northwest section of the city which will be convenient to a large number of students as most of the colored people live in this section.

The Howard University football team will play the Roanoke Athletics at the Fair Grounds, Tuesday, April 11th, at 3:30 p. m. Admission to the grounds 25 cents. A reception will be given the Howard baseball team by the Howard alumni of this city of which there are quite a few.

Rev. S. M. Beane has been sent to Roanoke, as pastor of the M. E. Church. He takes the place of Rev. S. H. Brown, who has been pastor there for the last year. Rev. Brown has been appointed presiding elder. Rev. Beane is a young man progressive in his ideas and his congregation hopes for him much success.

Mr. E. I. Terry of this city has just received a letter from his son Dick who is a member of the 10th Cavalry Troupe D, under Colonel Dodd, who is pursuing Villa in Mexico.

The pupils in the various rooms of the Gregory Ave. School have given $14.00 with which to purchase new records for their Victrola.

ASA CANDLER ADDRESSES NEGRO MASS MEETING

Doubles Amount Subscribed by Audience for Morris Brown University.

Constitution
9/1/12

During the course of an address in the interest of the financial needs of Morris Brown university, one of the leading colored educational institutions of the south, delivered in Big Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church yesterday afternoon, Mayor-elect Asa G. Candler put his colored audience in fine humor when he said:

"Who are the negroes of the south? We sometimes arrive at our own conclusions by comparisons, and these are not always correct. As for myself, I can say that I have never sold a negro a home that he did not pay for it according to the terms of our agreement." Then later on he added to this good humor by writing an agreement to double by personal contribution whatever amount might be subscribed at the meeting for the benefit of the university in question.

This amount totaled in cash contributions on the spot and in written pledges approximately $155.

Education was the central theme of all the addresses. These were made by Mr. Candler, W. Woods White, Rev. L. H. King, pastor of the Central Avenue Colored Methodist church; Dr. F. R. Sims, pastor of the Big Bethel church, and the widow of J. A. Rush, late pastor of the church, who spoke on "Proper Training for Youth."

Rev. L. H. King, in introducing Mr. Candler, paid a glowing tribute to him and complimented him upon his recent splendid victory at the polls, remarking that if the Christian colored voters of the city had voted, his majority would at least have been doubled.

Mr. Candler opened his address by paying a tribute to L. B. Maxwell, a colored leader of Atlanta who died about ten years ago, saying that his was a life well to emulate, and he referred to him as "one of the most useful colored men the south ever produced." He mentioned several other individual negroes in complimentary terms; and of the Morris Brown university, he said, it is "one of the institutions of which this country should be very, very proud."

He bespoke for the school the financial support of the citizenship generally, irrespective of color. He said the school "was established in the faith, and it must be maintained in the faith, and as such it has done a great work for the elevation of the colored people of the south and has a broader and brighter future before it and a greater work to perform than was ever ahead of it during any time in its history."

Mr. White said that "distinction should be made between negroes just the same as between white people; and I indorse what our mayor-elect has said, and I tell you now that I'd despise him if he didn't make a distinction between negroes, for I tell you they don't all look alike nor do they all act alike." This remark was greeted by an outburst of applause.

"Mr. Candler," said he, "is only typical of hundreds of men in this town. You show us that you are cleaning up your sections of the city, trying to do right and live right and improve your citizenship and yourselves, and we'll help you."

Air-cooling apparatus of German invention for use in sick rooms where electric fans cannot be used consists of a cylinder to be filled with ice, the air it emits being spread out by a funnel.

GEORGIA USES NEGRO TAXES FOR WHITES

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

ATLANTA, Ga.—More than four hundred thousand dollars of the money collected from all the people of the state, colored as well as white, were appropriated by the Georgia legislature which recently closed for the use of white institutions in the state, with no appropriation that will benefit the Negro.

The New York Age

With more than a million Negroes in the state, the only institution for Negroes which is recognized by the state is the Georgia State College for Negroes at Savannah, and the $8,000 which was annually appropriated for that school orginally came from the Federal land scrip fund, and was the sum taken from Atlanta University because white members of the faculty of that school refused to take their children out of classes with the Negro students. So that it is only what is appropriated in excess of $8,000 for the Savannah school that comes from the state treasury.

Some of the items included in recent appropriations for white institutions are: Georgia Normal College, Valdosta, $50,000; Georgia Normal and Industrial College, Milledgeville, $50,000; Rebecca Confederate Cemetary, $500; Milledgeville Confederate Cemetary, $1,000; State Normal School, Athens, $100,000; State Sanitarium, Milledgeville, $200,000; Georgia Training School for Girls, $12,500; total, $414,000.

Among the colored citizens of Atlanta who have expressed themselves in regard to the unfair and unequal distribution of the people's taxes for public use, Dr. H. R. Butler, one of the pioneer Negro physicians, a large property owner and taxpayer, commented as follows:

"If the State really meant to do the square thing by its colored citizens it would have and support an agricultural school in each of the eleven Congressional districts and a home for the ex-slaves at some central and healthy place in the State. It is not a commendable sight to Georgia and the other Southern States to have these poor old ex-slaves who have spent their best days laboring for their old masters and making crops to feed the armies of the South. If the Confederate soldiers are entitled to a home supported by the State, I hold the ex-slave who worked and fed the Confederate soldier is equally entitled to a home supported by the State.

"It is never wrong to do right, but in some things it is hard to find the man who is willing to take the responsibility upon himself to dare to do the right. Thus it is in this case; where is the member of the Legislature who (with God and himself) will dare to take up this matter and drive it through because it is right?"

BORDENTOWN SCHOOL ASKS FOR MORE MONEY

New York Age

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

BORDENTOWN, N. J.—President W. R. Valentine of the Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth is making a determined effort to broaden the scope of the schools work, and to this end is seeking to secure from the State a greatly increased appropriation. The course of study has been reorganized and a new corps of teachers installed. The industrial courses have been added to, and many improvements inaugurated.

But the meager appropriation from the State, which is less this year than last, is far from adequate, and Principal Valentine has prepared a budget to be submitted through the board of trustees to the State solons, showing just what the increased needs are, and presenting arguments and evidence to explain their necessity. Instead of $24,000, the present appropriation, the amount asked for by President Valentine amounts to $123,000. This appropriation is asked for as a supplemental appropriation for the year ending October 31, 1916.

Some of the items specified are: $2,000 for permanent improvements—work to be done by students as part of their industrial training, including partitions in girls' dormitory, cement floors, cement walks, building sheds and fences; $12,000 for trade building, to house carpentry, electric light wiring, blacksmithing, plumbing, printing, shoe repairing, machine shop practice and tailoring; $1,500 for domestic water supply and $3,000 for fire system water supply—at present, no fire protection; $37,000 for annual maintenance; $8,000 for equipment of trade building; $25,000 for boys' dormitory (there are 64 boys sleeping in quarters intended for 42); $25,000 for girls' dormitory, housing 70 girls in open dormitories intended for 47, with 23 girls in one room; $10,000 for a teachers' dormitory (at present teachers are housed in students' dormitories, with no separate toilet conveniences.

A strong appeal is made for favorable consideration, comparisons showing that New Jersey is not giving the same attention to its school as other States, North and South.

LARGE BEQUESTS TO INSTITUTIONS MADE BY MRS. JAMES

(Associated Press).

NEW YORK, Ma y4.—A legacy of $100,000 for the Hampton Normal school is included in bequests totaling $2,800,000 under the will filed for probate today of Mrs. D. Willis James, who was the mother of Arthur Curtiss James, copper mine owner and railroad financier.

5-5-16

Institutions to which $100,000 each is the Presbyterian board of relief for disabled ministers and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers; the board of conference claimants of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief.

A Guggenheim Estate.

Benjamin Guggenheim of New York city left a net estate of $2,639,597 when he was lost on the Titanic on April 15, 1912, according to the appraisal of the estate filed in the office of the state controller on Tuesday. The gross estate is given at $3,551,924, but there were debts aggregating $775,299, commissions to executors and trustees amounting to $106,899 and administration expenses of $29,000, all of which were deducted from the total.

Mrs. Florette Guggenheim, the widow, receives $785,199, of which $50,000 is in cash and the remainder consists of one-third of the residuary estate. The remainder of the residue is divided in three equal shares for the benefit of the daughters, Miss Benita R., 19 years old, Miss Margerite S., 16 years and Miss Barbara H., 12 years. The income from the daughters' shares is to be paid to the widow for the maintenance and education of the children till they are 21 years old respectively. When they are 25 years old, each is to receive one-half of the principal of her share and the income for life from each remaining half, held in trust. The valuation of the appraiser for each girl under this arrangement, because of the differences in their ages is given as follows: Benite R., $442,451; Margerite S., $444,396, and Barbara M., $446,512.

Mr. Guggenheim's sister, Mrs. Rose Loeb Goldsmith, and Mrs. Cora Rothschild, and a niece, Nettie Gerstle, each receive the income for life from trust funds of $75,000, while the decedent's sisters-in-law, Mrs. Fannie S. Nathan and Mrs. Angeline Gross, each receives the income for life from trusts of $25,000.

There were bequests of $10,000 to each of the following institutions: The Manhattan Trade School for Girls, the United Hebrew Charities, the Hebrew Technical Institute, Mount Sinai hospital, and the Emanu-El Sisterhood of Personal Service. There were bequests of $5,000 to each of the following: The Educational Alliance, the United Relief Workers of the Society for Ethical Culture, the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum society, the Montefiore Home, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, the Home for Colored Orphans, the St. John's Guild Floating Hospital, the Home for Friendless Girls, the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, and the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.

The grouped assets are given as: Realty interest of $7,673 in 192 to 200 Greene street, the full valuation of which property is $225,000; cash deposits of $341,866, of which $114,196 was on deposit with M. Guggenheim's Sons, and $218,305 was on deposit with H. Content & Co.; life insurance, $25,000; due on notes, $177,291, and stocks and bonds aggregating an appraised valuation of $2,999,291.

Under the grouped items of stocks and bonds it is shown that Mr. Guggenheim took an active interest in the stock of the International Steam Pump company, now undergoing reorganization. His holdings of the common stock of that concern, 61,007 shares, receives an appraised valuation of $1,783,844, while his 3,000 shares of the preferred stock of the company gets a valuation of $245,000.

EVENING POST

New York City

MAR 1 1916

NEGRO SCHOOL REPORTS GROWTH

Additions Made to Both Staff and Equipment at Manassas.

Continued growth and development during the past year is attested to in the annual report for 1915 of the Manassas Industrial School for the Training of Colored Youth, which was founded in 1894 through the efforts of Miss Jennie Dean, of Bull Run, Va., a colored woman. A cottage, built at a cost of $2,400, was added to the school buildings, and Fred D. Morton, who has had considerable experience in the school system of the District of Columbia, was installed as the principal.

Other new appointments to the staff included that of Miss Millie York, until recently head laundress at the White House, to take charge of the laundry work and instruction in laundering. Through the generosity of members of the firm of Goldman, Sachs & Company, the position of executive secretary, with headquarters in New York, was established to take charge of raising the necessary funds for the school. Miss Frederica Paulin now holds this position. The purposes of the school are, according to its prospectus, as follows:

The aim of the school is to train for useful lives those boys and girls who from necessity or desire must enter as early as may be into some self-supporting occupation. It aims to teach negro youth the need and the importance in a democratic society of all kinds of useful labor intelligently done, and as far as possible to send them back to their homes efficient teachers and leaders in industry and civic welfare.

Through work as well as through books it aims to teach the value and the dignity of work. The upkeep and care of the school's 200-acre farm, the farm implements, the stock, the dormitories and cottages—and all this is done by the students themselves—most helpfully supplement the work of the classroom and the shop.

Particular stress is laid upon the study and practice of agriculture and upon the adequate training and preparation of teachers for the colored elementary rural schools.

HERALD

ss: New York City

MAY 18 1916

$323,000 Given to Negro School

New York Man and His Wife Make Donation to Durham (N. C.) Institution.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

DURHAM, N. C., Thursday.—A man and his wife, of New York State, whose names are not divulged, are the benefactors of the greater part of a fund of $323,000 for the support of the National Training School, a negro college of Durham. Judge Elbert H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, and W. J. Harahan, president of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, are also included in the list of benefactors. General Julian S. Carr, a wealthy philanthropist of Durham, gave $1,000.

President James E. Shepard made public the donations to-day on the occasion of the commencement exercises.

The commencement address was made by the Rev. Minot C. Morgan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Summit, N. J. His subject was "Preparedness," and among other things he said:—

"And some patriotic Americans who have applauded that damnable toast, 'My country, right or wrong,' will hang their heads in shame in that day when only right will prevail.

Gift to Durham School One of the Largest Announced Recently.

In the recent history of American charitable giving there has been but one larger benefaction made public than that to the Durham school. Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus made gifts of $400,000 to charities while stopping in Los Angeles Cal., last February.

It was announced on February 10 that Mr. Straus gave $250,000 to the Jewish sufferers from the war in Europe, the largest single donation yet made to the American Jewish Relief Committee. At the same time Mr. Straus announced a gift of $100,000 by Mrs. Straus for the same purpose. Together Mr. and Mrs. Straus also gave $50,000 to various charities in Southern California.

Education—1916

Money for Negro

Tennessean

Nashville, Tenn.

REPORTS USED NOT UP TO DATE

Recent Statement About School Funds Questioned.

HOW MONEY IS DIVIDED

President Gilbreath of the East Tennessee Normal Discusses Law and the Funds.

Sidney G. Gilbreath, president of the East Tennessee State Normal school, has issued a statement in regard to the educational system of the state, its revenue and its distribution. This statement is in reply to an article recently published giving figures about school attendance in the state and making comparisons of the amount received by the various branches of the system.

President Gilbreath's statement is as follows:

Recently wide publicity has been given to a statement sent out by the Associated Press relative to the public education of the children of the state, and to the attendance and cost of education in the public elementary and high schools and in the State Normal schools.

A number of grave errors were included in the statement and other pertinent matters were left out. It is possible that some of the errors grew out of the fact that the author of the statement did not use the latest available report of the state superintendent of public instruction.

Questions Statement Concerning Funds.

The statement in question says that, "The amount expended for normals and high schools is 30 per cent of the amount paid out for common schools." This is not true now and has never been true. The law provides that one-third of the gross revenue of the state shall be appropriated for public education, and that the distribution of the fund thus provided shall be as follows:

Elementary public schools, 61 per cent; equalizing fund for public elementary schools, 10 per cent; library fund available for public elementary schools, 1 per cent. This makes 72 per cent of the state's general education fund that goes directly to the public elementary schools. In addition the public elementary schools receive from the state all of the interest on the permanent school fund, amounting to approximately $150,000 a year, and also the state levy of 15 cents on each $100 of taxable property.

The elementary public schools receive 72 per cent of the general education fund. The remaining 28 per cent is distributed as follows: Public high schools, 8 per cent, which now includes the maintenance fund of the Cookeville Polytechnic school; the University of Tennessee, 7 per cent; and the three white and one negro normal schools, 13 per cent. Each of the white normal schools received two-sevenths of this 13 per cent, and the negro normal and Industrial receives one-seventh.

If account be taken only of the general education fund provided by the state, it can be seen, therefore, that the law provides that only 21 per cent goes to the high schools and normal schools, and not 30 per cent as the report in question claimed.

Makes Statement on Sources of Revenue.

The following statement shows the sources of revenue and support of the several departments of our public educational system:

2. University. Seven per cent of the general education fund and appropriation from the United States government. The total income of the university is approximately $300,000 or $350,000 a year. Of this amount the state is giving about $85,000 annually.

2. State Normal Schools. The three white and one colored normal schools receive 13 per cent of the general education fund, with no other state, county or national aid. This gives an annual revenue of approximately $45,000 to each of the white normal schools and half as much to the negro normal. The negro normal and Industrial school receive some additional aid from national appropriation for agricultural work.

The normal schools have no other than the state aid named except from nominal registration fees and dormitory room rentals.

3. County High Schools: These schools receive from the state 8 per cent of the general education fund, which now includes also the maintenance of the Cookeville Polytechnic school. This amounted to nearly $102,000 for the year 1915. (See annual statistic report of the state superintendent, page 95.) Other sources of high school revenue are from county tax levies, bond issues, etc. The total receipts for high schools for the year 1915 was $654,983.91. (See report, page 35.) Of this amount, the state gave less than $102,000, showing that the high schools depended most largely for their maintenance on local support.

4. Elementary Public Schools: The principal sources of revenue for the public elementary schools are as follows :(a) Interest on the permanent school fund; (b) 61 per cent of the general education fund; (c) the state equalizing fund, or 10 per cent of the general fund; (d) the state tax levy of 15 cents on each $100 of property; (e) county levies fixed by county courts; (f) polls; (g) privilege taxes; (h) bond issues; (i) other sources.

The total receipts for county elementary schools for the year 1915 amounted to $3,541,451.14; and for city schools for the same year the amount was $2,264,083.77, or a total of actual receipts for county elementary schools and city schools of $5,805,534.91. (See statistical report, page 35.) Of this total, the state paid, including the interest on the public school fund, and from the general education fund, more than one-fifth of $1,119,436.81. See report, page 35.)

Total Revenues of Several Departments.

The total revenues of the several departments of the state's educational system are, therefore, approximately as follows:

1. University: Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which about $85,000 is paid from state appropriation.

2. Normal Schools: The white normal schools have an annual income of approximately $50,000 each, nearly all of which is paid by the state.

3. County High Schools: These schools have at total income of $654,983.91, of which less than $102,000 is paid by the state, this amount including the support of the polytechnic school.

4. County Elementary Schools: These schools receive $3,541,451.14, of which $894,129.63 came from the state.

5. City Schools: These schools had an income of $2,284,083.77, of which $225,307.08 came from state funds. (See statistical report, page 35.)

The citizens and taxpayers are entitled to a correct statement as to school receipts, and the above report has as its authority the official statistical report of the state superintendent of public instruction for the year ending June 30, 1915.

Year's Attendance Of Elementary Schools.

Another error in the statement given out by the Associated Press is found in the report as to attendance. The official report (page 31) shows that the attendance on the county elementary schools was 330,865, and not 342,986, as given in the published statement. Also, the attendance on county high schools was 11,736, and not 10,656, as claimed for the total attendance at high schools and state normal schools.

The total attendance at the three white and one colored state normal schools last year was approximately 4,000. The above errors grew out of lack of information on the part of the author sent out by the Associated Press, or were guessed at from other reports than the latest official report of the state superintendent of public instruction.

Other errors were found in the report leading to possible erroneous conclusions. These need not be discussed here, but may be given future consideration.

The state is building an efficient system of public education. To the cause as a whole it is making reasonably generous appropriations. As compared with other states, the amount expended for public education is low. Tennessee has never dealt quite as generously with its university and state normal schools as many other states have done, or in keeping with the work of these institutions and their needs. The favorite child is the public elementary school. This is as it should be, for in the elementary schools are educated the great body of our citizens. But for these elementary schools to succeed it is absolutely necessary that they be taught by educated and trained teachers. These teachers cannot be provided unless the state supports its university, its state normal schools, and gives aid to its high schools. The normal schools must depend for support exclusively upon state appropriation. They cannot receive any county or local aid. The high schools, in addition to state appropriation, are maintained most largely through county appropriation; and the elementary schools, in addition to sharing in the state's revenues and from two or three sources, are given, and should continue to be given, generous local support.

The friends of public education in Tennessee who have a correct understanding of the needs of the state will be interested in the growth and development of every part of our educational system.

Total Revenues From All Sources.

The total revenues from all sources—national, state, county, municipal and special of the University of Tennessee, the state normal schools, the agricultural and industrial normal school the Polytechnic institute, the county high schools, the rural elementary schools and the city schools amounted to approximately $7,100,000 annually. Of this amount approximately $1,467,000 is appropriated through the state legislature, including the interest on the permanent school fund, the amounts appropriated under the general education bill, poll, privileges, etc. The state, therefore, appropriates about twenty per cent of the total annual expenditures of the educational system of the state.

Of the total state revenues for education of approximately $1,467,000, the distributions are approximately as follows:

1. University of Tennessee, $85,000, or 5.8 per cent.

2. Normal schools, each, $45,000, or 3.1 per cent.

3. Negro industrial normal, $23,000, or 1.6 per cent.

4. High schools and Polytechnic institute, $102,000, or 6.9 per cent.

5. City schools, $226,000, or 15.4 per cent.

Rural elementary schools, $896,000, or 60.9 per cent.

The above table shows that the elementary rural schools receive the larger distribution of all the state's revenues for education, its share being more than the amounts appropriated to the state university, the normal schools, the agricultural and industrial normal, the high schools, the Polytechnic institute and the city schools combined. The elementary schools should receive the larger share, but our educational system would be strengthened by more geenrous appropriations to the university, state normal schools and county high schools.

The state normal schools must depend for their maintenance and support entirely upon state appropriations. They receive no share of national gifts to education, and can have no county or municipal aid.

News & Courier

Charleston, S. C.

DEC 4

FUNDS IN NEGRO SCHOOLS

Superintendent of Education Gives Interesting Figures

Columbia, Dec. 3.—Special: State Superintendent of Education John E. Swearingen, in his forthcoming annual report, has the following to say of the expenditure of friends in negro schools:

The financial statistics of the forthcoming annual report of the State Superintendent of Education would not be complete without a presentation of the facts concerning negro schools. The necessity of supporting a dual system of schools for the two races imposes a heavy burden upon the taxpayers. States maintaining only one system of schools for all children make a better showing just in proportion as they are relieved of this burden.

Among us 5-9 of our population are negroes. Owing to their shiftlessness, extravagance, and small productive power, this majority does not make its due contribution to the wealth of the State or the support of the schools. But the Constitution of 1895 requires that some provision be made for negro education. The statutes stipulate that every school for either race shall run at least three months. School officers deal with the problem as best they can. In each community, school district trustees are vested with large discretionary power in the amount of money allotted to negro schools and in the salaries paid negro teachers. This policy produces wide variation in pay capita expenditure of the various counties, and correspondingly wide variations in the per capita expenditure of the districts in each county.

The average for the State was $1.99 per negro child. In ten counties, the average exceeded this figure. Richland stands first with $7.43. This was largely due to the erection of the fine, modern school building for the Booker Washington school in the City of Columbia. Charleston is second with $6.88. This expenditure is mainly due to the salaries paid white teachers in charge of the negro schools of the city of Charleston. Beaufort ranks third with $2.85. In this county, the ratio of negroes to whites is seven to one. Georgetown reports $2.37, and also shows the best average attendance for the State. Three Piedmont counties show comparatively high expenditures—Cherokee, $2.28; Spartanburg, $2.17, and Pickens, $1.96. There is a similar trio of Pee-Dee counties, where Sumter spends $2.20; Marion, $2.08; and Florence, $2.02. The figures for Pickens are most significant, because in this county the whites outnumber the negroes about five to one.

In thirty-four counties, the outlay is below the State average. In thirty counties, it is between $1 and $2. The four lowest counties are: Lee with 99 cents; Clinton, 98 cents; Saluda, 96 cents, and Colleton, 95 cents. These figures show that negro education in Richland costs nearly eight times as much as it does in Colleton. They also show that a negro child living north of the Charleston-Colleton line receives seven times as good a chance to get an education as does the negro child living south of the same line. Like disparities among the white schools have already been pointed out.

A uniform system of free public education will never be secured while these disparities and variations exist. The figures for the forty-four counties follow:

Name of county.	Per capita expend.	Rank.
Abbeville	$1.25	28
Aiken	1.68	16
Anderson	1.73	13
Bamberg	1.23	30
Barnwell	1.27	24
Beaufort	2.85	3
Berkeley	1.20	33
Calhoun	.98	42
Charleston	6.88	2
Cherokee	2.28	5
Chester	1.23	29
Chesterfield	1.75	12
Clarendon	1.27	20
Colleton	.95	44
Darlington	1.80	11
Dillon	1.18	35
Dorchester	1.59	17
Edgefield	1.00	40
Fairfield	1.12	36
Florence	2.02	9
Georgetown	2.37	4
Greenville	1.19	34
Greenwood	1.40	19
Hampton	1.05	38
Horry	1.30	22
Jasper	1.69	15
Kershaw	1.26	27
Lancaster	1.04	39
Laurens	1.26	26
Lee	.99	41
Lexington	1.21	32
Marion	2.08	8
Marlboro	1.09	37
Newberry	1.27	23
Oconee	1.53	18

Orangeburg	1.27	25
Pickens	1.96	10
Richland	7.43	1
Saluda	.96	43
Spartanburg	2.17	7
Sumter	2.20	6
Union	1.72	14
Williamsburg	1.36	21
York	1.22	31
Total for State	$1.90	

W. F. Caldwell.

Knoxville Sentinel Febr 1916

CHRISTIANBURG INSTITUTE CAMPAIGN A SUCCESS

RAISED $50,000 ADDITIONAL ENDOWMENT FUND IN ONE WEEK AMONG PHILADELPHIA BUSINESS MEN. SCHOOL NOW HAS $75,000 ENDOWMENT.

(Special to Journal and Guide.)

Christiansburg, Va.—The managers and friends of the Christiansburg Industrial Institute are gratified over the success of the recent campaign to raise an endowment fund of $50,000 for the benefit of that school. The method of raising the fund was unique. There were ten Committees of six persons each, largely prominent Philadelphia business men who were given so many persons to see. The campaign which was conducted in Philadelphia mostly among Quakers who largely support the school lasted for a week, with a banquet each night when the Committees reported the success of the day's work. On Monday night, March 27th the whole amount had been contributed and something over. The amount was contributed by 471 persons—the largest individual donation being $5,000 and the smallest $1.00. Joshua L. Baily of Philadelphia gave $5,000 and a friend whose name is not given contributed the same amount.

This fund of $50,000 was raised in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Christiansburg School. It was founded in 1866 by Captain Chas. S. Schaeffer who had seen service in the Union Army and who later was active in the development of the Baptist Church of the section.

Another most unusual feature in connection with this campaign was the manifestation of interest on the part of the local people in the community where the school is located. The four white churches in the town united in a Union Service at eleven o'clock on one Sunday morning, when Principal E. A. Long spoke to them on the work of the school, and afterward a collection amounting to more than $500 was raised. The colored people of Christiansburg contributed $200—half of which came from the students and teachers.

In addition to an endowment of nearly $70,000 and a plant and equipment valued at $75,000 which the school now has, some needed improvements in the way of buildings etc., will be made which when completed will make the Christiansburg Industrial Institute one of the best equipped smaller institutions for colored people in Virginia, if not the whole south.

E. A. Long, the present head of the school has been principal since 1906 and it has been under his administration that most of the improvements have been made—both the increase in the endowment and the additions to the plant. Mr. Long is a graduate of Tuskegee and is a firm believer in the Booker Washington idea of education. He is prominent in educational circles in Virginia, having been for six years president of the Negro State Teachers' Association.

SUN

New York City

MAR 27 1916

EDUCATION IN SOUTH MAKES BIG STRIDES

Rockefeller Board Reports That Many New High Schools Were Opened.

WORK AMONG NEGROES

The sixth instalment of the annual report of the General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, reviews certain activities of the board with reference to education in the South. The board has maintained cooperative relations with departments of education in Southern States and has supported rural school agents in eleven States, professors of secondary education in eleven States and agents for negro education in seven. The report says:

"The most important advance in State organization during the past year was made in Tennessee. Hardly less important is the recent Alabama statute reconstructing the county board of education.

"Attention may be called to the favorable action of the General Education Board on a request from the State Superintendent of Mississippi for funds with which to initiate a model organization in a single Mississippi county. It was pointed out that if the present county appropriations were supplemented great improvements capable of general introduction could be effected. The board appropriated $3,000 for the purpose.

"The board's first efforts in the South were made in secondary education and it is therefore not surprising that the most marked development has taken place in that field. The number of high schools continues to grow, though the States are for the time being more concerned to improve existing high schools than to establish new ones.

"Eight new high schools were started in Florida last year; in Virginia there was a net gain of eleven; four new county high schools were established in Alabama; eight new high schools were opened in West Virginia, while the Legislature authorized six additional county high schools; in Arkansas, thirty-two new two year schools, six new three year schools and one new four year school are reported.

"Kentucky opened new high school buildings costing $495,000; Mississippi, $410,000; Alabama, $303,750; Arkansas, $355,200, and Tennessee, $154,500.

"During the past year the board took further steps in connection with negro rural schools. Jackson Davis, who since 1911 has been the State Supervisor of negro rural schools in Virginia, has been made general field agent in charge of the work in negro education supported by this board.

"The negro rural schools of the South are showing perceptible improvement; State and county superintendents are taking increased interest in their development; the negroes themselves display commendable and growing concern; finally, the industrial teachers provided by the Jeanes Fund and the agents supported by this board are adapting the education of the negro to his real needs."

THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

The progress of and the appropriate place in Georgia's educational system of the congressional district agricultural schools is discussed and treated from the standpoint of a trustee of the Tenth District school by Alvin G. Golucke, a prominent attorney of Crawfordville, Ga., in a series of three articles, the first of which appears in The Constitution today. The others will follow in the next issues of this paper.

Constitution

When these agricultural schools were established some ten years ago, the system was an entirely new one, Georgia having taken the lead of all the states in this particular direction. While experience indicated the need for them, they were necessarily largely in the nature of an experiment. They began with inadequate equipment; essential economy made their progress slow in this direction. While there were plenty of capable teachers, there were practically none to be had who were experienced and well equipped in the particular lines of work which new institutions of this sort demanded.

3-6-16

For these and other reasons which Mr. Golucke clearly points out, it was naturally some time before the district agricultural schools were able to "find" themselves and fit in as completely as they should in extending and supplementing Georgia's general educational system.

But ten years has done much for them and much for Georgia. Mr. Golucke traces their general history and shows wherein their growth has been rapid and gratifying. Necessary buildings and equipment have been gradually accumulated, and there have been developed teachers and instructors possessing such intimate familiarity with and knowledge of every phase of the new work, that the comparatively short period of a decade has brought these institutions to a very remarkable and most gratifying state of efficiency. Many of these teachers and instructors are themselves products of these splendid schools.

The only criticism now brought against these schools is, as Mr. Golucke indicates, that they are not educating the number they are prepared to handle. As he says, this criticism might hold, if it were numbers that were desired. Their purpose is, rather, to turn out good farmers and farmers' wives, a distinction which those attending them cannot hope to attain without devoted work and effort.

Besides, the present enrollment itself—876 boys and 424 girls, a total of 1,300—is substantial evidence that good service is being rendered the state.

The work these agricultural schools are doing and the possibilites in them unquestionably demand the most liberal support the state can find its way to give them.

CHRISTIAN HERALD

New York City

Negroes Plan a Great Advance

AFTER fifty years of educational effort for the freedmen by the white churches of America, the Negro is now about to make a great effort on his own account. The four divisions of African Methodism, representing 1,816,684 members, are cooperating in a great united effort to raise $2,000,000, or a little more than one dollar a member, for education. They expect to raise this amount by January 1, 1918, the slogan for the campaign being "One Dollar per Member." In the last four-year period these churches have raised a little less than fifty cents a member, or twelve and a half cents a year, so that the new goal means multiplying former giving by six. In the last twenty years the African churches affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) increased their annual benevolence collections from $33,672 to $99,559, and their annual receipts for current expenses from $755,304 to $1,413,272. This is the record of a membership of 351,952, or roughly one-sixth of all the African Methodists. The African Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, in cooperation with the Negro churches in the Methodist Episcopal Church (North), have set themselves a worthy goal. The churches have gained in self-respect as they have become self-supporting. Now, if they can take over the support of the institutions of learning which for fifty years have been maintained as a patriotic charity by the white Christians of America, they will have taken a new and a long step toward full citizenship. First slaves, then freedmen, then wards, the Negro is now approaching the final goal of any race, full self-support and self-control.

Education—1916
Money for Negro

EVENING POST

New York City

WILL REPORT FAVORABLY ON SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD ISSUES SIXTH INSTALMENT.

Says Campaign for Increased Funds Goes on Despite the Business Depression of 1915 — Southern States Consciously Working Toward Single Goal — Negro Rural Schools Show "Perceptible Improvement"— General Field Agent Appointed.

Increased taxation for better schools, despite the financial depression in many districts of the South, and "perceptible improvement" in the negro rural schools are emphasized in the sixth instalment of the forthcoming annual report for 1915 of the General Education Board, given out for publication to-day. The complete report will say in part:

"The Board has, during the past year, as previously, maintained cordial cooperative relations with departments of education in the Southern States, and has continued to support rural school agents in eleven States, professors of secondary education in eleven States, and agents for negro education in seven.

"Despite differences in local conditions, necessitating more or less variety of effort in different States, the Southern States are consciously working toward a single goal—an adequately organized, financed, administered, supervised, and manned State system of education.

FREEING EDUCATION FROM POLITICS.

"The most important advance in State organization during the past year was made in Tennessee, where a long stride has been taken toward freeing education from politics. Hardly less important is the recent Alabama statute reconstructing the county board of education.

"Attention may be called to the favorable action of the General Education Board on a request from the State Superintendent of Mississippi for funds with which to initiate a model organization in a single Mississippi county. It was pointed out that if the present county appropriations were supplemented, great improvements capable of general introduction could be effected. The Board appropriated $3,000 for the purpose.

"The year just passed has been a severe one on the financial side; yet in no State have backward steps been taken in the matter of taxation. The campaign for increased funds goes on, despite business depression.

"Meanwhile, other pressing topics have not been neglected. New courses of study have been worked out, Teachers' Institutes enlarged and improved, consolidation has been promoted, stricter certification of teachers has been secured.

The vigor, earnestness, and intelligence with which education in all its essential aspects is everywhere being pushed cannot but produce a hopeful impression.

"The coöperation of the General Education Board in these efforts was based upon the theory that the people would sustain and develop the work, as soon as its beneficent results appeared. Experience has fully sustained this expectation.

"The Board's first efforts in the South were made in secondary education; and it is therefore not surprising that the most marked development has taken place in that field. The number of high schools continues to grow, though the States are for the time being more concerned to improve existing high schools than to establish new ones.

"Eight new high schools were started in Florida last year; in Virginia there was a net gain of eleven; four new county high schools were established in Alabama; eight new high schools were opened in West Virginia, while the Legislature authorized six additional county high schools; in Arkansas, thirty-two new two-year schools, six new three-year schools, and one new four-year school are reported.

"Kentucky opened new high-school buildings costing $495,000; Mississippi, $410,000; Alabama, $303,750; Arkansas, $355,200, and Tennessee, $154,500."

NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS.

The report continues:

During the past year the Board took further steps in connection with negro rural schools. Mr. Jackson Davis, who, since 1911, has been the State Supervisor of Negro Rural Schools in Virginia, appointed by the State Superintendent and supported by the General Education Board, has been made general field agent in charge of the work in negro education supported by this Board.

The negro rural schools of the South are showing perceptible improvement; State and county superintendents are taking increased interest in their development; the negroes themselves display commendable and growing concern; finally, the industrial teachers provided by the Jeanes Fund and the agents supported by this Board are adapting the education of the negro to his real needs.

The Board appropriated $15,000 to the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation to be used in extending its work. This fund established by the late Miss Anna T. Jeanes and producing an annual income of $39,500, has been employed, under the direction of Dr. James H. Dillard, in providing supervising industrial teachers in negro rural schools. The strongest proof of the beneficence of the work is to be found in the coöperation offered by county officers of education and the negroes themselves.

Perhaps the most important contribution made by our agents consists in the continuous and varied activities through which they are helping to create sound public sentiment in respect to education and to start the inconspicuous scattered movements, which lead here and there to a better schoolhouse, a better teacher, an improved institute, or a care for sanitation, cooking, and entertainment.

As these improvements become more general, they indicate and help to produce the larger civic interest which ultimately determines the educational ideals of the State.

TIMES

New York City

GIVES $1,000 FOR NEGROES.

Julius Rosenwald Aids Manassas Industrial School.

Julius Rosenwald of Chicago has made a conditional gift of $1,000 a year for the next five years for the Manassas Industrial School for Negroes at Manassas, Va., it was announced yesterday afternoon, at the annual meeting of the New York Manassas Association, at the home of Mrs. Henry Villard, 540 Park Avenue. The condition is that the association raise $4,000 a year to add to Mr. Rosenwald's gift. Oswald Garrison Villard, who presided at the meeting, said that about $1,900 had been raised since the offer was made, several weeks ago.

The speakers were George Gordon Battle, George McAneny, Mr. Villard, and Fred D. Morton, the Principal. All emphasized the necessity of industrial training for the negroes as the first step in the development of the race. There was music by several pupils of the Musical School Settlement for Colored People.

The new officers are: President, George McAneny; Treasurer, Oswald Garrison Villard; Secretary, Miss Frederica Paulin.

HERALD

New York City

DEC 21 1916

GIVE $10,000 TO HAMPTON.

Announcement was made last night that Simon Guggenheim and his brothers had contributed $10,000 as a Christmas gift toward the construction of an auditorium at Hampton Institute, in Virginia. The auditorium is now being erected as a tribute to the devotion of the late Robert G. Ogden to the cause of education in the South. The gift of the Guggenheims was made through former President Taft, who is president of the Board of Trustees of Hampton and chairman of the Ogden Memorial Committee. The new building, with its equipment, will cost $200,000.

New York Press

16 February 1916

LEFT $30,000 TO CHARITY.

Will of Thomas H. O'Connor Carries Bequests to Many Institutions.

More than $30,000 in charitable bequests was left by Thomas H. O'Connor, who died February 5 last, leaving an estate of about $300,000, it was learned yesterday when his will was filed for probate. The bequests include items of $5,000 each for St. Vincent's Hospital and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; legacies of $2,500 each for the New York Catholic Protectory, the Catholic Missionary Society, St. Joseph's Seminary, Society for the Propagation of the Faith, St Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancers, the Marquette League and the Catholic Board for Work Among Colored People. There were numerous $1,000 bequests.

TIMES

New York City

NOV 2 0 1916

BEECHER FUND $15,675.50.

Memorial to Preacher Will Aid Work at Talladega College.

Trustees of the proposed $50,000 Henry Ward Beecher Fund for Talladega College for negroes in Alabama announced contributions of $15,675.50 last night at a meeting in the Central Congregational Church, Hancock Street, near Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. The fund was started a year ago, and is intended to develop the work at the college.

About 1,200 persons attended the meeting last night and applauded the report of the contributions made by Dr. George W. Brush. Addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the church, and Dr. Lucien C. Warren, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the college.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL OUT OF DEBT

Unnamed Benefactors in State of New York Have Made Liberal Donations.

THE TREASURER'S STATEMENT

The New York Age
5/24/16

President J. E. Shepard Announces that Gen. J. S. Carr Has Given $1,000 on Budget of $323,000 Needed for Current Expenses, New Buildings and Endowment for Next School Year—Eight Graduates.

(BY T. L. McCOY)

Durham, N. C.—Thursday morning, May 18, 1916, Marked the seventh annual commencement of the National Training School at Durham, N. C. This ideal school is located just one mile and a half southeast of Durham. Seven years ago Dr. J. E. Shephard, a consecrated Christian gentleman, an ardent Sunday School worker, saw the need of a national religious training school and set about to establish one. How well he has succeeded is evidenced by the thirty-two acres of land upon which this school is located with ten spacious buildings thereon for housing and teaching young men and women religious precepts and industrialism.

Commencing last Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock Avery's Auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity by Durham people as well as visitors from various parts of the State, who were charmed with the excellent baccaulaureate sermon preached by the Rev. P. J. Bryant of Atlanta, Ga.

The annual musicale and class day exercises took place Monday and Tuesday. Wednesday Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Washington, D. C., delivered an address, entitled "The Race Problem Today." Mrs. Terrell is unquestionably one of the foremost women of the Negro race. Her optimistic view of the Negro's future in this country was told in an eloquent voice and for more than one hour she pictured the past, present and future of the race in a manner which was pleasing to all who heard her.

Thursday, May 18, Dr. M. C. Morgan, pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, Summit, N. J., delivered the commencement address, taking as his subject "Preparedness." He said in part:

"Preparedness is a great deal bigger word than can be expressed in terms om military defense. If you think that the problem of adequate preparedness is solved so soon as you have a few more guns along the coast, and a few more soldiers in your army and a few more boats in your navy, you are very much mistaken. A home is not prepared for occupancy just because it has a good bolt on the door. And in your work may you be directed and inspired by the spirit of God, and may His benediction rest ever upon you. What I have said, will I am sure, make clear the high valuation that I have put upon such an institution as this National Religious Training School, whereby you students are being equipped for a life service of the first importance to this nation. You are being prepared to prepare your fellowmen for the most important service they can render to the nation and to the Kingdom of God. You stand for spiritual preparedness, which alone is adequate for the problems and responsibilities of life both for the individual an dfor the nation."

The speaker's address was forceful and inspiring. The college choir headed

by Mrs. Bessie G. King rendered several jubilee melodies.

Treasurer's Announcement.

The report of J. B. Mason, treasurer of the National Training School, read as follows:

"As a citizen of Durham and a friend of the colored people, I have come to share in your joy on this occasion. As the treasurer of this institution, I have come to make some important announcements. This should be a time of great rejoicing for all. There has come a wonderful change in the life of the school since its opening day. At that time a large mortgage debt faced the institution and there was not a penny in the treasury with which to meet the current expenses. To-day there is not a penny due on the bonded indebtedness of the school and every cent of current expenses presented to me for payment has been met and as treasurer I can now assume the property of the institution absolutely unincumbered with the title vested in them and with nothing due on the school term 1915-16. In addition to this there is still a few dollars in the treasury and the money for the immediate improvement for buildings is in sight. It has not been necessary for the treasurer to borrow one cent in order to make these announcements. As I make these statements do you realize what responsibility rests upon you? How loyal you ought to be to this enterprise, how sacrificing, for this institution is primarily a Durham institution and the people of Durham should take a peculiar pride in it and see that each year the school can close with all debts paid. The president and treasurer cannot do it alone. The officers must have the support of the people. The trustees inform me that for the current expenses next year $17,000 will be needed, for new buildings, $56,000 and $250,000 for endowment. This is seemingly a large sum, but it can be secured. Every person here ought to make a pledge setting forth how much he or she will give on the amount to be raised and then the statement can be made to the public that the people of Durham have given this or that amount for the National Training School and I fully believe that the amount needed will be forthcoming. I did not come here to say much. I am simply a business man and a citizen of Durham, a part of this institution and a friend of the colored people. I desire to say to the

ICULTURAL SCHOOLS

e in the general educa- their early difficulties.

N G. GOLUCKE,

Tenth District School.

ARTS—PART I.

he district agricultural olished in Georgia they nnovation in the United time no other state pos- ies of schools, although shment here other agri- ve followed our example, lar schools.

ined as a cross between ducation which we might "vocational." Their type ural, for the specific pur- e is to fit for farm life. ly vocational, because it se, considering the age of be received, to carry on lish, history, mathematics ith practical agriculture.

a type and standard of y all their own, and which order to be understood. ls were established they ed with about 300 acres built on it. Besides the and academic buildings, built barns and stables, a wood- cking shop, a blacksmith shop, a dairy nd all necessary outhouses as are needed n a farm. On an average, each school was quipped with about two horses, four mules, fteen or twenty cows, fifty head of hogs and pigs and about 100 chickens. This quipment was obtained gradually.

Then the problem began.

Difficulty of Finding Proper Instructors.

It was easy to find practical farmers, but they had not been trained on the scientific side of their work. It was easy to find teachers to handle the class-room work, for there were many competent high school teachers in Georgia, but these had no experience in practical agriculture. A man was needed to handle the high school work, and then, in addition, to operate the farm thus equipped, and operate it on a paying basis There was still another requisite. The law establishing these schools provided that the work on the farm should be done by the students, so far as practical, thus giving each student the chance to earn his board. This meant the need for an extraordinary disciplinarian.

There had been no demand for men to head schools of this character, and there were none at this time specially trained for this particular line of work. All that could be done was to put a practical farmer and a high school educator in charge. Of course, they did the best they could, but each was partly beyond his sphere of preparation and experience. The practical farmer could farm without knowing the science of it; and the high school teacher could teach the science of it without being able to live up to his own teaching.

Of course, there were men specially prepared for this work, but ten years ago nearly every good man for this work was in the service either of the United States government or in some agricultural college, where the compensation was greater than could be afforded by these schools.

Because the boys and girls were expected to do actual work, many problems of discipline and school government arose which were unusual and out of the experience of the general educator.

Many Problems in Discipline.

A lazy boy can make a dozen other boys lazy. If John didn't want to work and was put to hoeing the young cabbage in the garden who could tell whether he accidentally cut up a few cabbage plants or whether he did it on purpose? If it was Jane's week to wash the dishes and she complained of headache that week, who could determine the severity of the pain in the head? What were you to do with these types, anyway?

But consider the field of their work: Select any high school of 75 boys and 30 girls. Put around it 300 acres of land. Plant a 3-acre garden. Put in 20 acres in cotton, and 50 acres in grain, and 50 acres in other things. Raise all the vegetables needed to feed the pupils of the school, having the girls to can in the spring and summer what they will need during the winter. Run a small dairy and supply the school with milk and butter. Raise all the meat needed for the school. Require the boys and girls to do all this work, assisted in the heavy work by a negro or two, and during the time they are doing this work, set apart about half of each day for the girls to study cooking and sewing and English and history, mathematics and science; and for the boys to learn how to sharpen plows and shrink tires on the anvil, mend plow stocks and wagon bodies in the wood-working shop, build barns and stables, do fencing and carry on the same studies in English and history, mathematics and sciences, with civil government thrown in for good measure.

Have you a job on your hands if you take charge of this outfit, and you never did anything like it before?

This was the trouble the schools had at the beginning, and all other troubles developed from these.

Developing Proper Instructors.

But practice and experience are the great teachers, and by eliminating those principals who couldn't make it go, and who showed no prospects of developing, and by careful selections in the teaching force, the schools began to find themselves under the leadership of men trained and ripened by the actual work in hand.

Each school began to profit and grow by its own experience, as well as by the experience of the other ten schools in Georgia, and the agricultural schools established in other states after the Georgia schools as a model. Experiences were exchanged between the schools, and the newness of the type wore off among educators.

The assistance rendered by the State College of Agriculture at Athens was of immense aid. This Athens college only began to grow and turn out men fitted to head the district schools after the district schools were established. They are now all working together in a splendid spirit of co-operation, each in its own sphere of activity.

* * * * *

The only reasonable criticism that can now be brought against some of the district schools is that they are not educating the number they are prepared to handle; but it is not numbers that is wanted in these schools, but the efficient training of those who wish this type of scientific education.

Efficient Training First Consideration.

The schools are not designed to provide education for all ages and all grades. If a boy or girl wishes a classical education, or a purely literary education, he should go elsewhere. If he or she merely wishes to leave home to attend school, it would be better for them to stay away. If any thinks he can learn to be a farmer without work, no such is allowed to remain in these schools. They do not turn out agriculturists, but farmers. So, if a boy or girl wishes to be trained for the life on a farm, and is willing to work, his district school will receive him gladly, and he can attend four full years.

Last year there were enrolled in the eleven district schools in Georgia 876 boys, hard-working, earnest, in good health, desiring to be fitted to farm intelligently. There were enrolled 424 girls, who wished to prepare themselves for the life of a home, who studied cooking and sewing and dairying, as well as literature and history and mathematics and science.

These boys produced $44,521 worth of agricultural and cattle products.

If they did this during their period of preparation, what will they do after that preparation is complete and they return to their own homes and begin work for themselves with all of the incentive that this brings?

Crawfordville, Ga., March 3, 1916.

Journal Tribune Feb 8 1916

KENTUCKY GETS $1,500 FOR NEGRO HOME CLUBS.

New York, Feb. 8.—The General Education Board of the Rockefell Foundation has announced appropriations of $335,250 to various colleges throughout the United States. These appropriations bring the total amount distributed by the board since its organization thirteen years ago to $12,422,460.

For home-makers clubs for negroes in the South $16.250 was distributed as follows:

Alabama, $2,750; Arkansas, $2,200; Georgia, $2,000; Kentucky, $1,500; North Carolina, $3,500; Tennessee, $1,800; Virginia, $2,500.

Education—1916

Money for Negro

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

THE THINGS THEY TEACH NOT FOUND IN BOOKS.

By ALVIN G. GOLUCKE,
A Trustee of the Tenth District School.

Constitution

In Three Parts—Part II.

Of course, they teach farming to the boys. That is what they were built for. And if you wish to know just exactly what and how it is taught, any catalog of any of the eleven schools will tell you.

What goes with a farm education for a boy? Why, a girl who knows how to sew and cook, and put up fruits and vegetables, and raise chickens, and make a home homelike. So, of course, they teach all that to the girls.

But these things are put down in their catalogs, and it is not my purpose to write about what you will find in the catalogs. Rather it is my idea to show you the general work for good citizenship that is being done by these schools for a select body of girls and boys—those who will constitute the backbone of Georgia tomorrow, the intelligent and energetic farmer.

The district schools are manned by men who are capable in their lines of educational work, and fired with an enthusiasm to train agricultural Georgia. In their work of training a boy to make a good farmer, they never lose the idea that they have the chance, and it is their duty along with that work to train him into a good citizen, with a proper sense of the relative value of character and industry and book learning.

You may go to almost any one of the eleven district schools and ask the principal what his school is doing for your boy, and he will tell you:

"Of course, your boy came here for the book learning we can give him. We are making him prepare his lessons, we are helping him to understand them by our work in the classroom—if you wish to see what he is getting from the books, look at them. But we don't let him get the idea that book learning is the only thing, or even the main thing. We teach him practical agriculture, by having him teach himself from work done under our instruction. But we teach him more than practical agriculture.

Teach More Than Agriculture.

"We teach your boy that the thing that is at the highest premium in the world, and forms the biggest asset a man can have, no matter the sort of work he intends to enter, is character.

"We might cram your boy's head with book learning from now until Judgment day, and, if he didn't have any character, he will never be worth anything, either to himself or to you. With this book learning he would develop into an educated rascal, and there are too many of them loose now. Certainly, this is not the thing we manufacture here.

"There is another thing we teach him, which, if not at a higher premium, at least is of equal value with book learning, and that is willingness to work, or energy.

"If I educate your boy, and he is not willing to work, I make out of him an educated drone, and we have more of them in the world now than we can support. They sit around all day, from week to week, and from month to month, waiting for something to turn up, instead of going out and doing some turning up themselves. Their book learning has unfitted them for the hard work of life, and the easy things never come.

"We try to keep the relative value of character, energy and book learning constantly before your boy. These three receive equal attention from us. A man with an educated mind, and no character, doesn't last long. And even an educated mind, with a good character, doesn't get a man very far, without work. So, besides the mind, we teach the importance of character, and the necessity for hard work.

"We are trying to make of your boy not only a good farmer, but a good citizen. We are trying to turn him out well rounded, so he will know exactly what the world will expect of him when he leaves here, and so he can go out from here and take his place without any lost motion. We are trying to save him the awful price experience exacts for the teaching it gives."

Teach Things Not Found in Books.

Thus will any of the principals of any of the schools talk to you, and they will be telling you just as it is. They are teachers of better preparation, more experienced in the ways of the world, who teach from what is in them, than the average boy on the farm can get at home. They cost more money than the average rural teacher, and we get more from them. Their teaching is not limited to their books, but includes the things we can't learn from books—the things that help us most.

Some people are saying that this is the dawn of a new era for the ladies; that heretofore they have been dependent upon men; but that they have now found their independence, and intend to maintain it henceforth; that they will compete with the men in the office, in the store, in the professions; that they are entitled to the ballot, and intend to secure the right to vote, and help manage the government.

These things don't appear to worry the district agricultural schools, for somehow it is reasonable to deduce from their instruction for the girls that they expect them to keep on being the wives of the men, the makers and keepers of a home. This fundamental idea seems to underlie the courses of instruction they have prepared for the girls.

If you will ask the domestic science teacher at any of the district schools—the girls are under the immediate care and instruction of a lady teacher of domestic science—what she is trying to teach your girl, she will tell you something like this:

Teach Girls to Be Housekeepers.

"All my education, my training and my talks to the girls are based on the idea that some days she will be the maker and keeper of a home.

"The big trouble I find generally with our education for girls is that too often we neglect this fundamental idea, and in one way and another pay too much attention to the veneer. We see to it that our girls are taught how to play the piano and sing; others see to it that they are taught the new styles and pretty dresses, the visiting and the parties, the latest style of doing up their hair, and the proper way to keep their finger nails—and nobody sees to it that they are taught how to make up biscuit dough, or what to do with a baby when it gets the colic.

"A certain sentiment or romance seems to take possession of them; under its influence they are wooed, won and married; and some cold winter morning when the cook don't come, and the young wife gets up to get breakfast for the young husband, the romance gets busted—tears fill her eyes, doubts fill her mind, and the wedge of unhappiness has entered the home.

"The way to avoid this condition of affairs is by preparing the minds of both girls and boys for the stern things of life. We see to it in the district school that, along with the things taught girls from books, they are taught what to expect when they take the place destined for them in life, and what will be expected of them. We teach them that life—even with the best young fellow in the world—is real and practical, and that it takes common-sense ideas and plain, ordinary work, with more or less drudgery about it, to get the most from it.

"We teach them to sew and cook, to put up fruits and vegetables, to make a home and to keep it.

"No, we don't shatter the fond illusions of youth, nor deprive the girls of the fond anticipations they usually have. Youth is very buoyant, and not easily cast down. But when you consider the ages of the girls and boys we have in the district schools, you can't help but realize that it is time for their attention to be called to such matters as I have mentioned."

The district schools are trying to prepare the girls and boys who attend them for the duties that await them when they leave school.

Crawfordville, Ga., March 3, 1916.

$1116 Raised for Edenton Normal and Industrial School. —Commencement.

BY BISHOP G. L. BLACKWELL.

6-7-47

Dear Editor:—

I am sure that those who are interested in the education of colored youth will be glad to learn of the success of the Educational Campaign just closed in the interest of Edenton, Normal and Industrial School, Edenton, N. C.

We inaugurated the campaign February 1st, and closed practically May 16.

The amount of $400 was assessed on the Elizabeth City District, and $450 assessed the Edenton District. Several of the pastors were not able to report in full, so they were given till July 1 to raise the balance. The report so far is as follows:

Elizabeth City District, Rev. A. J. Gorham, A. B., P. E.

Report from Churches.

Rev. G. L. White, D. D. Elizabeth City,	$ 1.00
Rev. P. R. Anderson, Lee's Chapel	12 00
Rev. E. S. Williams, Mt. Zion	55 00
Rev. G. N. Cuffie, Moyock	61 00
Rev. H. N. Drew, Whiteville	33 00
Rev. G. U. Dickens, Parksville	5 00
Rev. W. H. Fletcher, Pitts Chapel	10 00
Rev. A. W. Garrett, South Mills	50 00
Rev. S. S. Johnson, Zion	5 00
Rev. H. B. Pettigrew, Mary Holly Grove	20 00
Personal Contributions.	
Rev. G. L. White, D. D.,	10 00
Mrs. G. L. White	5 00
Rev. A. J. Gorham, A. B.	10 00
Mrs. A. J. Gorham	5 00
Rev. P. R. Anderson	4 00
" E. S. Williams	5 00
" G. N. Cuffie	5 00
" H. N. Drew	5 00
" H. B. Pettigrew	5 00
" A. W. Garrett	5 00
" S. S. Johnson	5 00
" J. H. Wilson	1 00
Prof. P. W. Moore	2 00
Rev. C. C. Drew	1 00
Mr. F. W. M. Butler	5 00
Lawyer C. W. Brown	1 00
Mr. Peter Mullen	5 00
Prof. J. T. Lamb	1 00
Total	427 00

EDENTON DISTRICT.

Rev. C. W. Winfield, D. D., P. E.

Report From Churches.

Rev. E. T. McIver, B. D., Edenton	100 00
Rev. N. F. Bailey, Hertford	45 00
Rev. R.H. Dick, New Canaan	50 00
" O. G. Jenkins, Pleasant Grove	40 00
" Rev. S. M. Etheridge Bay Branch	50 00
Rev. J. Woodhouse, Winfall	13 00
" Rev. M. P. Hawkins Roper	60 00
Rev. D. W. Underwood, Plymouth	25 00
Rev. B. F. Harrison, Williamston	22 00
Rev. P. McDonald, Edenton	10 00
" M. P. Sawyer, Ahoskie	8 00
" C. C. Hunter, Windsor	25 00
Personal Contribution	
Rev. C. W. Winfield	10 00
Mrs. C. W. Winfield	10 00
Rev. E. T. McIver	5 00
Mrs. E. T. McIver	5 00
Rev. N. F. Bailey	5 00
" O. G. Jenkins	1 00
" S. M. Ethridge	5 00
" M. P. Hawkins	10 00
Mrs. M. P. Hawkins	5 00
Rev. P. McDonald	1 00

" M. P. Sawyer	1 00
" C. C. Hunter	1 00
Mr. A. W. Beasley	1 00
Prof. R. M. Lee	5 00
Rev. A. L. M. D. Ferebee	5 00
Mr. J. C. Willis	1 00
Mr. J. T. Brown, Richmond	1 00
Prof. M. P. Ramsey, New York	1 00
Prof. W. B. Hathaway	1 00
Total	517 00

Other Contributions.

Faculty and students	100 00
Bishop G. L. Blackwell	25 00
Mrs. A. W. Blackwell	5 00
Prof. G. W. McCorkle	1 00
Mr. C. J. Jenkins	1 00
Mrs. T. H. Hoffler	1 00
Prof. S. D. McRae	1 00
Mrs. Hattie Dale	1 00
Prof. M. A. Hawkins	1 00
Mr. Percy Reeves	1 00
Hon. J. C. Dancy	1 00
Mr. Lafayette Godfrey	1 00
Mr. David Lee	1 00
Mr. Daniel Wadsworth	1 00
Rev. C. L. Alexander	1 00
Mr. J. W. Felton	1 00
Mr. Berlin Beasley	1 00
Collection	28 00
Total	172 00
Grand Total	1116 00

The commencement exercises were creditable throughout alike to Faculty and students. Rev. C. W. Winfield, D. D., preached a most excellent annual sermon and Hon. J. C. Dancy, LL. D., delivered the commencement address to the delight and benefit of all.

Miss Pigford, of Edenton, won the $5 prize for the best oration given by Dr. Miller, of Edenton.

Among those in attendance were Rev. G. L. White, D. D., Rev. A. J. Gorham, A. B., Rev. A. W Garrett, Rev. C. C. Drew, Mr. F. W. M. Butler, and Rev E. L. Davis, A. M., S. T. B., of Elizabeth City; Mrs. M. F. Gregory and Mrs. E. B. Green, of Berkeley; Rev. N. F. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Felton, of Hertford; Rev. D. W. Underwood, of Plymouth; Revs. H. B. Pettigrew, P. McDonald, E. T. McIver, B. D., Rev. O. G. Jenkins, Rev. C. C. Hunter, Rev. R. H. Dick, Rev. H. N. Drew, Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Rev. S. M. Etheridge and Rev. M. P. Sawyer, of Edenton; Rev. C. L. Alexander, D. D., of Petersburg; Prof. W. B. Hathaway and Mrs. L. Louther, of Waddill, and Prof. M. P. Ramsay, of New York.

Prof. G. W. McCorkle, Principal, resigned and another suitable man will have to be secured. Prof. McCorkle consented to take the financial Secretaryship of the school. Mrs. E. E. Haywood and Miss M. C. Garrett, Miss J. M. Sawyer, and Mr. M. A. Hawkins were re-elected teachers for another year

A publication of the rally giving the name of each charge and person and what each contributed will be published in July and sent out to be distributed in connection with a bulletin of the course of study and regulations of the school.

The presiding elders, pastors, faculty and students are very jubilant over their success. The outlook of the school appears much better than hitherto.

Edenton. N. C.

NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS RAISED FOR ALLEN UNIVERSITY IN SINGLE EFFORT

By I. M. A. Myers

Christian Recorder
10-26-16

Mr. Editor:—

The educational spirit seems to be actuating the entire membership of the A. M. E. Church in South Carolina. In a single effort, October 4th, the presiding elders and a few members of the Alumni Association reported in cash at the opening of the college practically $9,000 for Allen University. This was a record breaker. Bishop Chappelle had asked for $10,000 and the mark was almost reached.

This is only a beginning of the great work among our people to establish and maintain a greater Allen University. A college that will give positions to thirty or more professors and teachers, with an endowment fund and vocational training fully and amply provided for.

The recent financial success is the result of the effort put forth in the Sunday school convention by conscientious leaders of the Church who were able to put the question of education before the people.

Bishop Chappelle, President R. Weston Mance ,and Professor Casper G. Garrett travelled the State this summer from Parris Mountain to St. Moultrie, telling of the needs of the College, delivering addresses and preaching instructive sermons. Every minister—the men in the trenches—and every member of the church heard the cause presented and contributions came. It is the sign of a great miracle, the prophecy that $100,000 can be raised for Allen University in the next three years.

Bishop W. D. Chappelle, D. D.

Bishop Chappelle is president of the Board of Education of the A. M. E. Church, and for several years was a college president. He has a unique way of planning educational rallies and as a platform speaker he is known to have national reputation. He preached one of his great sermons at the Manning district Sunday school convention recently, and delivered two very fine lectures to over 2,000 people of the rural churches. South Carolinians have always praised the names of Henry McNeil Turner, Moses B. Salters and Kelly Miller, as our greatest men of mark. There is a fallacy in the laudation, Bishop W. D. Chappelle is destined to be the greatest of them all. He is too resolute some times and at times his closest friends mistake his iron will and ambition for spite and littleness of soul. But no man has a bigger heart than Bishop Chappelle, and when studied you find him always determined to do the things that will redound to the best interest of his race. He is a statesman.

Professor Garrett said to me twelve months before the Centennial General Conference, that Bishop Chappelle is the strongest and most efficient leader our Church has produced and those who know the man (Garrett) knows that Prof. C. C. Garrett is "nobody's fool."

Rev. J. T. Lomax, B. D.

One of the leading figures in the big rally for Allen University, was the Rev. J. T. Lomax, presiding elder of the Manning district. He raised $567 of the money in his Sunday school convention. Dr. Lomax has made the highest record of any presiding elder of the Manning district. His men admire him and among the people he has much leadership.

Dr. Lomax was transferred from the Columbia conference by Bishop Lee and given Sumter station five years ago. He was the ideal pastor of the Sumter people. Having pastored there three years, Bishop Coppin sent him to Liberty Hill, the largest congregation in the North East Conference. Having spent a year at Liberty Hill, Dr. Lomax brought the biggest report ever recorded from that place. He was elected to the General Conference on the first ballot and made presiding elder at the last annual conference. His work as presiding elder is commendable. Bishop Chappelle says that "Lomax has raised himself 75 per cent as a leader in church affairs."

In the fall rally for Allen Dr. D. P. Pendergrass raised over $600 in the Sumter district. Dr. D. C. Deas, of the Marion district, raised over $500. Dr. E. W. Heywood, of the Dillon district, raised $250, and Dr. D. J. Turpin, of the Florence district, raised more than $400 all told. In like manner did Drs. Lykes, I. Ruffin Nicholds, W. R. A. Felder, Coit, Thomas, Bradley, Vance Henderson, Beard and others bring up their pro rata shares.

"Let us therefore follow after the things which make for peace, and things wherewith one may edify another."

GIVES $500 TO MORRIS COLLEGE

COLORED FARMER MAKES LARGE CONTRIBUTION FOR EDUCATION — BUILDING IS NAMED IN HIS HONOR.

Journal & Guide
12-16-16

(By A. M. Vann.)

Sumter, S. C.—Thanksgiving day was a memorable day for Morris College, Sumter, S. C. When friends from various parts of the State gathered to dedicate the beautiful new brick building erected at a cost of $20,000. A colored layman at Anderson, Mr. Henry McGowan, gave $500.00 to the building and the building is named in honor of this most liberal donator, Mr. Henry McGowan, who is a prosperous farmer, owning a fifty-acre farm valued at $1,500 besides several thousand dollars worth of town property. Mr. McGowan is regarded as one of the faithful. His forty years a member of the Baptist Church and also a faithful deacon is highly commended and his reward has been success, prosperity and wealth, which is a promise to the faithful.

The College is in a growing and prospering condition under the principalship of Prof. J. J. Starks, and the attendance is very large. Dr. J. C. White of Columbia delivered the address for the occasion and people from far and near were present, including many distinguished visitors.

Dr. C. C. Johnson of Aiken, S. C., Grand Master of Masons, assisted in laying the corner-stone. Many short addresses were made and they raised $600.00 at this meeting.

I found conditions in the State a litte more serious than in some sections I have traveled, yet with all of that I have been able to push my work. My visit to Darlington was a pleasant one, I had the pleasure to see more of the State than ever before.

Since the trip was made by automobile I left Darlington as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Howard. We motored to Sumter which is about 40 miles, there we spent Thanksgiving day. Then I was favored with another trip to Columbia, Dr. C. C. Johnson, Rev. Brooks, Mr. Jackson and others motored from Aiken, S. C. to Sumter. This was a distance of 125 miles, a short stop was made in Camden and other points on the way. I noticed the flooded section. We crossed the Wateree river on a flat which reminded me of those of my State. I had a pleasant stay in the Capitol City. Sunday I visited the churches of Drs. J. C. White and J. J. Durham and I spoke at each church. Dr. White is constructing a new brick church at the cost of $50,000.

Mr. Atwell, who has charge of the North Carolina Mutual says this is one of the most prosperous fields of the State for insurance work. Friday, Dr. and Mrs. Atwell entertained me at dinner. The doctors are all doing nicely. I met them all and they made my stay very pleasant. Among them are: Drs. Goodwin, Goodson, Stephenson, Collins, Lewis, Johnson, Huggins, Chappell, Evans and Daniels.

Mrs. Penn is secretary of the Grand Lodge of Good Samaritans.

Mrs. Collins has a fine business also Mr. I. S. Leevy. Mr. Ratlift has charge of the theatre

I shall say more concerning the cities I have visited soon. I have accepted an invitation to visit Columbia in the Spring. Many thanks to all.

OVER-COMPROMISED.

Journal & Guide
1-22-16

In the course of an address at the opening exercises of the new annex to the John T. West School, Mr. T. C. Walker of Gloucester County, made the statement that "Negroes would not pay enough taxes in ten years to cover the cost of such a building," or words to that effect.

Let us see. The building Mr. Walker referred to cost $34,500. The assessed valuation of colored property in Norfolk is $1,462,630.00, which is assessed annually by the city and State $29,252.60. Besides, the Negroes of Norfolk pay their proportion of poll taxes, corporation taxes, liquor licenses, court fines, etc., from which funds for education are derived. Figure it out for yourself. Mr. Walker of Gloucester is good at compromising, but in this instance he excelled himself.

CONTRACT FOR NEW SCHOOL

Chicago Defender
6-24-16

Savannah, Ga., June 23—The trustees of the Albany Bible and Manual Training Institute, the school on the Blue Springs road in East Albany, yesterday authorized the letting of the contract for the erection of another building at a cost of $10,000. It was understood that the contract would be let to the Georgia Lumber and Building Company, as its estimate was the lowest of those submitted. The new building is to take the place of the original dormitory and auditorium which stands on the crest of the sand hill originally purchased as a site for this school, and will be located near the building erected two years ago on the seventy acres of level land now owned by the school and through which Blue Springs road passes. The work on the new building is to begin at once.

Education—1916

Money for Negro

The President had his heart gladdened recently by a quiet call from one of the members of the first graduating class of Fisk University, Professor James D. Burrus. He came to bring an offering to his Alma Mater in the name of himself, of his brother Professor John H. Burrus of the same class, and of his brother Dr. Preston R. Burrus of the class of '79. These three brothers, without any suggestion from outside except as found in the general literature of the University, had quietly talked matters over and had decided they could jointly give the University which had given them their first great start, five notes of one hundred dollars each, payable one a year for the next five years. They added interest at 8 per cent to the date of maturity of each note, making a total of six hundred dollars, which is thus secured for the endowment funds of the University. The notes left that day are as good as gold.

The chief value of this gift is its evidence of loyalty on the part of the alumni from the very earliest days of the University. The first class—perhaps we should say the first classes—have again led the way in a concrete demonstration of what the Fisk spirit means. Other classes are sure to follow as their resources will allow.

The material value of six hundred dollars is great indeed. If one thousand alumni could contribute two hundred apiece, the University endowment would be raised by two hundred thousand dollars, thus doubling the present endowment. In the course of time this will be done through direct gift and by legacies. We are in great need of an endowment of at least one million dollars.

NEW DAY FOR CLARK UNIVERSITY

By Bishop Leete

Southwestern Christian Advocate

As president of the Board of Trustees, I am able to report to all the churches that Clark University closed its last season with **Absolutely No Debt for Current Expenses.**

The administration of President King has thus won a decided triumph. The inside work of the school was never better. Ask Dr. Crogman. This summer we hope to be able to greatly improve the students' rooms, and the looks of the property. Dr. King is busy.

$17,000 Debt Wiped Out

I am overjoyed to be able also to state that $17,000 of debts for back taxes on the Clark property, and for old deficits, has been taken from the books at Cincinnati, leaving the slate clean there. For co-operation with my efforts in achieving that end, the secretary, Dr. Bumstead, deserves much credit. Dr. Bumstead has put one Freedmen's Aid School on its feet.

Our Slogan—Souls and Schools

For the coming four years the battle-cry in the Atlanta Area will be Souls and Schools. Evangelism and education are to be put into the foreground, and to have the right of way. We are one in this program, and together we will win.

How to Cripple Alabama Schools

Editor The Advertiser: Advertiser

It may be of interest to the people of Alabama to know that the entire six and one-half mills tax, according to the report of the Auditor for the year ending September 30, 1914, was appropriated and consumed by the old soldiers, the public schools and the educational institutions of the State. The public schools get three mills and the old soldiers get one mill, which leaves but two and one-half mills.

Out of the two and one-half mills the following amounts were paid:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute ..	$ 98,480.00
Alabama Girls' Tech. Institute ..	162,544.24
Ala. Industrial School for White Boys	51,987.50
College of A. & M. Arts	72,500.00
University of Alabama	158,500.00
County High Schools	149,250.00
Dale County High School	5,000.00
Northeastern Agri. Institute	3,000.00
Rural School Houses	75,121.16
Public School Library fund	6,350.00
Agricultural Schools	40,500.00
Ala. Reform School for Negroes..	15,714.44
Florence Normal School	37,500.00
Fourth Dis. Agri. School	500.00
State Normal School for whites ..	90,000.00
State Nor. School for negroes ..	22,000.00
State Board Exam. for teachers..	3,600.00
State Board examinations for teachers' expenses	2,300.38
County Board Examinations of teachers	3,193.70
Clerical assistance State Board of Examiners	4,150.81
Public Schools	350,000.00
Old Soldiers	400,000.00
Confederate Soldiers' Home	19,322.58
Total	$1,771,514.81

The $1,771,514.81 consumes the two and one-half mills. The State was dependent upon licenses, franchise tax, earnings of convicts and miscellaneous items to pay interest on the public debt, appropriations to the insane hospital, the deaf and blind and all other expenses of the State. Any fair minded man will see that the deficit did not come out of the franchise tax and licenses. When the public schools, the old soldiers and the educational institutions consume the entire six and one-half mills, there is bound to be a large deficit. More than 80 per cent of the population of Alabama are drawing more money out of the State Treasury than they put in it. Almost every rural community in the State, the State is paying for the education of the children more than the taxes of the community. Men paying but a few dollars in taxes, the State is paying for the education of their children from fifty to one hundred dollars, some more and some less. These are the men opposed to the bond issue. A part of the deficit was money borrowed to educate their children and if they are unwilling to pay it, the Governor will not likely borrow any more for that purpose. The defeat of the bond issue will result in shorter terms for the public schools.

W. H. LAWSON.

Mathews, Ala.

EVENING POST

New York City

SAYS COLORED SCHOOLS STARVE IN RICH SOUTH

H. A. HUNT FINDS CONDITION OF NEGROES WORST IN YEARS.

Principal of Institution at Fort Valley, Ga., Asserts Laborers Get No Share in Prosperity Caused by High Price for Cotton—Daily Wage Below $1 Still—Says Schools Must Close if Relief Is Not Forthcoming—Discusses Effect of Migration.

If any Northerner is planning to cut down his New Year's contribution to negro education in the South, or to give it up altogether, upon the theory that the present high prices for cotton have made the South as a whole prosperous, he will revise his figures upward upon hearing the true state of affairs, according to H. A. Hunt, principal of the Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga. Mr. Hunt said to-day that the negro farm laborer was getting exactly the same wage now as he received when the price of living, based on the simplest standards, was less than one-half of the present cost.

Speaking of the provisions for negro education especially in his own State, Mr. Hunt said Georgia was not paying out for colored schools what it received in taxes from its negro population, that his school was the only one of its kind in a large section of the State, and that, unless the few colored industrial schools of Georgia received contributions from the North to tide them over this year, some of them would have to close. At the same time, he predicted, there was an excellent chance that the Legislature meeting next summer could be persuaded to authorize State aid to these schools, if their principals could be relieved from the long months of absence in Northern cities, begging for money with which to run their schools, and devote their time to talking to legislators and other influential white citizens and crystallizing the growing sentiment in favor of giving the negroes a square deal. The heavy migration of labor from many districts in the South had waked up the whites to a realization that they must change their attitude towards the negro, if they hoped to keep their labor supply, he said, and he referred to a recent editorial in the Atlanta *Constitution* as an example of the different sentiment.

HAS HURT THE NEGRO SCHOOLS.

"Many Northerners who long have been loyal supporters of the colored industrial schools of the South," said Mr. Hunt, "seem to be going on the theory that high prices for cotton have made the whole South prosperous, and that their contributions are needed no longer. This mistaken theory already has hurt such schools as mine, and some of us will have to shut up shop unless relief comes at once.

"The theory would be all right if th Southern whites were in the habit of supporting the colored schools, for the landowner is making good money, indeed, this year. But the negro laborer and the tenant farmer working on shares with his landlord are worse off than I have known them to be for many years. The laborer is still paid the 75 cents to 90 cents a day—the man who gets $1 a day is rare—that he received when his simple standards of living cost him less than one-half as much as they do now. With cotton selling around $100 a bale, the picker is getting exactly the same money—about $7.50 a bale—as was paid him when cotton was bringing only $40 to $50. The tenant farmer still has to pay the same exorbitant prices for his supplies; he still must plant all cotton,

with no chance to raise other crops for his own consumption, if the landowner tells him to. Attendance at our school has kept up remarkably under these conditions, but there are more students who cannot afford to pay anything towards their tuition.

"The past several months have witnessed a remarkable migration of colored people from the South. In some districts almost the entire labor supply has left in a body. At least 200,000 have gone North, and there are as many more who are waiting only for the spring before they join the exodus. In some of the most backward counties of the South the fear of mob violence is an important factor in the emigration; everywhere the opportunity to better economic conditions and to seek real facilities for the education of their children are determining causes for the families who are moving. The South is beginning to wake up to the fact that its labor supply is deserting, and that it must take a fairer attitude towards its colored neighbor upon whom it is so dependent.

"Until now the negro and his lot have been nobody's business, but a change is taking place, and if some of us who have been striving to educate our race in the face of great hardships and who know what the conditions are, could be assured that our school expenses would be met this year, we could return to the South and, taking advantage of the changing attitude there, could make effective use of it in urging the Legislatures to give the negro his just share of the school appropriations.

"Take Georgia for instance. It taxes commercial fertilizer ten cents a ton, the annual revenue being upwards of $100,000. This tax was imposed for the work of vocational schools. Now, the person who pays such a tax is the man who uses it for the cotton he is raising, and this fertilizer is essential to growing cotton in Georgia. Hence, the negro tenant farmer, and there are thousands of them, is paying a good share of that tax; yet of the ten schools maintained on the revenue from this tax, not one of them is for colored students.

"As for the common public-school system, in a county near mine there is a community which wanted to have a school for its fifty children. No building is provided from the public funds. When the superintendent was asked about a teacher, it was learned that he had reduced the salary for teachers in the negro schools from $16.80 to $14.40 a month. In the same district a comparatively good schoolhouse and a teacher who is paid from $35 to $50 a month are provided for from fifteen to twenty white children."

Mr. Hunt's school at Fort Valley was incorporated twenty years ago and now has about 500 students. He still needs about $8,000 to complete his budget for the year and is making his headquarters in Room 624, Tribune Building, until he can be assured of this amount.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR COLORED STUDENTS

Southern Reporter

THE last issue of our highly esteemed contemporary The Southern Indicator contained a splendid, convincing, and timely editorial on the above subject and we are simply writing this article by way of emphasis and endorsement of the same, for if there is any one thing that the State is now derelict in its responsibility for the education of its youth, white and colored, it is along the line of making proper provision for the intellectual advancement of the latter.

Now this should not be particularly in so far as it relates to its Colored youth. Moreover as Colored citizens are taxed for the support of the public schools and Colleges of the State it is but just and right that their children should be given the same consideration in this particular as is given those of white parentage. If it is in keeping with the times to provide scholarships at Clemson, the Citadel, the University of South Carolina, and Winthrop for the whites, it would but be in keeping with the same spirit to provide scholarships for the Colored youth at the Colored State College. That such has not been done is a serious miscarriage of justice and shows that the State in its educational guardianship of its Colored youth has been derelict in its duty.

But it may be said that the State by establishing and maintaining a College for the higher education of its Colored youth has done all that should be required. Were this true this article would not have seen the light. The fact is that it is not true, for while the State annually appropriates hundreds of thousands of dollars for the higher culture of its white youth, the last report of the Board of Trustees of the Colored State College at Orangeburg shows that it only appropriated a total of $14,321.47 for the similar training of its Colored youth, and that but for the Morrill Fund of $25,000, and the Land Scrip Fund of $5,754.00—both coming from the National Government—there would be no Colored State College for the reason that the appropriation made by the State would not be sufficient to run it. It is also known that the appropriations from these two funds are compulsory, and that Clemson gets the bulk of the whole amount appropriated by the National Government.

As we see it the State is not treating its Colored youth as it should. Rather is it apparently seeking to keep him down. What with the two funds mentioned, the Fertilizer Tax, and the special assessments made made for school purposes plus the poll tax, it can well afford to annually appropriate $50.00 for the higher training of its white youth.

We hope, sincerely hope, that the Legislature now in session will see the wisdom and justice of making such an appropriation and making it put itself on record as being absolutely devoid of race prejudice and desirous of the liberal education of all its youth let their color be what it may

Atlanta University

To the Editor:—

The year 1917 marks the 50th anniversary of the chartering of Atlanta University "for the Christian education of youth." Earnestly Christian, it is yet entirely unsectarian in its work and influence. It has consistently advocated the liberal education of negro youth, both for their sakes and for their increased effectiveness as promoters of their people's highest good.

While its ultimate ideal as a university with professional departments remains for future development, it desires now to strengthen the work already successfully organized in high school, normal, and collegiate courses, in which it has over five hundred students under an able and devoted corps of teachers.

Fifty years of experience have fully justified Atlanta University's faith in the more advanced training for the more promising young men and women of the colored people. A large majority of its graduates and many of the non-graduates are engaged in useful occupations among their people. Many are in positions of responsibility and influence. Most of the graduates are teachers. It is estimated that over 50,000 children are under their daily instruction. Through their Christian homes, through their voluntary work in church and community as well as through their vocations, the graduates have unquestionably exerted a strong influence for good upon the life and ideals of the negro people.

There has been from the beginning a steady growth in the equipment of Atlantic University and in the number of its pupils. There has been an increasing emphasis upon the higher work and upon the importance of excellent scholarship in every department. Today the institution possesses a campus of 60 acres, seven simple, substantial brick buildings, containing chapel, class rooms, laboratories, setparate dormitories for men and women, and also buildings for the training of industrial teachers of both sexes. There is a normal practice or model school building, giving in part by the General Education Board, and a library building given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

Atlanta University is governed by an independent board of 17 trustees, men prominent in professional and business life. It has enjoyed an exceptional continuity of administration, having had only three presidents since its founding, Edmund Asa Ware, the founder; Horace Bumstead, and Edward T. Ware, the son of the founder, who succeeded Dr. Bumstead nine years ago.

We believe that the record of the past 50 years amply justifies the generous support of this work. Atlanta University serves the need not only of those who are fortunate enough to attend as students; it serves also the cause of common school and industrial education in many parts of the South by the careful preparation of teachers. It serves not only its own community and State, but also the nation by helping toward the just solution of one of the most delicate and perplexing national problems.

It should have facilities and support ample to meet its growing needs and opportunities.

For this purpose a campaign has been launched to raise a semi-centennial fund of $500,000. We heartily endorse this movement and trust that this amount will be subscribed by public-spirited people. We commend President Ware and his work to all friends of education to whom he may appeal for help in this campaign.

Charles W. Eliot, David C. Barrow, chancellor of the University of Georgia; Nicholas Murray Butler, P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; C. K. Nelson, Bishop of Atlanta; William Lawrence, Anson Phelps Stokes, George A. Gordon, Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Robert F. Maddox, president of the Atlanta National Bank; H. M. Atkinson, Georgia Railway & Power Co.; Dunbar H. Ogden, pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, Atlanta; Rabbi David Mark, L. M. Landrum, city school superintendent, Atlanta; W. D. Weatherford, of International Committee of Y. M. C. A.; Talcott Williams, Cleveland H. Dodge, Clarence H. Kelsey, president of Guarantee Title and Trust Co. of New York; Paul Revere Frothingham, Samuel McChord Crothers, Arthur F. Estabrook, Alexander Mann, Edmund S. Rousmanierre, Moorfield Storey, Boston; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of New York Evening Post; Henry S. Coffin, pastor of Madison ave. Presbyterian Church, New York. Joseph Lee, Boston.

SUM OF $50,000 LEFT TO TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

New York, April 26.—Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama and Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Virginia will receive $50,000 each under the will of Miss Martha H. Andrews, member of an old New York family, who died here February 5.

Miss Andrews' will, made public today, provides that the bulk of her $1,150,000 estate shall go to religious, educational and charitable institutions, most of which are situated in New York. Berea college, of Berea, Ky., was left $25,000.

The state executive committee of the Young Men's Christian association, the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church in America and the board of home missions of the Presbyterian church in America each were bequeathed $50,000. After the payment of the specific legacies, the residuary estate will go to five organizations, one of which is the American Bible society.

Colleges

"The Nigger in the Wood Pile"

By DR. C. H. CLARK.

A large number of the Missionary Baptist churches of Nashville have refused to help support Roger Williams University. Why? This question is being asked by the friends of the grand old institution, many of whom sipped from the intellectual fountain which has flown east, west, north and south, purposely to make intellectual men and women and particularly Christian men and women. Roger Williams University is loved by the Baptists of the country, and should be loved by the Baptists of Nashville in particular. For this reason, its benign influence should have a great reward for the Baptist family of the city. In view of this idea a committee representing the Second Baptist Church, Rev. G. B. Taylor, Pastor; Tabernacle Baptist Church, Rev. H. M. Burns, Pastor; Pleasant Green Baptist Church, Rev. J. C. Fields, A. B. Bth. Pastor; First Baptist Church, Texas, Rev. Murry, Pastor; Fifteenth Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. A. W. Porter, Pastor; New Hope Baptist Church, Rev. J. C. Harding Pastor; Third Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. J. L. Harding, Pastor; Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Rev. J. A. Brown, Pastor; St. John Baptist Church, Rev. D. A. Weakley, Pastor; Mt. Nebo Baptist Church, Rev. H. A. Alfred, Pastor; West Nashville Baptist Church, Rev. J. H. Graham, Pastor; Sixth Street Baptist Church, Rev. T. J. Tunstull, Pastor; Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Rev. C. H. Clark, Pastor; First Baptist Church, East Nashville, Rev. W. S. Ellington, Pastor; Foster Chapel Baptist Church, Rev. G. B. Bolden, Pastor; Fairfield Baptist Church, Rev. A. Phillips, Pastor; Mt. Bethel Baptist Church, Rev. A. M. Merritt, Pastor; First Street Baptist Church. Rev. S. Stubblefield, Pastor; Mt. Gilead Baptist Church, then pastored by Rev. R. Page, but now by Rev. N. T. Stoner; Lily of the Valley Baptist Church, Rev. E. W. Hawthorne, D. D., Pastor; Lake Providence Baptist Church, Rev. Dudley, Pastor; Mt. Ararat Baptist Church, Rev. John Slaughter, Pastor; Pilgrim Emanuel Baptist Church, Rev. A. Rogan then pastor, but now Rev. A. Phillips; Shady Grove Baptist Church, then pastored by Rev. J. B. Mullin; the Brentwood Baptist Church, then pastored by Rev. S. R. Skelton but now by Rev. I. Davis; First Baptist Church, Rock City, Rev. A. W. Wilson, Pastor

A number of ministers who were doing missionary work in and about Nashville and within the vicinity of Roger Williams waited on the President, Prof. A. M. Townsend, a few days before the Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention should meet and called his attention to the fact that it was the purpose of some of the Memphis brethren and some of the Nashville brethren to split the convention on account of the differences of opinion which existed about the authority of the National Baptist Convention over the National Baptist Publishing Board. The committee told Dr. Townsend that it was their opinion that the National Convention confusion should not be allowed to disrupt the pleasant relations which had existed between the said churches and Roger Williams University. He agreed with the idea and told the committee that he had requested the Trustee Board not to allow the convention's affairs to interfere with the University, and that if they did he would not try to run the university as president without the cooperation of the Nashville pastors. He was assured by the committee that if the convention did split, which then appeared to be inevitable, that he would not take part with either side, that they would instruct their churches to support the University and Dr. Townsend as its President. He promised them that he would not take sides with either if the split came, but hoped that it would not come, as he saw no need of a split, neither did the committee.

Contrary to his promises the President of Roger Williams had himself re-elected as secretary of the convention which who and solely disregarded the plain wording its constitution which reads as follows:

Article III, Sec. 2. "The basis of representation shall be as follows: Any Orthodox Missionary Baptist Church upon payment to the convention of $3.00 for an active membership of from one to fifty may be represented $5.00 for a membership of from fifty to one hundred; $7.50 for a membership of from one hundred to two hundred; $10.00 for a membership of from two hundred to three hundred; and an additional one dollar for every additional hundred thereafter."

Upon this sacred contract which the above named churches had heretofore been represented the assumption of the honesty of the officials of the convention to keep this constitution and abide by its mandates until the messengers were given an opportunity to revise it in the regular way provided for in the said instrument, in article 12. But instead of doing so, which they agreed to do by a unanimous vote of the body, one Rev. Mr. Coke, offered a resolution that the churches be allowed only one messenger and the pastor to vote in the election of the president instead of the president ruling the resolution out of order because it violated the constitutional provision of the membership of the body, he declared the resolution passed and thus made it a law supreme over the constitution.

This was done in order to have himself re-elected president of the convention. The president of Roger Williams University made himself a party to this rotten ungodly scheme to rob the churches of the money which they had paid into the hands of the committee appointed by the president, and as such he has shaken the confidence of the pastors in his sincerity and Christian dignity which has been characteristic of his dealings in conventional matters with them. Further, the convention through him as secretary claims to have withdrawn or severed the constitutional relations which had existed between the churches and itself, because the churches sent up and paid for the messengers the constitutional requirement and became members of the convention. Hence these pastors do not feel that they would serve our great denomination or do the race any particular good by helping the University under such a management as it now has, for the Trustee Board helped to lay the plan and helped to carry out this rotten, ungodly scheme and the little sheet known as the *Nashville Clarion*, the fire-eating sheet of several years' standing whose former editor, Rev. E. W. D. Isaac, D. D., true to his old habit of newspaper tactics indulging in acrimonious epithets to show his disapproval of his brethren and in order to make himself appear as the estafit of far-seeing ability. He seems to have forgotten his old home experience which caused him to take Frennch leave between the setting and the rising of the sun. Notwithstanding he was the pastor of one of the leading churches of Tex-

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY HAS REMARKABLE OPENING

Atlanta University has had a most remarkable opening, with an enrollment that taxed the capacity of the buildings. Chapel in Stone Hall is jammed to the very doors, so that on Tuesday morning about ten students had to stand during the entire devotional exercises from lack of seats. The opening address was given by Rev. Dr. James M. Bixler, formerly of New London, Conn., and now of Atlanta Theological Seminary. He spoke on the importance of aspiration, and said that he was glad to look into the faces of such a body of students with aspiration. He urged that with that quality nothing on earth could keep the people back. In illustration he spoke of Mr. Bush, one of the greatest Negro organist in the United States, who plays at New London on one of the greatest organs in the world. He told of the longings of Mr. Bush as a poor boy and of his final triumph over difficulties in the way of a great musician. Dr. James Bond, pastor of Rush Memorial church, offered prayer and spoke a few words of cordial greeting.

It is most encouraging to see on every side evidences of progress and growth at the beginning of this year which marks the fiftieth anniversary of the chartering [illegible] ution.

Nashville, Tenn.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR COLORED RACE

Fisk, Walden, Roger Williams and Other Noted Institutions in Nashville.

With Fisk, Walden and Roger Williams universities, the Meharry Medical college, the negro state industrial school, and several other smaller institutions located in Nashville, the colored people have had unusual advantages along educational lines. The public school system is also a most splendid one, and this city has one of the best colored high schools and grade schools for the colored children of any city in the south.

Fisk university is conceded to be the leading institution for the higher education of negroes in the entire country, and Meharry Medical college is the largest medical school for colored people in the world. The State Normal school, although the

as and was also editor of the *Texas Baptist Star*, the paper in which he denominated the literature of the National Baptist Publishing Board as "Negro Backs over White Men's Brains," and in the meantime went to Kansas in 1898 to lead the National Baptist Convention in crushing out the Board together with the literature which he said through the columns of the *Texas Baptist Star* that the convention did not authorize. The same year or perhaps the next, the representatives of the American Publication Society paid him seventy-five dollars to go to Philadelphia and deliver one lecture before the colored people against the *Negro Backs over White Men's Brans* which were being circulated by Boyd, as he put it. On arriving in Kansas and finding that the *Negro Backs over White Men's Brains* had so completely captivated a large number of the brethren of the convention he was slow to venture; and his maligning the late Dr. I. Toliver they asked him what had come over him, that he did not kill that project as he had promised to do. In reply Dr. Isaac said, "Any man who would speak against that stuff in the face of the popular sentiment which it had made, was d—er fool than he was."

The trouble which the *Texas Baptist Star* article made gave him a leave of absence from his pastorate of the New Hope Baptist Church to which he has never returned, and in all probabilities will not until the congregation leaves. Dallas, Texas did not teach him the majesty of the moral economy which guarantees the man of the frock immunities from automatic resignation, for after being in the pastorate of the Spruce Street Baptist Church for sixteen months, or until they could get a pastor, as he put it, he was unceremoniously dismissed, after which he called on Dr. R. H. Boyd to go his bond to keep him out of jail on account of Charity Martin and her little son, whom she had taught to call him father. This conduct was unbecoming to a citizen much less a Christian minister. Since he left Texas, he has kept a red-hot torch at work among the brethren of the city, and the state nearly ever since he let the Baptist Union die at a cost of $800.00 to Ex-President E. C. Morris.

The Stone River Association in which these twenty-seven churches and Sunday schools represent, join these churches in the following statement: "*We are loyal to every interest which exists for the betterment and increase of the Master's Kingdom on earth, but the time-honored polity of our Zion is the only way we can be of any service to either State Convention or the educational interest of the churches, for the divine constitution of the church is congregational. This idea is as old as the church and is held out in the New Testament as being the limit of the privilege with which the church can act in its religious work.*" Rev. T. A. Brown, moderator of the Stone River Association has proven himself equal to every emergency to which the association has been subjected since he has been moderator.

Rev. G. B. Taylor, Recording Secretary of the Stone River Association, has been the painstaking and correct Recorder of the doings of the association since the death of the late Prof. W. L. Cansler. The minutes of each session will convince the most skeptical, though it be one of the Ex-moderators who is now trying to split the Stone River Association, reached the proper destiny for which it was sent, and especially Roger Williams University and the Superintendents of State Missions had gotten their part. (See Minutes of 1913-14 and 1915.)

The Stone River Association is too wise to let the *Clarion* excite it into the disregard of its constitution as the Missionary and Educational Convention did. The constitution of an organization is the fundamental life or authority for its acts and any action of the body contrary to or in violation of the plain declaration made and agreed to by the members is an outrage that no church of Christ can subscribe to without destroying ther sacred vow which they made to their Redeemer.

The resolution ruled in by the President, Rev. A. Barlett, and sustained by the minority of the Missionary and Educational Convention of Tennessee is an index to the unworthiness of church fellowship and cooperation in doing the Master's bidding.

The Executive Board of the Stone River Association and Sunday School Convention hereby calls the attention of the churches and Sunday schools to the change of the place of meeting for the next session of the above named bodies, which will take place at the Second Baptist Church, Rev. G. B. Taylor, Pastor. The Lebanon Baptist Church does not feel able to care for the association and Sunday school, so you are invited by the Nashville brotherhood to hold the next session with the Second Baptist Church, Rev. G. B. Taylor, pastor. The Executive Board of the Sunday School Convention of the Stone River Association takes pleasure in stating to the churches and their Sunday schools that the Rev. J. C Fields, A. B. B Th., pastor of the Pleasant Green Baptist Church, who has been elected president of the Sunday School Convention of the Stone River Association and has served that body acceptably without opposition for ten consecutive years. the Sunday schools throughout the district have felt the power and enjoyed the benefits of his wise judgement as he each year in an annual message points out the things from which the schools would get the most benefits. Rev. J. C. Fields, A. B., B. Th., is a college graduate of the Roger Williams University in the year 1903 with the degree A. B., B. Th., and has since taught in the literary and theological department of Roger Williams until the chairman of the Trustee Board, Rev. W. M. Haynes, who was dean of the theological department became angry with him because he would not resign as a member of the National Baptist Publishing Board against which Rev. Haynes had personal grievances.

After the President, Dr. A. M. Townsend, had announced before an audience at the opening sesson of 1915 that Dr. J. C. Fields was one of the teachers for the ensuing year, the Rev. Wm. Haynes called his Star Chamber Executive Committee of the Trustee Board of the Roger Williams University and had Dr. Fields' appointment rescinded. This was not because of inability or conduct unbecoming a Christian minister but because he would not resign or sever his relation with the National Baptist Publishing Board. For such treatment of a Christian gentleman whose life and character in Nashville together with his splendid pastorate and wise counsel to all, thirty-three Baptist churches and their pastors join the Pleasant Green Baptist Church in resenting this inhuman and unBaptistic treatment of their brother, Rev. Fields.

Committee—C. H. Clark, D. D., LL. D., G. B. Taylor, T. J. Tunstull, W. G. Baugus, H. M. Burns.

New Orleans, La

OCT 1 1916

STRAIGHT COLLEGE STARTS 48TH TERM

Orleans Leading Negro University Reports Initial Enrollment of 200 Students

Straight University, the leading negro institution in this city, opened its forty-eighth session Wednesday. This institution offers thorough instruction in the commercial caurses, domestic art and science, manual training, high school and college courses.

A teachers' training course, which meets the requirements of the State Department of Education, has been added. It is the purpose of this department not only to supply teachers for city schools, but to furnish efficient instructors for the parishes.

A night school with a free corps of teachers will be opened Monday, October 2. This department meets the needs of those who are not able to attend the day sessions.

The dormitories are under the direction of competent matrons, and the faculty is composed of graduates from Yale, Michigan, Wellesley, Boston Conservatory of Music, the American Conservatory of Music, New York, and other leading schools.

The attendance in high school and college is now numbering 200. This session promises to be the best in the history of the institution.

Durham, N. C. Dr. Judkins is recognized as one of the leading Baptist ministers of the country, a man of great ability and power. The National Training School of Durham, N. C., as well as the Baptist people of North Carolina are to be congratulated on his coming to the state.

Dr. Shephard, president of the Religious Training School at Durham, N. C., is in West Raleigh, June 22.

The Rev. R. C. Judkins, for eleven years pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala., one of the most influential churches in the South, has accepted the assistant chair of theology and director of the Religious Education Department of the National Training School,

Education
Colleges.

Atlanta University a Pioneer in Negro Education

Atlanta University is the pioneer institution of Georgia in College and Normal School ecdutation of the negroes. It was chartered in 1867, and opened in 1869. The founder was Edmund Asa Ware, a graduate of Yale University of the class of 1863. In 1867 and 1868 he traveled extensively in the state of Georgia as the representitive of the American Missionary Association, establishing schools for the negroes. Being deeply impressed by the need for well trained teachers, he aroused interest in the founding at Atlanta of an institution which might serve as a Normal School and College. In this project he had the co-operation of the state board of education and other influential southern people. The first building was completed and the school opened in 1869. In the first classes were enrolled the advanced pupils from the American Missionary Association schools which had been established throughout the state of Georgia. It has always been the purpose of this institution to bring to bear upon these pupils through the boarding department the wholesome influence of Christian home life, in this respecst doing the work of a social settlement as well as that of a school.

The 47th year of successful work is now drawing to a close. The work has developed steadily from year to year, and the influence of Atlanta University has become steadily stronger throughout the south. The material plant now comprises a campus of 60 acres and seven simple substantial brick buildings occupying a beautiful location in the western part of the city of Atlanta. The institution also possesses a barn, a fine herd of Jersey cattle and a hennery, by which the needs of the boarding department are in part supplied. The campus has been beautified by the planting of trees and the laying out of walks and terraces. There are several acres in kitchen garden, and there are large fields of alfalfa, demonstrating what can be done upon Georgia soil.

The equipment is excellently adapted to the teaching of high school, normal school and college courses, with manual training and domestic science as an integral part of education. There are about four hundred and fifty students in attendance, over half of them coming up the hill every day from the city of Atlanta, and the rest from far and wide throughout the south. Three hundred of these students are in the high school. This comprises a four-year course which must be completed before a student enters the normal school or college. Manual training in the excellently equipped Knowles Industrial Building is required of the high school boys, and those who show peculiar fitness may elect a college course in mechanic arts. Many instructors in manuel training in southern negro schools have profited by this course.

The normal school comprises two years following the high school. During the senior year the normal school girls live in groups of 15 in the domestic science building, where, under the supervision of the preceptrss, they put into practice the principles of domestic science which they have learned in their high school course. They prepare their own meals and do all the work of the household. Connected with the normal school is the Ogelthorpe Practice School, where about 50 children of the neighborhood gather for instruction in kindergarden and grades. This practice school affords opportunity for observation and practice so that the young women who graduate from the Atlanta University Normal School have had both theory and practice in teaching and in domestic science.

The test question of the worth of any school is "What are the graduates doing? Atlanta University refers with peculiar pride to its graduates. The majority are teachers. Some have entered the ministry or other branches of religious work. An increasing number enter business enterprises. There are a few doctors and several lawyers. The majority of teachers of the public schools for negroes in the city of Atlanta have received their training at this school, as well as a large number of negro teachers in other southern cities. Reference to a few individual graduates will suggest what the work of this school has meant to the state of Georgia. Among the graduates are the following: President R. R. Wright, of the Georgia State Industrial School at Savannah; Principal Henry A. Hunt, Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley; Principal Lucy Laney, of Haines Institute, Augusta; Principal L. C. Clark, of Knox Institute, Athens; President Pierce N. Thompson, of Albany Normal School, Albany; Principal Judia Jackson Harris, of the Model and Training School, Clark county. To these names might be added the principals of many of the public schools supported for the negroes in the cities of Georgia.

In its founding and purpose Atlanta University is essentially Christian. For some years it has been independent of the American Missionary Association, and is distinctly non-sectarian in its work and influence. The majority of the students belong to the Baptist or Methodist denominations, though many Christian denominations are represented in the student body as well as among the teachers and trustees. Students are welcomed into an independent Christian church, called the Church of Christ, in Atlanta University, and are encouraged on leaving the school to take up work in the churches of their preference. Among the well known trustees are Dr. C. B. Wilmer, rector of St. Luke's church, Atlanta; Dr. W. D. Weatherford, of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.; Rev. Frank Shipman, of Atlanta.

Atlanta University has been peculiarly fortunate in the lengtht of service and faithfulness of her teachers. Several have bene at their posts for over fifteen years. During all its history, there have been only three presidents. The founder, Edmund Asa Ware, died in 1885. He was succeeded by his Yale College classmate, Horace Bumstead, upon whose resignation in 1907 Edward T. Ware, a son of the founder became the president.

The cumulative effect of these years of work has been tremendous so that the power and influence of this school has been constantly increasing throughout the south. When one realizes how rapidly the southern negroes are gaining material possessions, the importance of an institution like Atlanta University can be realized. Its constant influence is in the direction of establishing higher standards of living and creating ideals of service, and preparing the students to be wise and conservative leaders of negro public sentiment.

THE BOARD OF VIRGINIA SEMINARY MEETS

Richmond Planet

TRUSTEES HOLD GREAT JUBILEE MASS MEETING AT DIAMOND HILL BAPTIST CHURCH

12-16-16

They have not slackened in interest, but are "just as strong today as the day when the Lord sent them out." The Trustee Board of the Virginia Theological Seminary and College evinced this fact on Wednesday, December 6th, in the college chapel at Lynchburg, Va. Large numbers of them were there, representing all sections of our territory.

Everybody knows that the Board is composed of some of the strongest, the most aggressive and progressive preachers and laymen to be found anywhere. Well, they were there—those strong ones, those big ones: W. T. Hall, W. F. Graham, N. Jordan. Then the young blood: T. J. King, S. A. Brown, L. W C. Metts, J. H. Burks, W. D. Woods, A. J. Everett, W. R. Smith, S. A. Garland, L. R. W. Johnson, J. H. Harvey, A. Humbles, B. Tyrrell, S. N. Daughtrey, A. A. Galvin. These are some of them.

Much business was despatched relative to the work of the institution. President Woods made an informal statement as to the general condition of the school, which showed that it was never better at this season. The teachers are all paid, the current expenses are up-to-date, the largest enrollment ever had is now. The students are well fed, the buildings are comfortably heated night and day by two large boilers, and lighted throughout with electricity.

Everything is being done and always will be done to make the students comfortable and happy while in the institution. Neither pains nor money will be spared in keeping the fare in every way up to and in many instances in advance of other schools of similar character. In some respects, we are compelled to do more than others before many of our people who do not agree with us in fostering educational work will admit that we have done as much as others. This is not a boast, but the statement of a fact, notwithstanding the present high cost of living.

The management of the school contracted for its staple foods before the present high prices obtained. But for that reason, it would be very much more difficult to keep up. The coal, wood, meat and bread have been provided for under contract for the entire year at reasonable prices. That, however, does not prevent us from desiring and planning to help out. Hence, the Secretary has been instructed to send out appeals the first of the year to all of the members of the Board and to some of the stronger churches, asking for a cash donation of at least five dollars for current expenses. Brethren, look out for the appeals, they are coming. Be prepared to answer.

A great volume of business was transacted, among which was the employment of additional teachers, the raise in salary for the present force, the overhauling of the boys' dormitory, the preparation of the grounds and buildings for the coming jubilee.

AUDITORS MAKE INFORMAL REPORT.

Revs. T. J. King, S. A. Brown, and R. W. Johnson, having been appointed by the Virginia Baptist State Convention to audit the books of the school, stated to the brethren that they had spent five days of hard work examining papers, receipts and disbursement sheets and vouchers ranging all the way from five cents to thousands of dollars, and they were compelled to report that the funds are well and wisely looked after, and that during the period of five years, there had been handled by the school more than $130,000.

This, it is to be remembered, is money raised by the black Baptists of the State, and just a part of them, at that. It came from the farmers, the washer-women, the cooks, and laborers of our race who have denominational pride, and who believe that Baptist boys and girls ought, wherever possible, be educated in Baptist schools.

It is painful to say, yet it is the truth, that not much of the $130,000 has come from the professional men and women of our race. Doctors, lawyers, and school teachers are by no means doing their full duty in contributing of their means towards the perpetuation of that standard of education that ought to obtain among us. But for the fact that the preachers who compose our convention had made the great sacrifice that they have made, there would be no independent standard and system of higher education among our people today in this State.

JUBILEE MASS MEETING.

At Diamond Hill Church, on December 6th, was arranged and made [illegible] exists in every [illegible] tendent of missions for the Virginia Baptist State Convention, who is at the present giving all of his time to the work. The meeting at Diamond Hill was a signal success, both in attendance and interest. We did not have all of the people of the city that we should have had, but what we did have certainly must have gone away with a new determination to work for the success of the coming jubilee. The magnitude of the meeting was spoken of, showing that at least twenty thousand people would attend. It was brought out by the northern brethren that preparations were being made in that section by the people to come. It was brought out, also, that the state conventions of West Virginia and New York had voted to represent and attend in large numbers. The various associations and district conventions of Virginia have fallen in line and will be there. It was also brought out that from now on, the official force of the convention will put forth the most strenuous efforts to reach every church and have them represented in the jubilee meeting. Too much stress can not be laid upon the spiritual aspect of the meeting, for it is sincerely hoped that many conversions will be had, for the best evangelists and preachers in our State and nation will be heard, and the good news shall spread abroad to every nook and corner of old Virginia and even sweep beyond its borders to the heart of the adjacent states.

The mass meeting just held is just one of the many that will be held by the working force among us. We expect to hold other meetings of its kind in the same city. We expect to hold missionary and educational mass meetings in Bedford City, Roanoke, Salem, New River, and the New River section extending to Bristol. We expect to work the western section, including Harrisonburg, Staunton, Clifton Forge, Covington, Charlottesville and intervening points; thence to Richmond, Petersburg, Suffolk, Norfolk, Newport News, Williamsburg, Farmville, and every city, hamlet that can possibly

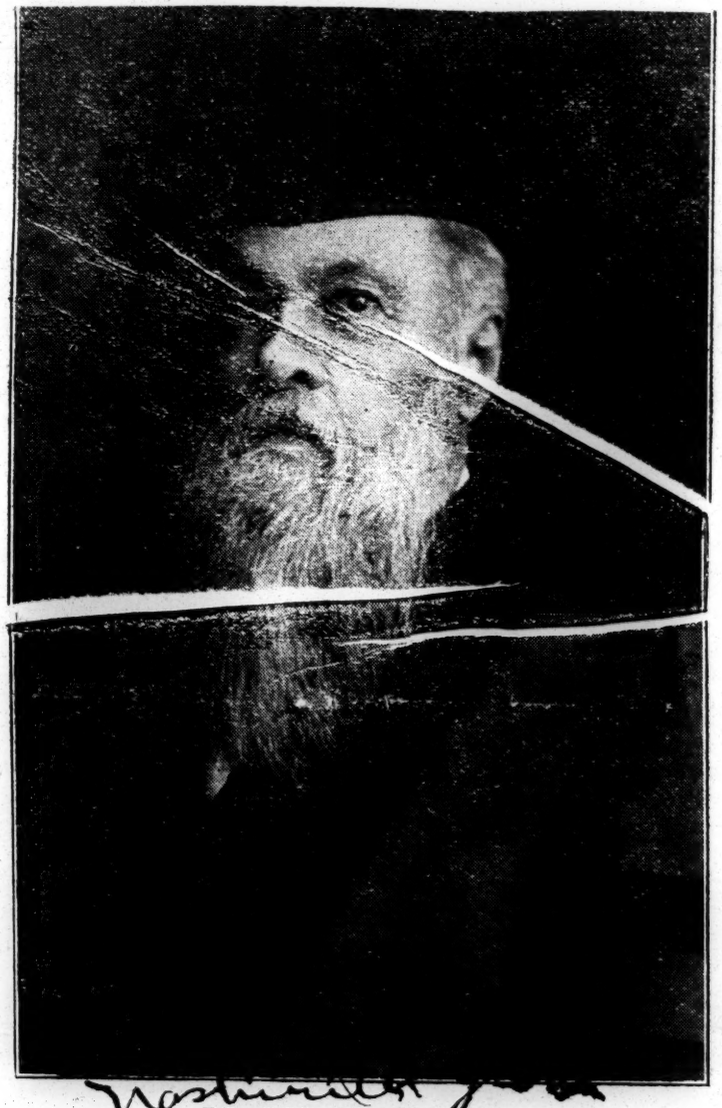
We hereby call upon the pastors and church workers throughout our domain to join with us in the work of advertisement through the various newspapers and whatever avenues of advertisement may be open to you. We still have on hand a large number of jubilee charts containing the cuts of the work at Lynchburg from its incipiency, together with almost a hundred of the officers, leaders and helpers of the Virginia Baptist State Convention. A copy of this chart should be in every church and in every Baptist home in Virginia. Write for them.

Very truly yours,

S. A. MOSES, Secretary.
Trustee Board, V. T. S. & Bo.

Education — 1916
Commencements

4/28/16.



DR. GEO. W. HUBBARD,
President of Meharry Medical College who presented the deplomas to the class last night.

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF MEHARRY

ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-TWO GRADUATES

Bishop C. H. Phillips Delivers Able Commencement Address

4/28/16

One hundred and thirty-two graduates from the various departments of the Meharry Medical College received their diplomas at the fortieth commencement exercises of the school held in the Ryman Auditorium last night. Dr. Geo. W. Hubbard, the president of the Meharry Medical College, presented the diplomas in the presence of a magnificent audience such as Nashville has not witnessed for a number of years. Visitors from all over the United States who were interested in members of the class, together with a large Nashville audience, gathered to witness the occasion. Midst scenes of splendor under the most favorable conditions the Rt. Rev. Bishop C. H. Phillips, M. D., D. D., of the C. M. E. Church, delivered the commencement address to the graduates. Bishop Philips spoke at length on "After Graduation, Then What?" being both eloquent and logical, treating his subject with that degree of perfection befitting the occasion. His long connection with Meharry, being one of its early graduates and having had two sons to finish from the same institution, as well as his acquaintance with the president of the college and each graduating class that has gone forth for the past quarter of a century, gave him a clear insight of the work of the school as well as the aim and purpose for which the student body represented in the class of 1916 went out. He stopped in the midst of his address and requested the immense audience to give Dr. Hubbard the chatauqua salute in honor of the forty years' service.

Meharry is the largest and no doubt the most widely known of the medical schools for Negroes in the world. Its total number of graduates during the forty years has passed the 2,000 mark, and it has been said time and again that a larger per cent of the Meharry graduates are actually engaged in their profession than from any other school. Several years ago the statistics showed that more than 75 per cent of the graduates of Meharry Medical College who applied before the various Boards for examination had been successful in passing the Boards.

When the hour of beginning arrived, the Meharry Orchestra began the processional, then came the head usher followed by the senior class of nurses, pharmacists, dentists and medicos, who made a circle of the big auditorium, coming down the middle aisle. President Hubbard stood on the stage to welcome them. After they were seated the congregation stood and sang "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." Dr. W. S. Ellington offered prayer. The senior quartet then sang "Annie Laurie," after whcih President Hubbard made several announcements. The Senior Glee Club delighted the audience with a catchy selection. Next came the address by Bishop Philips, which was followed by the issuing of diplomas. Dr. Josie Wells presented the diplomas to class of nurses, Dr. Wm. Sevier to the pharmacists, Dr. J. B. Singleton to the dentists and Dr. Stewart to the medicos.

Three prizes were awarded to three members of the dental class for highest marks, best crown and bridge work and best general average, and one member of the medical class for 1916.

The record this year for the class exceeds that in point of number of any class that has ever finished from the school. The history surrounding the establishment of Meharry College has been so often repeated that it is well known to hundreds. The Meharry Brothers, five in number, viz., Alexander, David, Hugh, Jesse and Samuel, immigrated to the United States from Scotland in 1795 and contributed largely to the support of the school, which is named in their honor and which perpetuates their memory among the Negroes of the United States. Not one of the brothers now lives, but the institution, which is growing and flourishing, each year keeps their memory green while the splendid work that they are responsible for in the main goes forward. Significant with the commencement exercises this year is the fact that the venerable Dr. Hubbard, who served as Dean of the institution for thirty-nine pears, winds up his first year as president of what is now known as Meharry Medical College. Leading members of the alumni gathered for the occasion of the commencement, and were present last night. The presents that were received by the graduating class were perhaps the most numerous ever seen.

The following is a list of the graduates from the various departments:

Medical.

James P. Allen, Virginia; Edward Bell, James Brooks Bates, Mississippi; Charles Arthur Beadle, Alabama; Harvey Bonny Beck, Kentucky; Clarence Frederick Bass, Port of Spain, B. W. I.; Charles W. Bibb, B. S., Charles Conrad Buford, Kentucky; Roderick Adolphus Bryce, Trinidad, B. W. I.; Laurence Floyd Brooks, Mississippi; Adrain Delo Brooks, Manlon Cecil Cooley, Tennessee; S. R. Coleman, Florida; E. R. Clemmons, B. S., Missouri; Jacobs Capers, South Carolina; S. E. Clark, A. B., Liberia, Africa; Leonidas Delaine, South Carolina; Nicholas A. Diggs, Ph. G., Oklahoma; James B. Dillard, Mississippi; Garvin J. Dixon, Georgia; P. Charles Downs, B. P., Mississippi; Thos. E. Dixon, Texas; James Benson Ector, Ohio; H. P. Elligan, A. B., Georgia; Geo. W. A. Forrester, Ph. G., Jamaica, B. W. I.; Wm. N. Frazier, Virginia; C. H. Gibson, British Guiana, S. A.; Cecil I. Giscombe, Jamaica, B. W. I.; Lambert A. Greaux, A. N. Grant, Florida; Royal W. Grubbs, Kentucky; H. H. Green, Florida; Crawford C. Harwell, Tennessee; Russell L. Harper, I. L. Hildreth, William A. Hammond, Texas; Alex A Hall, Georgia; Oliver Humble, B. A., Louisiana; Thos. Woodly Haywood, North Carolina; Richard Howard, A. B., South Carolina; Arthur E. Jones, Texas; Andrew Macaulay Jones, Ph. G., Georgia; G. W. Johnson, New York; James A. Kennedy, Ph. C., Illinois; Peter R. King, Trinidad, B. W. I.; Rosa B. Ligon, North Carolina; John M. Lawson, Texas; D. Logan, North Carolina; I. H. Martin, B. S., Alabama; James H. McClure, A. B., B. P., Illinois; A. J. McNorton, Tennessee; Ennis A. Martin, B. S., Texas; P. E. Martin, Mississippi; Sidney Maddox, Alabama; J. C. Mills, Louisiana; James Alexander Owens, A. B., Mississippi; H. Banks Orr, Texas; V. E. Powell, Arkansas; J. C. Perry, North Carolina; J. A. S. Pinson, South Carolina; Omer F. Purdue, Arkansas; Leon J. Reid, Florida; Benj. Franklin Rucker, Tennessee; Linell Rogers, Mississippi; C. P. Snead, Tennessee; R. S. Smith, New York; A. B. Snowden, Kentucky; J. F. Taylor, Virginia; Henry F. Thompson, Ph., B., Arkansas; Saunders Jas. Thompson, Texas; Ellasteen Turner, Louisiana; Gerald E. Tracey, Trinidad, B. W. I.; Wm. N. Trayser, Virginia; B. I. Underwood, North Carolina; Felix Gordon Veitch, B. W. I.; Cyril C. Williams, Panama; B. A. Waynes, Massachusetts; Hattie Lucile Ward, Georgia; Wingeld W. White, South Carolina; B. A. Watson, Washington, D. C.; H. W. Wooden, Florida.

Dental.

B. A. Brumick, Florida; E. T. Barksdale, A. B., Georgia; S. H. Blake, D. W. Claybon, A. B., South Carolina; J. M. Dean, Tennessee; C. Jesse Davis, Mississippi; C. V. Dixon, B. S., North Carolina; W. P. Gray, Kansas; Frank J. Hawkins, M. D., Thos. L. Hunter, E. W. Hardiman, Texas; I. C. James, Missouri; L. E. Logan, Alabama; B. B. Martin, Tennessee; I. L. Moore, R. C. Patton, Alabama; W. H. Phillips, North Carolina; E. F. Portlock, A. L. Sharp, Alabama; Luther Springs, Tennessee; O. F. Smith, J. C. Stanley, Mississippi; Plato H. Travis, Oklahoma; Attrelle B. Troupe, Texas; E. R. Washington, South Carolina; J. D. Warren, West Virginia; D. Kirkland Wheeler, Texas.

Nurse Training.

Ethel B. Adams, Cleora A. Braziel, Haley D. Evans, Elizabeth Jackson, Banks, Cordelia L. Williams.

Pharmaceutical.

Robinson Artist, Arkansas; A. J. Bright, Tennessee; C. D. Clapp, North Carolina;; Nathaniel Clark, South, Carolina; R. E. Drew, Missouri; J. D. Goodson, Jr., Texas; W. S. Hockett, Missouri; L. C. Harris, Georgia; Richie Belle Kyles, Florida; Agnes Penelope Morris, North Carolina; O. P. McGhee, West Virginia; J. Conrad Powell, Louisiana; Jas. W. Rawls, Mississippi; I. L. Turner, Louisiana; F. T. Thomasas, Trinidad, B. W. I.; T. R. Williams, Louisiana

ST. AUGUSTIHE'S COMMENCEMENT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES VOTE UNANIMOUSLY TO LENGTHEN COLLEGE COURSE AND CONFER DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ART—REV. EDGAR H. GOOLD ELECTED PRINCIPAL

6/10/16

(By T. L. McCoy.)

Raleigh, N. C., June 5.

St. Augustine's School's Forty-ninth Commencement exercises occurred May 28-31. As a pretude to the commencement exercises Rev. Mr. Robert I. Johnson, of Belhaven, N. C., preached the Baccalaureate sermon to the student body Sunday at 5 o'clock p. m., in the school chapel. The Episcopal services were conducted by the Rt. Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire, Bishop of the diocese of North Carolina, assisted by the Rev. Mr. A. B. Hunter, principal and the Rev. Mr. Edgar H. Goold, associate principal.

Baccalaureate Sermon.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, took as his text, the 10th verse of the 13th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor, therefore love is the fulfilling of the law." The speaker's easy poise, distinct articulation and jestures, captured his hearers early in the beginning of his discourse. For nearly three-quarters of an hour, which he consumed in delivering his sermon, his clear diction and biblical applications of his subject—"Love"—held his large audience almost spellbound. He said in part: "Love is greater than eloquence or knowledge." Quoting Tennyson, he said: "He who shuts out love, in turn, shall be shut out from love and on her threshold lie howling in utter darkness.". Mr. Johnson, although a young man, possesses a bright intellect, an easy flow of language and is well versed in biblical love.

Musical Features.

Taylor Hall was crowded to overflowing Monday, May 29th at 8:00 p. m., by parents and friends of the school, to hear the students' musical program rendered. Miss Julia Delany, the music teacher, sat upon the stage while her pupils executed various pieces of instrumental music to the delight of all present, and it was the consensus of opinion that Miss Delany, a graduate of St. Augustine's School, is a competent instructor of instrumental music.

Class Day Exercises.

Tuesday, May 30th at 3:30 p. m., the students held Class Day exercises, and at 7:30 p. m. anniversary of the literary society entertaining the visitors with vocal and instrumental music, plantation melodies and jubilee songs. At 9:30 p. m. Alumni Supper was partaken by a large number of the Alumnae and invited guests. Rev. Jas. K. Satterwhite, secretary of the association, acted as toastmaster, and introduced the speakers as follows: Mr. W. J. Latham, Prof. C. H. Boyer, dean of the college department, Rev. E. W. Daniel, of St. Phillips Church, New York City, Rev. Mr. A. B. Hunter, principal and Archdeacon H. B. Delany.

Commencement Day.

Wednesday, May 31st, 10:00 a. m., annual commencement took place in Taylor Hall. Not more than half of the visitors found seats inside the hall, because of the large number present. The program follows: Processional hymn, creed and prayers. Bishop Cheshire sat upon the platform, surrounded by several distinguished visitors, and the school faculty.

Miss Ruth T. Davis, who having made the highest general average in the Normal Department, delivered the salutatory address—"Preparedness." Miss Bertha C. Barlaw read an essay —"Success." An improvised sewing table and blackboard chart were placed upon the platform. Miss Clara Bond mounted the rostrum, armed with cloth, scissors, paper patterns, rule and tape line; with these she proceeded in an audible tone of voice to explain and demonstrate how to cut and make wearing garments. A thing she said ought to be learned by every girl before leaving school. Miss Bond said: "Ten millions of dollars are expended annually by housewives for the making of wearing apparels that could be saved were all girls taught how to cut, make and fit wearing apparel."

Miss Harriet Stewart Boyer, a college graduate, read an essay—"Education the need of the hour." Miss Boyer received many compliments for the richness of her own production as well as for the clear distinct voice of delivery.

Mr. Ernest McDonald, the valedictorian of the college department—orated on "The Indispensable Purpose." When he had finished, it was quite evident that he had captured his audience, for he received long applause. His delivery was forceable; his voice was commanding and pleasing. Dr. Talcott Williams, director of the Pullitzer School of Journalism of Columbia University, New York City, delivered the commencement address to the graduating class of thirteen. The Rev. Mr. A. B. Hunter, principal, introduced the speaker by saying: "Dr. Williams, the Rev. Mr. Edgar H. Goold and myself are graduates of Amherst College, among the hills in Massachusetts. Dr. Williams was a college mate of mine. Since leaving school he has devoted his life to newspaper work. A man of practical affairs, who has carried into his life, his ideals. A man who while in college was ahead of me, and is ahead of me now." In his address to the graduating class, Dr. Williams said in part: "I bade you walk not too fast as one in a hurry, nor too slow as one idle, but walk as if you have a duty to perform and with enough time in which to do it. I urge you graduates to shape your destiny to conform along the line I have just mapped out to you. All things will come to him who waits, however much it depends upon the spirit and purpose of the waiting. You are ancestors and not descendants of your race." This was the subject of Dr. Williams' address. He said: "There are ten millions of you people in this country. History doesn't record any other race, hampered as you have been, making progress equal to you. You are the vanguard of sixty millions in Africa, I regard you as ancesters and not descendants. I admonish you to forget the hour and the day of your landing in this country, but look forward to the future, back to the past, and remember that you are building an eternal fabric. The future is yours. The youngest of you stand here as ancestors of the future. The duties of the ancestors may be divided into three heads—First: Health; second, Morality, and third, Intellectuality. Under the first head, I would urge you to preserve health and strength—physical health, that you may create new standards and ideals of sanitation. It behooves you to go out and practice what you have learned here. As ancestors, your second task is to create a standard of morals. The reputation of your race rests with you. If you go wrong your race falls. Thirdly: There must be a standard of study. As ancestors of the future, you must remember the discovery of our day, that intellectual life must be balanced by the manual life; that this is the day of the use of the hand as well as the mind. You must grapple with all the problems of the future. There is no probate court or testament of history that enables a race to enter on the treasures of the future, while you will be taught by those of another race, but as no race can ever be educated by another it is up to you to see that the requirements are met by your race. Those who suffer and are strong and who appreciate the achievements of their race will carve out a new empire, and at last will enter upon the broad arena of the world." Dr. Williams talked for about 40 minutes and he was listened to by his hearers with the keenest attention. His wise counsel and admonition sank deep into our hearts and we hope to profit thereby.

Alumni Association.

The annual business meeting of the Alumni Association took place at the close of the commencement exercises, and elected the following named officers for the ensuing year: Rev. S. W. Grice, Petersburg, Va., president; Miss Annie B. Fennell, St. Augustine's School; Rev. Jas. K. Satterwhite, Raleigh, N. C., secretary; Mr. W. J. Latham, Raleigh, treasurer. The annual meeting of the Trustee Board took place in Rev. A. B. Hunter's office, when the Rev. Mr. Edgar H. Goold, associate principal, read the financial report of the school for the session just closed. Four hundred and thirty-one pupils had been enrolled during the session. All expenses of the school had been paid and the ledger showed a balance to the credit of the school.

The New Principal.

Upon the recommendation of the Rev. Mr. A. B. Hunter, who has been the acting principal of St. Augustine's School during the past 25 years, the Board of Trustees elected the Rev. Mr. Edgar H. Goold, principal of St. Augustine's School, and requested the Rev. Mr. A. B. Hunter to act as honorary principal. At the request of the Alumni Association of St. Augustine's School, to lengthen the college course and confer Degree of Bachelor of Art, the Trustee Board voted unanimously to lengthen the college course two years and confer upon those meeting the requirements of this course the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. Comparatively speaking the Rev. Mr. Edgar H. Goold, the newly-elected principal of St. Augustine's School, is a young man of marked ability and a good disciplinarian. The Rev. Mr. Goold has been connected with St. Augustine's School as assistant to the Rev. Mr. A. B. Hunter during the past few years. He is a native of Albany, N. Y., where he has done missionary work there and elsewhere in that State. Mr. Goold has studied abroad, in Germany and Oxford England. He is soon to receive the degree of Master of Art conferred by Columbia University, N. Y., an Episcopal Church School.

The Rev. Mr. A. B. Hunter, now the honorary principal of St. Augustine's School and his estimable wife, have by their unfailing kindnesses, Christian zeal and charity, so engrafted themselves into the hearts of the people of the South until they are almost regarded as saints. It is through Mrs. A. B. Hunter's untiring effort, the necessary money to erect St. Agnes Hospital, (a large three-story concrete structure) for the exclusive care of the colored sick and afflicted, who are brought here for treatment from all parts of this State as well as other States in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hunter's names will go down to Negro posterity as benefactors and the memory of these two zealous Christian patriots will never die.

Education-1916
Commencements.

Hampton Holds Closing Exercises

159 RECEIVE DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES

Corner Stoen Layed for $15,000 Ogden Auditorium

Hampton, Va.,—"The legacy of Hampton is the new vision, hope, faith, and power which it gives those who come in touch with it," said Dr. W. Russell Bowie, rector of St. Paul's church, Richmond, who spoke to the Hampton Institute graduating class on "The Glory of Service," at the closing session of the school's forty-eighth anniversary.

Dr. Hollis B. Frissell presented to the Hampton board of trustees 69 candidates for certificates and 90 candidates for diplomas. He said that this was one of the largest classes in the history of the school and had a record of faithfulness in work and loyalty to the Institution, and its members gave excellent promise of great service to their communities.

Mrs. Henry Villard of New York, daughter of William Lloyd Garrison, spoke to the students on the heavy responsibility resting upon them. Rev. Charles E. Park, minister of the First Church of Boston, said that he was impressed at Hampton with the quality of the character which is developed in the students through discipline.

Hon. Job E. Hedges of New York, who has spoke on behalf of Hampton in a number of large cities and was referred to by Dr. Frissell as "a real and devoted friend," gave the students some excellent advice on right living. "The final test of manhood and womanhood," he said, "is the squaring of results with opportunities. The greatest thing on earth is to do the smallest thing best."

Robt. C. Ogden Auditorium

Hon. Henry C. Stuart, governor of Virginia, presided at the exercises which were held in connection with the laying the corner-stone of "The Robert C. Ogden Auditorium"—a$150,000 building which will accommodate 2,500 people—a national tribute to America's "Unofficial Statesman." Already $95,000 have been raised thru poular subscription by a national committee, of which ex-President Taft is the chairman.

Tributes to the constructive genius and personality of Robert Curtis Ogden were paid by Governor Stuart; Hollis B. Fissell, principal of Hampton Institute since 1893; Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia; Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute and successor to Dr. Booker T. Washington; P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C., and George Foster Peabody of New York, senior Hampton Institute trustee. The corner-stone was laid by Governor Stuart in the presence of several thousand white and colored people. A number of Mr. Ogden's relatives were present at the ceremony.

Student Speakers

The student addresses and demonstrations were interesting and practical. A list follows:

Lorenzo R. Sanders, Darlington, S. C., "Corn: good and bad" (Demonstration); Pearl L. Smothers, Mt. Meigs, Ala., "Preparation and Care of School Lunches" (Demonstration); Lorenzo C. White, Winston-Salem, N. C., "Thrift Among Negroes" (Economic Paper); Daniel N. Thomas, Sacaton, Ariz., "My People: The Pimas" (Personal Story); George E. Coles, Petehsburg, Va. "From Newsboy to Machinist" (Personal Story); Bertha M. Randall, Belona, Va., "The Gumption Class" (Demonstration); Asbury F. Reed, Holland, Va., "Raising Cows for Profit" (Demonstration).

National Hampton Association

The anniversary program included an inspection of class work and demonstrations; annual meetings of the National Hampton Association; inspection of the school battalion and entire student body; and laying the corner-stone of the Ogden Auditorium.

The National Hampton Association held its annual meeting and re-elected Alexander B. Trowbridge, Flushing, N. Y., president; Hollis B. Frissell, Hampton, first vice-president; Charles J. Hartfield, Philadelphia, second vice-president; Harold Peabody, Boston, recording secretary-treasurer; Syrney D. Frissell, Hampton, executive secretary.

Prominent Visitors

Among the prominent visitors were: David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture; Wallace Buttrick, secretary of general education board; Wickliffe Rose, executive committee Rockerfeller Foundation; Charles W. Dabney, president of the University of Cincinnati; Bruce R. Payne, President of George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville; Albert Shaw, editor of "American Review of Reviews;" Frank R. Chambers, late president of Southern Education Board; Lawrence F. Abbott, editor "The Outlook;" Mornay Williams, lawyer, New York; Col. Willis L. Ogden, Brooklyn; and a number of Hampton trustees—Charles H. Kelsey, New York; George Foster Peabody, New York; Hollis B. Frissell, Hampton, Va.; Charles E. Bigelow, New York; Arthur Curtiss James, New York; Lunsford L. Lewis, Richmond; William W. Frazier, Philadelphia; Frank W. Darling, Hampton; W. Cameron Forbes Boston; Alexander B. Trowbridge, New York.

EVENING POST
New York City

MAY 10 1916

80 IN SPECIAL PARTY ON TRIP TO HAMPTON

GO FOR CORNERSTONE LAYING OF OGDEN MEMORIAL.

Anniversary Exercises of Hampton Institute Also Come at This Time—Party Leaves Here by Special Train, Returning on Saturday — Will Be Occasion for Reunion of Old Southern Education Board Members and Their Friends.

Eighty persons left this city at nine o'clock this morning on a special train for Cape Charles, Va., for the annual anniversary exercises of Hampton Institute and the laying of the cornerstone of the Ogden Memorial Auditorium Building at Hampton. The party was organized by the National Hampton Association, of which Alexander B. Trowbridge is president, and takes the place of the famous Ogden parties which were for a long time organized and directed by the late Robert C. Ogden.

Upon arriving at Cape Charles, the party will be taken to Old Point Comfort, where headquarters will be made at the Hotel Chamberlain. Thursday morning the trip to Hampton Institute will be in the auxiliary shooner Hampton. Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, principal of the Institute, and Mrs. Frissell will receive the visitors at the Mansion House, where luncheon will be served later. During the morning various activities of the school will be inspected.

At 2:30 that afternoon the cornerstone of the Ogden Memorial Building will be laid, with exercises in the gymnasium and at the building site. This is to be the occasion of a reunion of the members of the Southern Education Board, with whom Mr. Ogden was for a long time closely associated. Trustees' evening will be held in Cleveland Hall Chapel that night, the party returning afterwards to Old Point Comfort.

On Friday will come the annual meeting of the National Hampton Association in the museum, luncheon at the home of Mrs. Alexander Purves, and the anniversary exercises in the gymnasium. The party will return from Cape Charles Saturday morning, arriving in New York that evening. Among those who are making the trip are:

From New York—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence F. Abbott, Miss Dorothea V. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Doubleday, Sydney Dodd Frissell, Job E. Hedges, Mrs. Clarence H. Kelsey, Mrs. Percival Knauth, Dr. Albert Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Trowbridge, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Harold G. Villard, and Mr. and Mrs. Mornay Williams.

From Brooklyn—Miss Elizabeth Colson, Mrs. Charles W. Ide, Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Col. Willis L. Ogden, Miss Alice Ogden, and Charles S. Peabody.

From New England—Courtenay Guild, the Rev. Charles E. Park, Harold Peabody, and Mrs. George P. Sanger, of Boston; the Rev. and Mrs. James E. Gregg, of Pittsfield; Miss Grace Medlicott, of Springfield; Mrs. Leonard P. Kinnicutt, of Worcester; Miss A. B. Scoville, of Stamford; Dr. and Mrs. George S. Dickerman, of New Haven, and the Rev. and Mrs. Quincy Blakely, of Farmington.

From New Jersey and Pennsylvania—James Barton Longacre, Miss Margaret Mellor, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Rhoads, of Philadelphia; Miss Gertrude Ely, of Bryn Mawr; Miss Margaret Peirce, of Haverford; Mrs. George E. Tilge, of Germantown; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Chandler, Cammillus G. Kidder, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Merrill, of East Orange; Grosvenor H. Backus and Mr. and Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, of Englewood, and Mrs. Oswald Knauth, of Princeton.

Among those who will join the party at Hampton are Elbridge L. Adams, Frank R. Chambers, Miss Euphemia Olcott, and Clarence H. Kelsey, of New York; Dr. and Mrs. Glentworth R. Butler, of Brooklyn; George Foster Peabody, of Saratoga Springs; Mr. and Mrs. Patrick T. Jackson, of Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hicks, of Washington; James H. Kirkland, of Nashville, Tenn., and Mr. and Mrs. Murray Boocock of Keswick, Va.

MANY AT ATLANTA UNIV. CLOSING

DR. C. B. WILMER DELIVERS COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

Large Number of Alumni Present at Festivities of Closing Week.

Savannah "Tribune"

Atlanta, Ga., May 31.—Some of the oldest citizens as well as some of the oldest teachers say that the commencement exercises of Atlanta University yesterday were among the very best in the history of the school. It came as a fitting close to a fine year of accomplishment and progress in all departments as well as in the student activities of athletics, debating and general student life.

The week began with the class play which was Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew." Almost all of the seats in the chapel were reserved and every seat in the house was sold in advance. That is an indication of the appreciation the city of Atlanta has not only for Atlanta University but also for the high grade of artistic enjoyment the University offers to the public.

The baccalaureate sermon by President Ware was an effort full of power of impressive thought upon the theme, "Liberty and Freedom" in which he again proclaimed the idealism for which Atlanta University stands. On Monday came the twenty-first annual conference which has its reports in all of the leading libraries of the world. The subject this year was "Problems of Health Among Negroes." The addresses by three well-known southern white men, Judge Tindale, Mr. James P. Falkner, and Mr. Philip Weltner added an unusual interest to the proceedings of this year. Judge Tindale at the mothers' meeting said, for example' "Every child needs the same care, the same attention and the same training whether he is white or black."

The alumni banquet brought graduates from many states. They brought with them money and inspiration for the university. Never before has there been so much evidence of love and loyalty expressed, not merely in words but in gifts also for the university. The classes of 1904 and 1905 gave a $400 cement walk; the class of 1910 gave a pair of pillars and steps at the front entrance that cost $200; the class of 1911 gave $130; the class of 1912 $50 besides the general alumni fund of several hundred dollars given this year. The oldest universities in the land would have been proud of the speeches made at the banquet because of the love they expressed.

If one had to pick out the most satisfying of any single affair of commencement week it would probably be the pageant which was "A woodland fantasy". There was a great throng in the University grove. Some say the crowd numbered four thousand at least. They were all full of appreciation of this unusual combination of music, action, pagentry and symbolism. It was a matter of added interest because the fantasy was composed by Mrs. A. H. Ware, wife of President Ware. Mrs. Ware's plays have been given in the north and a few of the largest southern cities. Everybody feels grateful to her for the joyous afternoon, free to all comers, out in the open.

The crowning event came in the address of Dr. C. B. Wilmer, D. D., of Atlanta. The audience was an unusual gathering of educated colored people, yet Dr. Wilmer, tho a southern man, rang true every time on the fundamental questions of race relationship upon which he spoke with utmost freedom and frankness. Again and again he was cheered for his utterances. His entire address will probably be published later.

The following is the program of commencment exercises with the graduates.

Precessional.
Invocation.
Response—Old Time Selection.
Chorus—Praise the Lord.
Oration—"Singleness of Aim" Jessie Mae Murphy, Atlanta.
Essay—"Teaching the Noblest of All Missions", Mattie Belle Scott, Atlanta
Chorus—National Negro Anthem.
Essay—"Work and Art,".....Bertha Idalene Wimby, Atlanta.
Chorus—(a) Cradle Song; (b) Spring Song.

Oration—"The Men Who Count"....
.....Maxie Mae Harris, Atlanta
Oration—"The Economical and Political Future of the American Negro"
.....Walter Francis White, Atlanta
Chorus—Selection from Hiawatha.
Essay—"Nothing Great Light Won"..
.....Annie E. Massey, Atlanta
Essay—"What Atlanta University Has Done for the Negro".....Johnnie M. Sinclair, Atlanta.
National Law in Human Affairs.....
.....Mae Belle Maxwell, Atlanta
Chorus—Hallelujah Chorus.
Commencement Address.....Rev. C. Breckinridge Wilmer, D. D. Atlanta
Announcement of Honors.
Presentation of Diplomas.
Doxology.
Benediction.
Recessional.

Honors—Senior college, with highest honor, Mae Belle Maxwell; with honor, Jessie Mae Murphy; sophomore college with honor, Roscoe T. Cater; normal school, with honor, Johnnie M. Sinclair, Mattie B. Scott.

College graduates—Maxie Mae Harris, Mae Belle Maxwell, Rufus Elyin Payne, Cleopatra Love, Jessie Mae Murphy, Walter Francis White, Juliaette Idalene Wimby.

Normal school—Odessa Baker, Bertha I. Bothwell, Annie E. Massey, Ossie L. Moore, Johnnie M. Sinclair, Mary L. Stevenson, Adella L. Evans, Mabel Moreland, Mattie Belle Scott, Lillie Belle Speight, Bennette D. Thompson, Lizzie Mae Bell, normal kindergarten department.

EVENING STAR

Washington, D. C.

JUN 8

PRAISES THE PROGRESS OF THE COLORED RACE

Secretary Daniels Makes Address at Howard University Commencement—Prizes Awarded.

The progress made by the colored race was praised by Secretary of the Navy Daniels in an address at the forty-seventh annual commencement of Howard University yesterday afternoon in Rankin Memorial Chapel.

After telling his hearers of his friendship for Charles B. Aycock, the educational Governor of North Carolina, and Rev. Joseph C. Price, founder of Livingston College, Salisbury, N. C., the speaker said: "With this environment and the friendships with men of your race of character, I might be tempted, if I had not learned from the mistakes of wiser men, to offer a solution of the race problem. But my observation has been that the men who off-hand give solutions of the race problem either live remotely from the south, where the white man and the colored man are to work out their destinies, or they are men who are obsessed with theories having little relation to real conditions.

Enthusiasm "for the Possible."

"For myself, I have always an enthusiasm 'for the possible.' The more I have been in touch with the wise men of both races who are trying to do the best for both and for the south, the more I have come to understand that the race problem is not a problem in the customary meaning of that word, but that it is an unfolding and developing of men and women of two races which can neither be hurried nor settled by the rule of three.

"We have seen men of great ability and learning give prescriptions to cure all the ills that grow out of this problem, and, presto change! in a moment to bring about perfect conditions. Whenever I see one of these cocksure political or educational physicians writing out his prescription with a guarantee of immediate results, I wish that I could tell these very confident gentlemen that no single prescription can bring about the result."

Mission of the University.

"The mission of your university is to train leaders for your race—teachers, preachers, lawyers, druggists and leaders in other callings. That is what your race needs—trained leaders who will by precept and example lead the race into better ways of thinking, living and working. The harvest is ripe. There are ten million of your race. Shall they be trained to care for their health, their morals, their family and racial purity?"

The exercises were to have been held on the university campus, but owing to the inclement weather were given in the chapel, which was packed to overflowing.

Orchestra Gives Selections.

During the exercises the university orchestra rendered selections. Rev. Isaac Clark, dean of the School of Theology, gave the invocation. President Stephen Morrell Newman introduced Secretary Daniels and conferred the degrees.

Prizes in the various departments for high standing were awarded to George E. Hall, John L. Berry, Berice M. Brooks, Annie L. McCary, Losby B. McAden, Alice P. Turner and Virginia M. Scott.

Education - 1916

Change of Heads, Colleges.

DR. POLLARD AGAIN AT HEAD OF SELMA NEGRO UNIVERSITY

Big Meetings Tuesday Bespeak Welcome to Him, and Raise $450

Tuesday afternoon and night the chapel of Selma University, Selma, was crowded with colored citizens to witness the installation of Dr. R. T. Pollard, the returned president of Selma University, and to extend welcome.

Dr. Pollard had served the institution as president nine years, but resigned five years ago and was succeeded by Dr. M. W. Gilbert, who resigned recently to take up work in Nashville, Tenn.

On account of the unprecndeted success of his administration, as president of the great Alabama negro Baptist school Dr. Pollard was recalled by the trustees of Selma University again to assume the rein of government.

Two Fold Object.

The object of the meeeting was two-fold; to welcome the return of the popular negro college president and to observe self-denial week in a tangible way ty raising money on the indebtedness of the school.

In the afternoon Dr. L. W. Callaway presided, and addresses of welcome were delivered by E. W. Knight, in behalf of the State Sunday school and the State B. Y. P. U. conventions; Charles Stewart of Chicago, Ill., W. H. Carter, representing Tuskegee Institute Rev. G. L. Thornton editor of the Baptist leader and representing the Birmingham Ministers Union; George W. Trenholm of Montgomery, in behalf of the negro teachers of the State; Dr. P. S. L. Hutchins, president of the negro Baptist State Convention; Dr. D. V. Jemison, for the nine negro Baptist churches of Selma with a membership of 3,750 and Professor R. B. Hudson, who presided at the night meeting extended welcome for the colored citizens of Selma,

Dr. Bryant Speaks.

The principal address was delivered by Dr. P. James Bryant, pastor, of the Wheat Street Baptist church, Atlanta, Ga., a close friend of Dr. Pollard and one of the best known negro pulpit orators in the country. He was introduced by Rev. J. A. Martin, D. D. pastor of Green Street Church, Selma.

Dr. Bryant selected for his subject "Christian Education," and held the attention of his audience one hour and ten minutes.

"Any sort of education is good," he said, "but Christian education is the best. We need education in order to make a living. Christian education not only prepares one to make a living, but to make a life. A life is more than a living.

"God said, 'Let us make man.' That is the fundamental work of Selma University to make men and women."

During the delivery of his address, one of the best ever heard in Selma, Dr. Bryant was frequently interrupted by applause.

Raises $450 In Cash.

The rally for Selma University, following the address, resulted in raising $450 in cash, $419 being contributed by churches and individuals of Selma.

The Tabernacle Baptist church, Dr. Jemison pastor, led the churches with the largest amount, $100. The balance of the $500 to be raised by Selma will be sent in by Sunday night.

Dr. Pollard expressed his appreciation of the welcome and the liberal donations to the school.

Wilmington [illegible]

REV. W. C. JASON IS YET IN CHARGE

Report of Retirement as Head of Colored State College Denied and Declared Premature.

DOVER, Del., March 26.—The report that Rev. J. R. E. Lee, colored, principal of a large colored high school in Kansas City, Mo., has been recommended for election as principal of the State College for Colored Students, near Dover, under the re-organization plans for the institution, by the special committee, appointed, Dean Hayward of Delaware College and John B. Hutton of Dover, a member of the board of trustees of the college, is denied by Mr. Hutton.

He claims that while Lee has been before the board, no definite action has been taken and he has not been recommended for the position to the board of trustees. The Rev. W. C. Jason, the present principal, is still head of the institution and may continue so to be until the end of the school year, in June.

This statement has been made regarding the story printed last week:

"Widespread interest has been excited by the announcement in last week's papers that it is the purpose of the trustees of the Colored State College to remove Professor W. C. Jason from the presidency of that institution. No such purpose has been determined or declared. Because of pressure from influential outside sources, the proposition is under consideration, but any present announcement is premature. The principal objection to Professor Janson seems to be that he is a Methodist preacher, and that not having been trained in an industrial school he is not in harmony with the modern idea of Negro education. The possibilities of greater development under new management are being weighed."

President Jason is looked upon as a man of unquestioned ability and integrity. He holds diplomas of graduation from three established educational institutions in northern States. For more than twenty years he has given satisfactory service in his present position. During the greater part of that time the late Chief Justice Lore and Judge Henry C. Conrad were respectively president and secretary of the board of trustees. The present members include Henry P. Cannon, former Governor Ebe W. Tunnell, Francis H. Hoffecker, John B. Hutton, Edward Hart and Gamaliel Garrison. None of them has, or ever had, a word to say against Professor Jason's acceptability and efficiency.

Professor Jason says he is willing to adopt and enforce any policy the board of trustees may direct, or retire cheerfully if he finds he cannot comply with their wishes that he has not refused to do anything thus far required of him by those to whom he owes immediate allegiance that he does not think the Negro should be educated in a certain way just because he is a Negro; that each should be given the chance to choose his life work and the manner in which he shall prepare for it; That he is not hostile to the idea of industrial education or its practical application, is shown by the fact that more students from the college make agriculture their choice as a permanent occupation than any other calling.

Another statement of opinion on the subject follows:

"The trustees of the college are fully competent to decide the issue. It may be unfair to impugn motives, but the suggestion is unavoidable that someone, interested in hurrying the decision he wants, thought it good politics to prepare the public by a preliminary statement. At best, it was a mistake. Possibly it was not intended, but there was in the act a discourtesy to which no member of the board of trustees would have consented. It is not customary in Delaware to dismiss a faithful servant by appointing his successor and advertiving the fact before a vacancy has been created by the resignation or otherwise."

REV. A. W. SMITH ACCEPTS NEW FIELD IN OKLAHOMA CITY.

Dallas Express 2/24/16

Prof. Jesse Washington Given a Five Years Contract as President of Guadalupe College—Burial Society Organized—Deaths—Other Local Happenings.

Marlin, Tex., Feb. 24.—Mrs. Bettie Watts on George street, is being visited this week by her intended husband and uncle from Galveston. Mr. H. Warren returned Monday from Reagan, where he organized a burial society with 51 members. Mrs. M. L. Davis bought a lot from Mr. Leslie Lord on Wiley street for $140.00 cash. Rev. A. W. Smith, who has pastored the Providence Baptist church for the last two years, resigned last week and accepted a charge in Oklahoma City, Okla. The Moriac's Grand Lodge will convene in Marlin, July 21, 22, 23, with the local lodge here, with Rev. Warren as head. Prof. J. Washington has accepted a five year contract with the board of trustees as president of Gaudalupe College, to take effect Mar. 1, 1916. The entire citizenship of Marlin regret to lose such men as Prof. Washington and Rev. A. W. Smith. Hon. A. Z. Wheeler of Lott and Colonel Fisher, of High Bank, were here Monday. Mrs. Ida D. Jones of Los Angeles, Cal., gave a birthday party in honor of her little sister, Durlena Allen, Feb. 18, 1916. Punch and cake kere served. Mrs. McCain of Palmer is here, also Mr. Scott of Overton. Miss Lucile Williams is attending the St. John's Institute at Austin. Mrs. Lucy Grandbury, stands by the Express, not only with talk, but she pays the cash without failure every Saturday. Now this is the only way that an enterprise can live, and that is following in the footprints of Mesdames B. White, Carroll, Sears, Grandbury, Moore, Baily, Warren, McKenzie, Seely, Daffen and Uncle Bob Watkins and many others that space will not allow me to mention.

THE REJUVENATED BOYDTON INSTITUTE.

Lives Lost

Richmond Planet 2/12/16

The sound of hammer, saw and workman moving about working in earnest can be seen any day, except Sundays, around "Old Boydton Institute." Very soon after the new Principal, Rev. J. H. Hartman, arrived in Boydton, last September, it was evident that something was doing at the Institute. New sheds for to be shelter for wagons, buggies, and implements, also for young cattle, and enlargement of wood shed were soon under way and completed before the win ter storms came on. In the spring, new horses and implements, with increase of help, showed results in large crops being put in and well fertilized. Fence posts were put in through the timber land to fence for pasture. Along with this must be mentioned the beautiful sign on the front of the building painted by Mr. John G. Busye, one of the staff of new workers, who also painted machinery, buggies, etc.

As soon as the Institute closed he began the repairs and improvements. New timbers under floors, new floors and ceiling, cupboards, etc. were speedily put in as well as broken window panes replaced. Then began the painting which must be seen to be appreciated. The Chapel underwent a thorough renovation. It is now a beautiful room with its clear white ceiling blue walls light oak grained seats pulpit, doors and window sills. Window screens have been put on dining room, kitchen, serving room, pantry, and Chapel. Every window will be covered by another year for the Principal is a believer in sanitary rooms.

The Principal has arranged for a grand Rally of all the Old Students and friends at the opening of the Fall Term, Sept. 6,. There will be an all-day program with an out door lunch for friends thrown in. At 11 A. M. will be the rededication exercises in which the Faculty will take part. Rev. W. M. Turnbull, Educational Secy. of the Christian and Missionary Alliance is expected to be present and preach the sermon. The Boydton Institute Association will hold a session of business in afternoon. They are preparing a programe full of reminiscences of the 'Old days" for the evening. Every friend of the Institute will be welcome all day. The applications give promise of a large school this fall.

PRESIDENT W. T. AMIGER RESIGNS FROM STATE UNIVERSITY. PROFS. W. P. WELCH AND WILLIAM EVANS RESIGN FROM CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The resigning season seems to dominate from the outlook here, as President William T. Amiger, D. D., LL. D., author of a "New Moral Emotion in Religion," has resigned from the State University. His career has been that of a remarkable one. The university has grown under his regime to a great institution of learning. His successor has not been named as yet, though there are several educators whose names are available for this position. But so far the trustee board has not selected a successor to Dr. Amiger. The official nest at the Central High School seems to be either too hard or too soft, as Prof. W. P. Welch, head of the manual training has resigned and Prof. William Evans, head of the mechanical drawing has also resigned. For what reason of their resignation we cannot say from an authentic source at the present writing.

Freeman 2/19/16

THE SEMINARY OPENS

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 6.—The National Baptist Theological Seminary and Bible Training School was formally opened Monday, Oct. 2. The exercises were held at St. Paul and Wellington streets. Among the prominent ministers of the Baptist denomination to attend were Rev. M. C. Springer, Rev. R. J. Petty, Rev. E. R. Briggs, Rev. R. T Searcy, Rev. A. L. Bartlett, Rev. J. W Shaw, Rev. Ben Cross, Rev. R. B. Roberts, Rev. C. W. Graham, Rev. Wm. Thomas, Hon. H. C. Shepherd, Dr. E. C. Morris, president of the National Baptist convention. Dr. T. O. Fuller of Howe Institute and Mrs. V. M. Broughton also delivered addresses. The Rev. W. W. Whitton acted as master of ceremonies. The Rev. B. R. Bell was chairman of the committee and Rev. A. L. Petty secretary. Baptists from all sections of the country attended.

OKLAHOMA CITY

The Dallas Express 3/11/16

NEW EDUCATOR AT LANGSTON UNIVERSITY.

Interesting Review of Recent Past Happenings in and About the Famous Institution—Persons Cited

Oklahoma City, Okla., March 9.—Monday March 6, 1916, Prof. Marquess of Kansas City, Kansas, was elected to the position as President of Lang-

ston University, Oklahoma, to succeed Prof. I. B. McCutcheon, who was selected by the Board of Education, State of Oklahoma, last fall to succeed the great educator, Inman E. Page, who resigned for the reason that certain rumors of mismanagement of the University were considered.

Since that time, Ex-President Page has tried to clear up the rumors of mismanagement by interesting himself in the prosecution of one Sarah Rector, who was convicted for the manslaughter of her child at the University last July, by interesting himself in the prosecution of one William Graham, who was convicted recently for attempting to extort money from Ex-President Page, and by interesting himself in the prosecution of one Melvin J. Chisum, who is still on trial in the County Court of Logan County at this time for criminal libel in the publication and distribution of a certain August number of the Oklahoma Tribune now too often mentioned in the Dallas Express.

Recently the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers, which convened at Oklahoma City, Okla., invited Page to address them amidst the greatest ovation ever given by the Association to any educator in the history of the Association.

Prof. I. B. McCutcheon succeeded him last fall, hobbled with a faculty selected by somebody else and discouraged by the burning of the Mechanical building early in the work. President McCutcheon did well under the circumstances for rumor has it that only a part of the Board was with him and all the teachers were against him, even his secretary. He did well to enroll 250 students and maintain a membership of 150 students. He did well to live when it is now alleged that one professor shot at him three times under the eyes of other professors and employes.

Now we are confrontd with a new president in the person of Prof. Marquess of Negro High School, Kansas City, Kansas. When he started away on the Santa Fe yesterday, it is said that Ed. McDaniel was with him and Prof. John R. Hogan was carrying his baggage. So, it is the opinion of some that if he can escape the influence of Ed. McDaniel, whose wife is now Matron of the Girls' Dormitory of Langston, and whose son is Secretary of Langston, and witnessed the recent alleged shooting, and if he can escape the influence of John R. Hogan, he might succeed.

SELMA UNIVERSITY BRINGS SEASON TO CLOSE AUSPICIOUSLY

advertiser

Dr. C. L. Fisher, Newly Elected President of Negro Institution, Plays an Important Part

6-4-16

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SELMA, ALA., June 3.—Thirty-third annual commencement of Selma University, Dr M. W. Gilbert, president, closed Wednesday afternon in Dinkins Memorial Hall, in the presence of an immense audience from all parts of the State representing negro Baptists.

Occupying the platform with Dr. Gilbert, the retring president, were Dr. C. L. Fisher of Mobile, the newly-elected president; Dr. J. H. Eason, of Birmingham, president of the Alabama Negro Baptist State Convention, the trustees of the school and prominent visitors.

After prayer by Dr. D. M. Coleman of Selma, and the reading of the Scriptures by Rev. S. B. Brownlee of Anniston, Dean W. H. Dinkins announced the speakers for the class of 1916 as follows: William James Dowdell, Evergreen, Ala., who discussed "The Advantages of the Disadvantages of the Negro Race"; Ernestine Elleda Fountain, of Belleville, Ala., who spoke on "The Tyranny of Doubt," and Henry Price James, Jr., of Centerville, Ala., who selected for the subject of his oration, "Manhood in the Making."

There were thirty graduates in all, twenty from the Normal Preparatory, five from the College Preparatory, two from the Collegiate, two from the English Theological Course with the degree of Bachelor of Theology, and one, a native African, from the Classical Theological Department with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

The annual address was delivered by President Gilbert, who spoke on the race problem, stating, among other things, that the problem will be solved by the spread of intelligence among both white and black. During the year 280 pupils enrolled. The school is fostered by the Negro Baptist State Convention, with a membership of 280,000.

Dr. Fischer, who succeeds the retiring president, is a graduate of Leland University, New Orleans, La., and of Chicago University, and pastored many years in Birmingham, Mobile and elsewhere. He is considered among the best educated men of his race.

The local members of the trustee board are Dr. L. L. Burwell, Prof. R. B. Hudson, Rev. D. M. Coleman ,and Rev. Jas. A. Martin.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF WALDEN

Southwestern Christian Advocate

The new president of Walden is the Rev. Elam A. White, D. D., of the Lexington Conference. Walden University is named for the great friend and benefactor of the Negro, the late Bishop John M. Walden. This instituion was formerly known as the Central Tennessee College, and 25 or 30 years ago was in the eye of the entire country for its mechanical department as well as its fine literary school and its Meharry Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry. Walden University is a fine institution, located as it is in Nashville, it is a part of a group of schools that have influenced the life of the Negro to a very large extent. Dr. White comes to this important task without any solicitation whatever on his part, and with no thought of self seeking. Dr. White has accepted the call of the Church as of God. He is well prepared for the task. He is a man of fine health, in the prime of life, is a forceful leader and is well equipped intellectually for the honors and responsibilities which has been placd upon him by the Church.

Dr. White made a fine impression on the last General Conference in several of the addresses which he made. He was educated in the public and high schools of Ohia and spent three years in the college work in the De Pauw University and Ohio Wesleyan University, and taught in Indiana and Kentucky. He has been a member of four General Conferences, leading his delegation three times. He has served a number of the leading appointments in the Lexington Conference, including two terms as District Superintendent. His last pastorate was at Cory Church, Cleveland, Ohio, where he has had large success. He has been a member of the Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society for three quadrenniums. As a preacher and public speaker he takes high rank. Dr. White will measure up to the expectation of his friends, who are many. No doubt he will be reecived with genuine delight by the entire constituency of Walden University.

Mrs. White is a normal graduate and has a fine ability in the art of painting and will be on the faculty as matron and teacher. Dr. White does not relinquish his pastorate of Cory Church until September 10. Until that time he should be addressed, 2259 E. 40th Street, Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. White is visiting the District Conferences in the Tennessee Conference during this month.

DESERVED PROMOTIONS

Southwestern Christian Advocate

Last week we referred briefly to the recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Fredmen's Aid Society. At this time we desire to refer more particularly to the promotion of two of the successful Presidents of our Freedmen's Aid work, President Shaw of Meridian and President Davage of George R. Smith. Next week we hope to present pictures and sketches of President White of Walden and President Hayes of George R. Smith.

It is an entirely safe and sane policy of administration to promote from the ranks of any organization to positions of larger responsibility men who have succeeded with relative smaller tasks. This has been the policy of the Fredmen's Aid Society for years and in sending President J. B. F. Shaw, A. M. Ph. D., from Meridian Institute to Central Alabama College, the Freedmen's Aid Society promotes a man who has had a fine record for years in the institution which he has served. Dr. Shaw was a teacher of language for a number of years at Rust University, and since his connection with Meridian Institute as principal, he has given a good account of himself. The main building has been renovated, a president's home built and the school otherwise improved. It is a distinct tribute to Dr. Shaw that he is sent to Birmingham to succed Bishop Camphor. This shows the estimate that the Board of Managers have placed upon Dr. Shaw's ability, for it takes a man of large administrative power to succeed Bishop Camphor.

Likewise was it a promotion to bring President M. S. Davage of George R. Smith College to Meridian Institute. Meridian Institution, while a preparatory school, has a large student body, and a fine equipment and almost unsurpassed opportunity for the development of a great preparatory school. President Davage goes to this Institution not only because of his experience as Professor of Mathematics in New Orleans University, but his ten years' service as Business Manager of the Southwestern Christian Advocate and his brilliant work at George R. Smith. He is known throughout the length and breadth of the State of Mississippi, and that he will be most cordially received we do not doubt. We congratulate both Presidents Shaw and Davage as we congratulate also the Institutions to which they go and bespeak for them a still more brilliant career.

F. Education – 1916

Change of Heads, College, etc.

An important meeting of the Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society was held in Cincinnati, July eleventh. Some important changes were made in our schools. Dr. J. B. F. Shaw is transferred from Meridian Academy to the Central Alabama College, Birmingham, succeeding Bishop Camphor; President M. S. Davage is transferred from the George R. Smith College to Meridian Academy; Prof. Robert B. Hayes, for a number of years connected with Philander Smith College, is the new president of the George R. Smith College; Rev. Dr. E. A. White, pastor of Corey Church, Cleveland, Ohio, was elected president of Walden University. The presidents of the other schools are retained. This is a fine list of appointments and an adjustment in every way wise which will take care of the educational interests involved as well as it is a scheme of promotion which each man deserved. We will give a more extensive account of the new presidents in an early issue of the paper.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF GEORGE R. SMITH

Southwestern Christian Advocate

The new president of George R. Smith College, succeeding Prof. Davag is Prof. Robert H. Hayes. Prof. Hayes was born in Navasota, Tex., in 1876. He and his family moved to Free Kansas in the early eighties, when he was a child. He is a graduate of Baker University, of the class of 1903, with the degrees of Ph. B. and A. M., and was the first to receive the Bachelor and a Master's degree at the same time and the first Negro to complete the college course at this institution. During his college life he was an active member of the literary and scientific organizations of the University and also a member of two winning debating teams. Among his classmates were Prof. E. W. Bedford, Associate Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago. Prof. Hayes has also done post work in the University of Chicago, and since his graduation from Baker he has been at the head of the Department of the Natural Sciences of Philander Smith College, and has made good in this position. He has been prominntly connected with the International Conventions of the Y. M. C. A., and was a delegate to the last General Conference.

STATE
New Orleans, La
SEP 24 1916

New Institute For Negroes Is Ready

The Chamberlain Institute, a negro high school, will be opened October 2, at Maple street and Leake avenue. The institution takes the place of the Leland University, which was damaged by the September storm. The property subsequently was sold and the institution never rebuilt. The school was organized through the efforts of the Louisiana Freedmen Baptist Association and other colored organizations. The real object of the school, it is explained, is to reduce crime, teach industry and otherwise better the colored population of New Orleans. The school is under the supervision of the educational convention of this city. Rev. Edward Simms, is its president.

Education—1916

Orphanages and other Benevolent Institutions.



PATIENTS AT CROWNSVILLE WEAVING BASKETS

HERALD

Boston, Mass.

AN APPEAL FOR AGED COLORED WOMEN.

To the Editor of the Herald:

The Home for Aged Colored Women at 22 Hancock street, Boston, finds itself, for the first time in many years, obliged to appeal to the public for assistance. The home was founded in 1860, accommodates 20 inmates and is wholly free.

In addition to the caring for the inmates it has been the custom to give small monthly allowances to poor women living outside the home. Owing to the increase in living expenses and the cost of extensive repairs, this outside relief must be discontinued unless an additional permanent fund can now be raised to meet all emergencies, and we earnestly solicit contributions, however small. We hope to raise $10,000.

Only those who visit such poor homes know the comfort and ease of mind that small regular amounts bring these very old women. The small supplements to almost empty purses enable them to keep their homes and carry them over a crucial moment in their lives.

We would cordially invite the public to visit our home at any time. Here will be seen what it means to the grateful and appreciative souls who are given a warm room with a comfortable bed, a rocking chair, clothing, three good meals a day as long as they live, and finally a peaceful grave.

We would cite one interesting case out of many as an example of what this outside aid effects:

In Virginia just after the war a northern soldier married a young white wife, who only lived long enough to hear her baby's first cry. A colored woman took the child and brought her up, later coming North with her. The child in turn married; but "Mammy" was always with her, helping as each child came, year by year, and caring for the tiny cottage, situated in the debatable land which has long ceased to be country and yet has somehow missed becoming city. The old soldier, tired of wandering, came to this daughter, and when he became bedridden "Mammy's" unceasing care supplemented the daughter's, thus seeking to pay back, in some small way, the debt she owed to the North for her freedom. Now a shock has halted "Mammy's" ceaseless toil. She gets about the house with difficulty, but still managed this summer to care for the small garden, where a smiling sunflower presided over a cheerful confusion of beans and morning glories, onions and asters. A few hens also have helped the food supply, and will later furnish the Thanksgiving table, for every crumb of food must be saved for the family of six children, the mother and two old invalids. Last winter the provider for all these mouths was thrown out of work for months. What would have happened without "Mammy's" aid from the home to supplement the old soldier's pension, and how proud and glad she was to be something besides a burden. Her gratitude is boundless. For her the almshouse is unthinkable. Her white children would never let her go, but the difference between glad co-operation and sorrowful dependence is furnished by the home.

Contributions may be sent to the clerk, Miss Helen G. Powers, 79 Pinckney street, Boston, and will be gratefully acknowledged. The appeal is signed by Mrs. A. F. Wadsworth, Miss K. M. Melledge, Miss Helen G. Powers, Dr. A. H. Nicholls and Mr. Butler R. Wilson.

The above appeal, which speaks for itself may touch the hearts of some of your readers already overburdened by requests of all kinds. A generous response will make it possible to help other deserving cases, such as those cited, and of which there are an ever-increasing number.

JOSEPH P. LOUD, President
Home for Aged Colored Women

KNICKERBOCKER Press
ALBANY, N. Y.

ALBANY FOLK PLAN AID FOR NEGROES

Meeting to Take Place in Education Building Sunday Afternoon.

WILL HELP ELIM HOME

Speakers Include Rev. R. H. Brooks, Rabbi Goldenson, Father Archambeault and Alwin C. Quentel.

A meeting of persons interested in the welfare of negro folk of Albany will take place in the auditorium of the Education building, Sunday afternon at 3:30 o'clock, for the purpose of aiding Elim Home, an industrial training school for negro girls, which is conducted at 333 Orange street, and, generally, to consider ways and means of developing other agencies to improve the economic and social condition of negro residents of Albany. Police Court Justice John J. Brady will preside. The speakers will be: The Rev. P. E. Paul, Father Archambeault, the Rev. Roelif H. Brooks, Rabbi Samuel H. Goldenson, the Rev. W. H. Stubblebine and Alwin C. Quentel.

The meeting will be opened with singing by the Elim Home girls chorus, which also will give selections during the meeting.

The first speaker will be the Rev. P. E. Paul, who will read a report on Elim Home. Special reference will be made to housing conditions for negroes of this city.

The meeting will be strictly non-denominational. It will represent the purpose of many Albany residents who are much in earnest in the matter of eradicating certain adverse facts affecting the negroes of Albany.

If it should be the sense of the meeting, the presiding officer probably will appoint a committee of citizens who will make an informal survey of the situation and, if their findings warrant it, will base an appeal thereon to the public of Albany for financial support, not only of Elim Home, but of such other agencies of social improvement and self-help as they may recommend.

This movement has the sanction of Secretary Charles H. Johnson of the State Board of Charities, and of the mayor of the city of Albany who has pledged it the moral support of the city.

If the mass meeting should appoint a committee of citizens, it probably will have the aid in the work of experts of the State Board of Charities.

THE INSTITUTIONAL CARE OF THE INSANE IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA (Volume I) By Henry M. Hurd. Johns Hopkins Press. 497 pp. Price $2.50; by mail of the SURVEY $2.72.

Survey

Treatment of Insanity

To write the history of the many institutions that care for the insane in Canada and the United States would be too large a task for one man. The obvious course has therefore been followed of getting contributions on each topic from those best qualified to discuss them. As there is no biological boundary between the United States and Canada, it is a very fine idea to combine the institutional histories of these sister countries with their similar problems. The work is so well edited that it escapes the patchwork effect usually resulting from divided authorship.

11-18-16

The account which this volume gives of the improvements in the care of the insane is interesting, profitable, and inspiring. The first section describes the Organized Activities of Alienists and the foundation and work of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, the American Medico-Psychological Association, and the *American Journal of Insanity*. Here the joint authorship is particularly valuable, as it allows the editors to tell the story of achievements in which they themselves have played a conspicuous part without any of that embarrassment or omission which a private individual might feel necessary in speaking of his own life-work.

The second section, dealing with the early care for the insane and the slow growth of legislation which curbed its many evils, serves as an introduction for the life of Dorothea Lynde Dix, who was the central figure of the struggle for better conditions. Her history shows the need of individual initiative in medical reform as in all other spheres of activity.

In the thirteen sections and fifty-seven chapters of the book no phase of the work is neglected. Institutional construction and care, the treatment and study of insanity, training nurses, private care, and the law of insanity, all are thoroughly discussed. One regrets the omission of any mention of the Eugenics Records Office at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, whose field workers are gathering data in so many states of the Union, and whose studies of heredity ought not to be neglected.

The racial side of insanity is well presented here in so far as it has been studied. There are chapters on insanity among Negroes, North American Indians, and Mongolians, which summarize such information as we have. It is regrettable that we have so little, as the increase or decrease of insanity among the Negroes, for example, would prove much as to their power of adjustment. The same is, of course, true of Indian insanity.

The chapters on immigration are significant, and point to the eugenic peril of haphazard immigration. More ought to have been said, of course, but asylum statistics of race are worse than medieval. Once, at a clinic in one of the largest insane asylums in New York state, I asked an assistant surgeon what language a foreign-born woman spoke. He answered, "She speaks the Austrian language." This was as absurd as though he had spoken of a European or

African language, or of a Heinz product without mentioning which of the fifty-seven varieties.

It is no fault of the editors that there is little data on the forms of insanity usually associated with any given race. Irish alcoholism and Scandinavian melancholy are dimly shadowed in the statistics, but there is not even a hint o French-Canadian proneness to epilepsy or of certain special problems of Jewish insanity, let alone less startling tenden cies of other races.

Disciplining Colored Orphans.

To the Editor of The Globe—In your issue of Feb. 16 in reporting the investigation proceedings which are now in progress before Commissioner Strong you stated that I testified to the fact that it was the custom at the Colored Orphan Asylum to whip children. I would deem it a favor if you would allow me to state that I gave no such testimony.

I testified to the fact that corporal punishment was used by me personally at the Colored Orphan Asylum as a last resort, or, in other words, when everything else failed to produce results. I am not a believer in corporal punishment and am very much opposed to it. I do believe, however, that there are some cases, a very small percentage, where it has to be used. This is not only my opinion, but is the opinion of some of the most prominent educators and heads of child-caring institutions. There is one superintendent in this state who is recognized as a leader in this work, and I am sure he will agree with me that corporal punishment is absolutely necessary in certain cases.

I also regret that one of the papers used the term "flogging." This is a very har n term to use, as none of the children in this institution ever received what is known as a flogging. When a boy has to be whipped it is done on the hands and in the most humane manner.

The water treatment which you also referred to in your paper is one that has given very good results, inasmuch as it has reduced the cases from eight to ten a day to two or three. This, however, was never considered a punishment, as the treatment was prescribed by the attending physician.

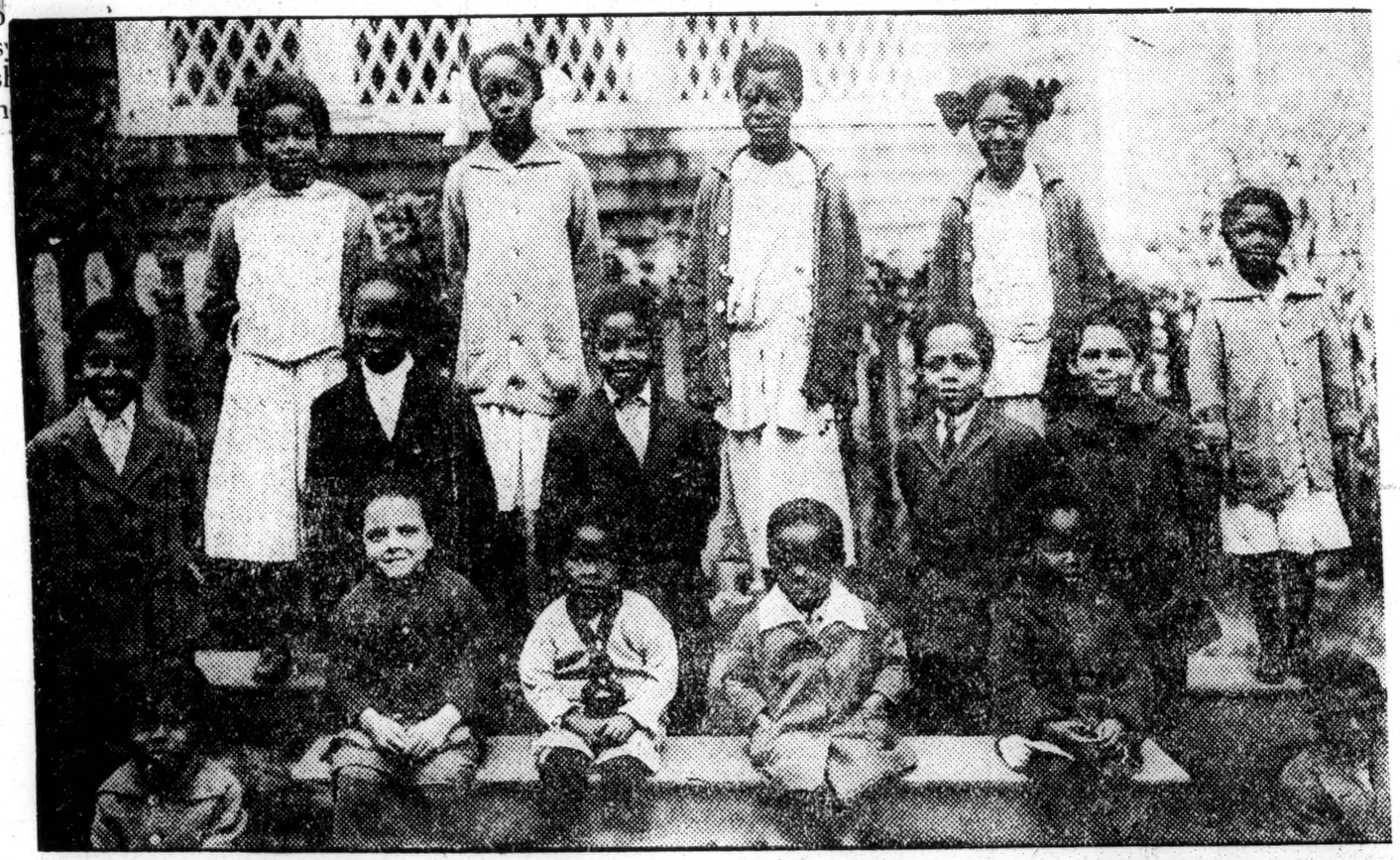
For what happened or existed in the institution before my incumbency of course I do not feel responsible. I do know, however, that the institution today is far above the average from an equipment and educational standpoint.

The Colored Orphan Asylum is open to visitors at all times, and we shall be very glad to welcome any one interested in the work and will deem it a great pleasure to show any one around at any time. W. PITMAN.

Colored Orphan Asylum, Riverdale-on-Hudson, Feb. 17

Bulletin
Providence, R. I.
AUG 31 1916

PROVIDENCE SHELTER FOR COLORED CHILDREN GUEST OF OUTLET COMPANY AT HUNT'S MILLS



—Photo by General Photo Company.

DAISY WALKER-BOOKER.

From time to time letters have been written to The Freeman inquiring about a home in this city, Indianapolis, established and operated by Mrs. Daisy Walker-Booker in the interest of Colored girls. Really we have been annoyed by the result of the inquiries.

At one time Daisy Walker, as she is best known, did conduct such a home as she now advertises in her travels. The home, we think, is still in her name, and, we also think, is occupied by one or two persons, perhaps relatives. It is not now operated for the purposes announced in the beginning. It is not operated as a charitable institution in any sense of the word. It is not mentioned or thought of by the Colored people of this city. It, as an institution, is entirely out of public mind.

We have no desire to put the little woman at a disadvantage. We know her well. She is a most delightful personage; one of the best women speakers in this country. Owing to her talent, we are sorry indeed to have to say a single word against her. But she is getting The Freeman in bad. She says, when attention is called to our answers to telegrams sent to this office, that The Freeman is her enemy and that it is persecuting her.

She jams good men of the Southern cities when visiting, turning the people against them by her tears and eloquence when they run her down.

It is her defense, and she has won up until this time. The matter has been referred to the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce: it insists that nothing be given Mrs. Daisy Walker-Booker.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE COLORED DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

These exercises began June 1st at 8 o'clock p. m., with a grand musical Sunday afternoon, June 4th at 3:00 o'clock. The annual sermon was delivered by Rev. William R. Stephens, D. D., which was very much enjoyed by the large audience present. An excellent entertainment was given Monday, June 5th, at 8:00 p. m., by the Primary pupils. Another excellent musical program was rendered Tuesday, June 6th, at 3 p. m., and on Wednesday, the following day, June 7th, at 8:00 p. m., an excellent entertainment was given by the Advanced Pupils. The entire exercises were highly instructive and entertaining. Mrs. S. M. Lowe and the Misses Holman and V. Caldwell are to be congratulated for their excellent work during this school year.

Memphis, Tenn.

HOPE TO BUY SCHOOL.

Colored Industrial Home Starts Fund for Purchase.

If a sufficient fund can be raised for the initial payment, those in charge of the Colored Industrial Settlement Home, an institution begun a year or two ago by Bessie Simon, hope to buy a school building and use the money which is now paid out for rent in monthly payments on the property. The school has attracted the attention of a number of prominent women, who have aided in raising funds for its support.

Last night a considerable addition to the building fund was made through the receipts from the concert given at Church's Auditorium by the Jubilee Singers from Fisk University, one of the best known negro organizations of the south. The auditorium was filled and a number of white people occupied the boxes as evidence of their interest in the school's work

It was the only opportunity that many Memphis people have had to hear the Fisk singers. Since the noted tour around the world in the eighties to raise money for Fisk University, this organization has been kept alive.

Last night they sang the old negro folklore songs with a ryhthm and a voice that aroused both sentiment and enthusiasm. It carried many back to the old days when they "Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," "Little David," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," and "Shout All Over God's Heaven."

The male quartette evidenced an almost perfect tone production. It was rich in melody and strong in all its harmonious markings.

J. A. Myers entertained pleasantly with his recitations.

Mr. Bolton Smith made a splendid address, which was an inspiration for better things to all who were present.

Bessie Simon, the conductor of the Settlement Home, appealed to the audience to help in the work.

Omaha, Neb.
AUG 13 1916

N. W. C. A. COMPLETES FUND FOR AGED WOMEN'S HOME

Six-Room House at 3029 Pinkney Street Is Now Free of Debt.

The Negro Women's Christian association has completed the collection of a fund of $809, most of it in a recent contest, and has cleared away a debt on a six-room house at 3029 Pinkney street. The place will be used as a home for aged negro women. Mrs. Thomas Riggs was president of the Negro Women's Christian association and Mrs. J. H. Smith had charge of the contest when the last money was raised.

TO AID THE AGED COLORED.

Brooklyn Home to Hold Donation Party for Inmates.

The annual donation party for the benefit of the Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People will be held tomorrow. As the home is in great need of household linen, all kinds of canned goods, flour, sugar, smoked meats and laundry supplies, the Board of Managers hopes friends will remember its needs generously on this occasion.

A Lincoln Memorial Endowment Fund is to be established and all money contributed on this and future anniversaries of the birth of Abraham Lincoln will be devoted to it.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions

CHRONICLE TELEGRAM
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF GEORGIA COLORED INDUSTRIAL AND ORPHANS SCHOOL, LOCATED AT MACON, BIBB COUNTY, GEORGIA.

Incorporated 1899.

The Atlanta Independent 8/12/16



THE ABOVE IS A GROUP OF THE INMATES OF THE SCHOOL.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

From December 31st, 1914 to December 31st 1915.

Dec. 31, 1914 Balance due on open accounts by school,	
To cash raised by B. J. Bridges for 12 months	$2,240.00
To cash raised by N. A. Bridges for 12 months	152.50
To Cash from Board of Education of A. M. E. Zion Church, by Prof. S. G. Atkins, Secy.	314.80
To cash from Rev. P. C. Alexander, P. E., from his District Conference, held at Menlo, Ga.	10.00
To cash raised by Georgia Annual Conference	142.00
To cash from Rev. A. L. Martin, P. E., donation from his District Conference at Logansville, Ga.	10.00
To cash raised by B. F. Bridges for 12 months	416.50
Produce raised upon the farm by students of the school	438.00
Donations of wood and coal	22.75
Donations of goods, clothes and other articles	139.25
Donations of tools for work shops	10.00
Donations of paint	13.50
Donations of hardware	3.10
Donation of garden and field seed	12.70
Thanksgiving donations by the public schools of Macon, Ga.	31.00
Total amount of cash, goods and other articles for 1915	$3,956.45

Disbursements from December 31, 1914 to December 31, 1915.

Cash for grocery	$1,648.50
Cash paid teachers	237.00
Cash paid Supt. and Matron	280.00
Cash paid for books and stationery	12.20
Cash paid for horse shoeing	11.00
Cash paid for office help	202.50
Cash paid for printing literature for the school	114.00
Cash paid for stamps to send out literature	92.20
Cash paid for work on well	6.50
Cash paid B. J. Bridges, Pres.	328.00
Cash paid for seed oats	7.40
Cash paid for farm tools	3.30
Cash paid B. F. Bridges ,Agent for Commission	124.95
Cash paid for wood and coal	35.00
Cash paid for simple drugs	5.40
Cash paid for shoes, clothes and other articles for inmates	115.00
Cash paid N. A. Bridges, Agent, Commission	45.75
Total amount of cash paid out for all purposes	$3,248.70
Total amount of donations of goods and produce raised upon the farm and used by the inmates of the school	680.50
December 31st, 1915, Balance in cash on hand in favor of the school	27.25
	$3,956.45

General Statement of President to the Public and Friends of Georgia Colored Industrial and Orphans Home.

We take this method to present to you the sixteenth Annual report of this institution, which we trust may meet with your approval and co-operation. as we have done our best under the financial circumstances to cause the work to succeed, we are glad to state that the aid given the school by the people last year enabled us to better care for the inmates than any previous year They had better clothes and more wholesome food and were given better advantages in their books and trades. Each child that was old enough to attend school made his or her class. The total number admitted into the school during the past sixteen years is 1,039, number of buildings, seven; of this number one is three story, one two story and five one story.

Our campus of 25 acres of land is a most beautiful one, laid out in streets 30 feet wide, planted with delicious fruit and shade trees, making it one of the most pleasant places fro young children that can be found anywhere. The health of the inmates is excellent. Of the 1,039 children that have been handled during the past sixteen years, only two have died

The Coleman Industrial Home for Colored Boys, which is making its appeal to the public today for financial support through the sale of buttercups, has been doing a most useful work in a quiet way for many years. Rescuing the little colored waifs of the streets, it provides them with a home during the most critical period in their lives and trains them to honest occupations. The community owes a debt to an institution of this kind which it should be eager and prompt to pay. The opportunity is afforded today for all to make some contribution, however small, toward the support of this most deserving and practical charity.

om

Orphan

APPEAL FOR FOOD MADE

The Colored Orphan asylum, Van Buren and Melish avenues, Avondale, has sent out a Thanksgiving appeal, saying there is a deficit, due to the increasing cost of necessaries. Cash, clothing and groceries are needed.

and they came to the institution in poor health.

Great interest is put in our sanitary department; there are no better back yards; all the campus is kept perfectly clean and in the best sanitary condition. Our water is almost mineral, coming 100 feet out of the earth. The value of the buildings and other equipments, including twenty-five acres of land is $118,600.00.

We have sent out a large number of boys and girls to fill positions in good homes, where they spend a few years at a good salary and make money and go on to other schools and complete their studies, which makes them more useful for citizenship.

All of which has been achieved by the deep and untiring interest you and others have manifested in the work by your liberal donations made us to help care for train those in this institution which has proved a God sent blessing to them in their struggles for better life.

Now Dear Friend, our only regret is that our buildings and other preparations for training these poor children are inadequate. To make ample provisions for them, will demand the broadest consideration of all who are interested in the elevation, education and uplift of orphan children, whose only hope is what may be done for them by the good people of this world.

Their present needs are larger dormitories for both sexes; larger laundry building and larger dining room for their training in cooking.

If you desire to do a real philanthropic work for God and humanity, you can do so by sending us a donation to help us enlarge these most needed buildings for these poor colored children. This institution is non-sectarian, receives no city, county, nor state aid and is dependent upon crops grown by the children upon the farm and voluntary contributions made by the good people throughout the country.

Friends desiring to aid them can send their donations to the school or to Prof. S. G. Atkins, Treasurer, or Mr. R. J. Taylor, Pres. American National Bank, Macon, Ga. He is one of the leading white business men, representing one of the largest banks in middle Georgia, and will gladly receive any donation for the school and appropriate the same as you may direct. Orphan children from any section of the country, who have neither father or mother or guardian to care for them are admitted into this school free of any charges and will be given every advantage of the institution. The fall term begins September 12, 1916, and continues nine months.

Respectfully submitted,

B. J. BRIDGES, President and Founder.

Ga. Col. Ind. and Orphans Home, Ells St., So. Macon, Ga.

Trustee Board.

A. L. Martin, Chairman.
H. B. Hawes
B. F. Bridges
P. C. Alexander
A. M. Goodwin
P. A. Keith
N. A. Bridges.

DISPLACING COLORED WORKERS

The New York Age 7/13/16

We regret to hear that the Riverdale Orphan Asylum for Colored children has filled the positions recently vacated by colored workers with white workers. This robs the orphan children of the incentive which sympathetic supervision of their race gives them. It is unfortunate that the friendly Dr. Pitman should think such a course necessary.

STATE AID FOR OLD FOLKS AND ORPHANS

Now is the time to see the Republican candidates for nomination for Representatives and Senators to the Missouri Legislature and urge upon them the necessity of appropriating money to build up and sustain a Colored old folks' home and Colored orphan home. These two homes in St. Louis are in a dilapidated condition and need state aid.

St. Louis Argus 6/9/16

The Pennsylvania Legislature gives $20,000 a year to the Colored home and orphanage in Philadelphia and the same amount to the Colored hospital. We know from conversation with members of our Legislature that they are willing to do a similar thing for the Negro in St. Louis. Don't let the opportunity slip. The candidates for the Legislature are looking for votes, and we are looking for ampler provision to sustain a few necessary charities. Pick out your men and see them.

Richmond, Va.

CONTINUES CAMPAIGN FOR COLORED HOME

The committee in charge of the campaign for the Colored Old Folks' Home are now making an effort to raise $700, which will bring the total collected for the home $5,000, half of the amount wanted for the institution. All persons desiring to contribute to this amount can do so by mailing checks to Mrs. Zemoria Wood, 15 Judah Street, or call telephone Madison 4961, and the contribution will be sent for. The campaign headquarters have been moved from Second and Main Streets to 615 Judah Street.

The colored people extend their thanks to the public for the generous support given them during the recent campaign. They are appreciative of the interest shown in the effort to raise funds for the home, and are especially thankful to the State and city officials and the newspapers for the part they played in the campaign.

It has been announced that anyone wishing to give fuel, clothing or food for the Colored Old Folks' Home can notify the general secretary, Mrs. Zemoria Wood, and she will be glad to call for them.

TIMES

Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUG 1 2 1916

Protects Negro Orphans.

Court Holds Children Playing Music Nights on Street Corners.

Jamaica, Aug. 12.—Eight diminutive negro lads who compose the band of an orphanage in Charleston, S. C., were in the Children's Court yesterday, charged by Charles Harstedt, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, with having improper guardianship. Harstedt says he found the youngsters giving a recital on a Jamaica corner and then passing their caps in saloons and other places.

One of the boys told him, he says that if they they failed to collect $1 a day they were punished by a woman who has charge of the band. When rounded up, they had only eighty-one cents, and it was 9 P. M. The lads have traveled all over the country.

The boys were remanded to the care of the Children's Society until next Tuesday, when Justice Levy will decide what to do with them. Their ages ranged from 12 to 9.

Appeal

Commercial

Memphis, Tenn.

FUNDS FOR COLORED INSTITUTION

On the 28th of this month I had the pleasure to visit the Industrial Settlement Home for the Poor Colored Children, managed by Bessie W. Simon.

In this home I found her there toiling with about 17 or 18 children. Through her kindness I was conducted through the house, which is a two-story building, and must say that this house I found to be in the very highest class of cleanliness. There are children in her care from two months to 15 years old. I also noticed that the larger children were kept very busy in making different preserves for the home. In the rear I found tomatoes and ochre and other vegetables that the children had been taught to cultivate for the consumption of those that are dependent upon same for a living.

I was so impressed with what I saw there until I told her that I would get out and solicit the public for contributions for this home, and below I will give you the names of our good friends who subscribed to the fund:

T. H. Hayes, $5; P. F. Booth, $1; Joseph Marks, $1; Joseph Morat, $1; Banner Laundry, $2; Dr. C. H. Shelby, $1; J. B. Woods, Jr., $1; J. L. Gilliland, 25c; Dr. A. L. Nicholson, 50c; George R. Jackson, $1; cash $1, cash $1, cash $1; Henry Loeb, $1; cash, 50c; Overton & Overton, 50c; T. C. Feling, 50c; E. B. Burnett, 25c; H. B. Andrews, 25c; J. H. Brown, 50c; O. W. Williams, 50c; Wash Vance, 50c; F. M. Nesbitt, $1; Waymon Wilkerson, 50c; Geo. Duncan, 50c; cash, $13.75; balance due by subscribers, $9. Total subscription, $22.75.

I am very grateful to the public for their confidence and will ever strive to retain their good gifts toward my people.

CHAS. WILSON.

Aug. 29, 1916.

These amounts were later subscribed: J. B. Willis, $1; E. L. Simon, $1; H. C. Shepherd, $1; C. A. Terrell, $1; S. G. Patterson, $1; C. P. J. Mooney, $1.

RECORD

Philadelphia, Pa.

JUL

An Appeal for Colored Children.

Editor of The Record:

Please permit me to call attention to the need for a home for destitute colored children in Georgia, which has more than a million and a quarter negro population, the largest negro population in any State in the Union.

There has been recently organized in Savannah, Ga., the Negro Protective Association, whose object is "to protect and fit for service" these homeless and destitute colored children. Five acres of land have been purchased, and plans have been drawn for a home which does for colored children a service similar to that done by the Children's Aid Societies. We need $10,000 for immediate use, for the erection and equipment of the home. We need also $100,000 for endowment. We wish some benevolent person or persons would give to the Negro Protective Association for these purposes. It would be a good investment. A friend from New York has already sent a check for $1000. Major R. R. Wright, president of the Georgia State Industrial College, is president of the home. His home address is the Georgia State College, Savannah, Ga. Present address, No. 205 South Thirty-fourth street, Philadelphia. Donations may be sent to him or any one person mentioned here below. References: Hon. W. J. Pierpont, Mayor of Savannah; W. V. Davis, president of the American Bank and Trust Company; W. F. McCauley, of the Savannah Bank and Trust Company; E. M. O'Brien, president of the People's Bank, Savannah; Joseph Parsons, No. 68 Broad street, New York.

R. R. WRIGHT.

Philadelphia, July 22, 1916.

TRAL

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

NOV 2 1916

SEEKING AID HERE FOR HOME FINDING SOCIETY FOR COLORED CHILDREN

Rev. P. Singleton, general superintendent of the National Home Finding Society for Colored Children, is in Grand Rapids in the interests of that institution. The Home Finding society maintains a national childrens home in Louisville, Ky., which admits homeless colored children from any section where no provision is made for them. In the five years of its existence this institution has cared for 131 children, and there are 35 now in the home. An effort is being made to purchase a farm so that the institution may be made self supporting. Because of the many homeless and dependent colored children in the south, the Home Finding society has a large field of work. Rev. Singleton's work is said to have indorsement of Bishop J. N. McCormick and the state board of corrections and charities.

NORTH AMERICAN

Philadelphia, Pa.

JUL 24 1916

An Appeal for the Negroes

To the Editor of The North American.

DO YOU know there is not a home in Georgia for destitute colored children? In the city of Savannah the detention quarters for the little colored girls is the common jail.

There has been recently organized in Savannah, Ga., the Negro Protective Association, whose object is "to protect and fit for service" these homeless and destitute colored children. Five acres of land have been purchased, and plans have been drawn for a home which does for colored children a service similar to that done by the Children's Aid Societies. We need $10,000 for immediate use for the erection and equipment of the home. We need also $100,000 for endowment.

Major R. R. Wright, president of the Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, is president of the home. Donations may be sent to him or any one person mentioned here below:

Hon. W. J. Pierpont, mayor of Savannah; W. V. Davis, president American Bank and Trust Company; W. F. McCauley, Savannah Bank and Trust Company; E. M. O'Brien, president People's Bank, Savannah; Joseph Parsons, 68 Broad street, New York. R. R. WRIGHT.

Savannah, Ga., July 23.

Education—1916

Orphanages and other Benevolent Institutions.

WHEN "DR. SOMETHING-TO-DO" COMES TO AID MENTALLY SICK

Remarkable Results Of Diversional Occupation As Revealed In Maryland Homes For Those Troubled In Mind.

By EDWARD INGLE.

A PSYCHIATRIC Bazar! That has a novel sound. It probably induces some kind of reaction in the auditory outfit of science. But what does it mean to the average man or woman?

You will begin to understand, with pleasure for yourself and to the advantage of others not as fortunate as you, if you will spend a little while at the quarters, southeast corner of Charles and Mulberry streets, of the State hospitals' Christmas exhibit. There for two weeks from November 15 the handiwork of the patients at Springfield, Spring Grove, Crownsville and Eastern Shore State Hospitals and the Rosewood State Training School will be on exhibition.

Your practical interest will make you an active participant in a movement which is already working wonders in the alleviation of the mentally sick and the rehabilitation of the invalids. Behind this movement is a big story.

THERE have been in real life, hundreds of thousands of men and women, victims for the most part of heredity, who have been punished for the sins of the fathers unto the third and fourth generations, instead of being treated as other sick folk, and whose most severe punishment, perhaps, has been an existence of "one demd horrid grind." These have been held to be near-criminals and have been handled as such in some institutions, when they should have been regarded as patients afflicted by ills by no means incurable. An incident in a Pennsylvania asylum, recorded by Dr. H. J. Sommer, Jr., may serve to illustrate the plight of many unfortunates.

One day a patient in the asylum, who had won distinction as a civil engineer before his illness, called Dr. Sommer to one of the windows of the ward, and, pointing to the dreary scenery of brown and gray fields, said:

"Look at that."

"What's the matter with it?" asked the doctor.

"Same d—— thing," was the terse reply.

The patient then led the doctor to another window from which the view was equally uninteresting and said:

"Same d—— thing."

And that was his refrain at every one of the windows of the ward. The significance of that refrain, seldom uttered but more and better perceived, is appreciated by every progressive practitioner among the mentally sick, and, coincidentally with, the conversion of "asylum" into "hospital," has developed on ever-widening plane the effort to substitute for monotony what is termed "diversional occupation" as a potent factor in reorganizing the conduct of patients and refitting them for resumption of normal life.

Bedlam But A Memory.

Within less than a century and a half bedlam, with its brutality toward inmates made a regular spectacle for visitors with perverted sense of humor, has become but a terrible memory. The "hopelessly insane" have become relatively few in number. Those that sat in darkness and in the shadow of death, being fast bound in misery and iron, are becoming prisoners of hope in steadily increasing number. Civilization is approaching the attitude of the American aborigines, one of tender consideration for their mentally afflicted fellows as being objects of special solicitude on the part of the Great Spirit. The rational views of Hippocrates, Father of Medicine, advanced by him more than 20 centuries ago, to the effect that insanity was not a demeniacal possession, but that it was an ailment to be modified toward cure by physical exercise, hygienic environment and diversion, are being vindicated in actual application.

Without denying that some men be possessed of demons, such hosts are not generally included in the population of hospitals. But there is recognition of the fact, in modern guise, 'tis true, that the devil finds some mischief still for idle hands to do, and the elimination of chances for mischief along lines of the least resistance is one of the essential functions of the modern hospital.

When Phillipe Pinel, in the closing years of the eighteenth century, placed the ban upon fetters, noisome dungeons and other refinements of cruelty in the treatment of the insane and the Bicetre and Saltpetriere of France, he struck the shackles from others than the miserable victims of the survival of mediæval barbarities. He freed from the bondage of tradition the intellects of men charged with the care of the mentally diseased. He opened the door of opportunity for practical humanitarianism that would change a social liability into a social asset. But Dr. Benjamin Rush, American pioneer in psychiatry, writing in the same period, was a radical in his suggestion for the Pennsylvania hospital:

"Certain employments to be devised for such of the deranged people as are capable of working, spinning, sewing, churning, etc., might be contrived for the women. Turning a wheel, particularly grinding Indian corn in a hand mill, for food for the horse and cows of the hospital, cutting straw, weaving digging in the garden and sawing or planing boards, etc., would be useful for men."

Public Interest Aroused.

Advancement toward the desired status has been slow, however. Cultivation of a public opinion powerful enough to overcome the immobility or lack of interest in any question not brought directly home to one, the subconscious resistance to alteration of long-established order or time-worn habit and financial difficulties for the community has not been an easy undertaking or one universally successful. It is possible still to discover in this country survivals of the ancient policy that confused crime, vice and sickness, that had nothing but the prison or the poorhouse as refuge for the insane and, in their treatment, resorted to emetics, purgings, bleedings, starvation, beatings, straitjackets, manacles, dark cells or iron cages. Less than 10 years have elapsed since "King Philip" ceased to be a dangerous chronic and became one of the resources, as a contented expert in basketry and other wickerwork, of the Crownsville institution for negroes in Maryland.

But public consciousness of the needs of the situation has grown, and with it a public conscience resolved to meet the needs. Diversional occupation is as fixed a principle in the administration of the State hospitals, as well as Bayview for the city of Baltimore, Mount Hope and other semi-private institutions, as are fresh air, pure water, substantial food and clean clothes. In that respect the Maryland institutions are abreast of more than 60 per cent. of institutions for the insane in this country.

As a therapeutic agent, a medicine, diversional occupation has its main function. As a means of lessening the cost of maintenance of patients it has its part; but that is of secondary importance. As having a direct bearing upon the State hospitals' Christmas exhibit, though, it is of interest to note references in latest reports of the Maryland institutions to the more or less material phase of diversional occupation.

Started At Spring Grove.

At Spring Grove, where the plan has been longest carried out in the State, a large percentage of the patients find suitable employment in the shops and on the grounds, with great benefit to their physical and mental health. Typical of the results of the activities in which the patients share in a year are 5,791 articles manufactured and 5,168 repaired in the male industrial shop, 1,177 articles manufactured and 1,343 repaired in the upholstery shop, 12,473 articles manufactured and 11,139 repaired in the female industrial shop, the articles in the three shops including clothing, boots and shoes, chairs, benches, baskets, hampers, pillows, pillow-cases, bedclothes, aprons, rugs, stockings, curtains, scarfs, artificial paper and wax flowers, nurses' caps, neckties, centrepieces, sweaters, etc., while the farm and garden yielded products to the value of $27,604.

In the industrial shop at Springfield and in the sewing room thousands of articles were made or repaired and patients erected two cottages for tuberculosis patients, kept in repair the short-line railroad, installed heating, wiring, ventilating and sewage disposal, plant for a dining room, sewerage system, electric wiring, hot water, hot air and ventilating plant in the Hubner building, re-arched boilers in the power-house, constructed an addition to two-story building 20 by 23 feet and, without the employment of outside agencies, maintained in good order the power plant, sewerage system, buildings of all kinds, roads, fences, structures, fixtures, tunnels and overhead wiring. Re-educational work begun three years ago has interested in basketry, needlework, stenciling, knitting, crocheting and weaving many of the female patients who formerly used to sit idle and listless, while a group of flower gardens, each 8 by 16 feet, has engaged the attention of 20 patients, zest being added through small cash prizes.

The first patients admitted to the new Eastern Shore Hospital, in December, 1913, were able to set the pace in one form of diversional occupation by doing such work in cleaning meadows, clearing the grove of undergrowth, making roads and in farming as to justify the expense of their maintenance.

Boys of the Rosewood State Training School have had effective means of training, both mental and physical, in the farming operations and clearing land at the institution, and it has been noted that some of the most useful boys on the farm are those who were able to accomplish practically nothing in the school room and whose outdoor work renders them particularly happy and docile. The desire of the girls to "do something like work" has contributed to their increasing efficiency in the household, the laundry, sewing room, dining-room and kitchen. They are growing up familiar with the worl for which they are most capable.

Valuable To Negroes.

Crownsville Hospital is demonstrating indisputably the practicability of diversional occupation in lightening the burdens of the negro unsound, a problem having its peculiar embarrassments. Willow craft, from the raising of the wands to finished goods of commercial proportions, has been a most satisfactory medium of preparation for training the eye of the workers for symmetry, proportion and attractiveness, and simple materials, such as cornhusk, oak splints, burlap, discarded boxes, etc., have been utilized in the creation of useful or decorative articles for the home.

The value of suggestion in the arousing of one to productive labor has been strikingly manifested in the case of a patient who has evolved from the study of a wooden bird that was given him many kinds of toys propelled by pendulums. Outside workers have occupation in weeding, hoeing, cornhusking, picking potatoes, gathering vegetables, carrying brush, raking leaves and stripping willow wands. The care of mules, almost essential to the happiness of a normal country negro, has been a source of benefit to some patients, and others hav been profitably engaged in improving the grounds and cultivating the land. Martyrs among housewives of dependence upon the average homemade washerwoman will keenly appreciate the fact that, although the negro woman patients are naturally fond of laundry work, considerable difficulty is had in obtaining competency at the tubs and ironing-boards.

As a matter of fact, in none of the institutions of the State has the policy of diversional occupation developed to its full possible scope. What has been accomplished, however, has about it nothing but the most positive encouragement to enlarged effort, as greater facilities shall be afforded. The men and women charged with the responsibility of dealing with the 5,000 patients in accordance with enlightened views are enthusiastic over ends already gained and ambitious for further progress. The wisdom of their conviction based upon experience and observation is borne out by the opinion of a patient one h[illegible] had opportunity for an inside view and with capacity to summarize his impressions. He has traced the change from the time when almost anything was allowed to the mere whim or caprice of mental affliction to the present regime pointing to State hospitals become busy little communities, relieved even more so than now of the monotony and tedium of ward life.

KNICKERBOCKER PRESS

ALBANY, N. Y.

PLEDGE HELP FOR ALBANY NEGROES. AND FUM HOME

Clergy, City Officials, Private Citizens Discuss Charity Work at Big Meeting.

SAY RACE IS SLIGHTED

Speakers Condemn Public for Failure to Assist Deserving Negroes of Albany.

BRADY TO NAME COMMITTEE

Police Justice Empowered to Select Ten Men to Investigate Needs and Living Conditions.

Instead of planning aid for the Elim home alone, as proposed, an enthusiastic gathering of clergymen of all denominations, city officials and public spirited citizens, in the auditorium of the state education building yesterday, pledged itself to aid the entire negro population of Albany as well as the industrial training school at 333 Orange street. A committee of ten is to be appointed within a short time to begin an investigation of conditions among Albany negroes, preparatory to giving aid.

Although more than 200 attended the meeting, several of the speakers thought there should have been more present and declared Albany was not taking the interest it should in the matter. Albany also was criticized for conditions among its negroes by several other speakers, who charged it to racial prejudice.

"The condition of the negro people is not highly creditable to the city," said the Rev. W. H. Stubblebine, pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian church, who has taken an active interest in the Elim home since its inception. "I recall," he continued, "when I was working with a committee of the Elim home seeking to obtain a site, what protests arose from every section that was mentioned as a possibility for a site."

Alwin C. Quentel, commissioner of charities, presented the plan to aid all the negroes of Albany as well as the Elim home. It met with immediate approbation and was passed without dissent. Briefly, Mr. Quentel's plan provides for the appointment of a committee of ten, who will make a survey of the conditions among Albany negroes, which in effect will amount to a census. This committee will investigate the housing conditions of the negroes, how they live, what they work at and how they pass their leisure time. When Mr. Quentel's plan was adopted, the commissioner said he could promise that expents from the state department of charities would aid in the survey.

Brady to Select Committee.

Police Justice John J. Brady presided at the meeting and was delegated to name the committee of ten. He expects to complete the committee within a few days and there seems to be little doubt the work of investigation will be in full swing by next week.

As an evidence that the proposition has the backing of the city administration, it may be said that Mayor Joseph W. Stevens, who attended the meeting though he did not speak, was one of the first to vote for Commissioner Quentel's proposition.

After his proposition had been adopted, Commissioner Quentel spoke briefly on conditions of the negro in Albany, charging that they did not enjoy freedom in its full sense.

"The negroes in Albany have a legal freedom," said Commissioner Quentel, "but they have not an economic and social freedom. I believe Albany negroes should start a building and loan association. I know that if they would they would be assisted in every way. This would be the first step to the purchase of property by negro families and once along this road there would be no doubt that their conditions would be bettered."

Police Justice Brady opened the meeting with an outline of the history of the Elim home, a recommendation of the worthiness of the cause and a plea for its aid.

The Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Albany, who was represented at the meeting by the Rev. Father Archambeault, who has charge of the charities of the Albany diocese, sent word that the plan had his endorsement.

"I bring a message from Bishop Cusack, who is unable to be present himself," said Father Archambeault. "He assures you of his support and believes it is a most laudable work."

The Rev. Henry O. Hiscock, pastor of Calvary Baptist church, pointed out that there were vacant seats in the auditorium and said Albany should take more interest in the matter. He declared that in spite of everything the negroes were still under a racial handicap.

"The advance of the negro is worthy of the heartiest congratulations," said Dr. Hiscock after pointing out the obstacles in their way. "It may have been slow, but it has been positively sure."

Do Not Seek Charity.

The Rev. Roeliff H. Brooks, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal church, spoke of the negroes as not being a race of charity seekers.

"In all the time that I have been in Albany," said Dr. Brooks, "not a negro has knocked at my door for alms. Last night the first fall of snow brought several persons of the white race, some of whom I suspect use every change in the weather as an excuse to ask alms."

Rabbi Samuel H. Goldenson of Temple Beth Emeth said the Elim home proposition was a mighty work, pointing out that in the Hebrew, Elim means mighty.

"Churches, lodges, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations are always ready to welcome the white stranger in the city, in fact they are sought after," said Rabbi Goldenson, "but the colored stranger is unsought. He is hardly able to obtain a place to lodge for the night unless he knows people in the city. Such conditions warrant the establishment of a place like the Elim home. A home in the nursery of social service and the birthplace of character."

The Rev. R. E. Paul, pastor of the Israel Methodist Episcopal church, read to the committee a report of the work of Elim home from May, 1910, to November, 1916, which showed a deficit of nearly $500. The income, the report showed, was derived from donations, entertainments, laundry work and lodgings. The expenses included rents, coal and other necessities. The income during the time specified amounted to $5,956.56, while the expenses were $6,495.50.

One of the features of the meeting was the singing of "America" by a negro quartette from Elim home.

EVENING TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass.

DIVERS GOOD CAUSES

FOR AGED COLORED WOMEN

The First Appeal in Many Years from the Home on Hancock Street—Value of Its Work Shown by Two Interesting Cases

The Home for Aged Colored Women at 22 Hancock street, Boston, finds itself, for the first time in many years, obliged to appeal to the public for assistance. The Home was founded in 1860, accommodates twenty inmates, and is wholly free. In addition to the caring for the inmates it has been the custom to give small monthly allowances to poor women living outside the Home. Owing to the increase in living expenses and the cost of extensive repairs this outside relief must be discontinued unless an additional permanent fund can now be raised to meet all emergencies, and we earnestly solicit contributions, however small. Only those who visit such poor homes know the comfort and ease of mind that small regular amounts bring these very old women. The small supplements to almost empty purses enable them to keep their homes and carry them over a crucial moment in their lives.

We would cordially invite the public to visit our Home at any time. Here will be seen what it means to the grateful and appreciative souls who are given a warm room with a comfortable bed, a rocking chair, clothing, three good meals a day as long as they live, and finally a peaceful grave. We would cite two interesting cases out of many as examples of what this outside aid effects:

In a poor little room, entered directly from an obscure street, sits a very ill and feeble old colored woman. Part of the broad window is filled with plants from whose shelter she greets the friendly policeman, or summons a neighbor in case of need. A faithful physician attends her regularly though he can give her little permanent relief. She is past work and if it were not for the regular help from the Home she would, after a life of honest toil, face the humiliation of the almshouse, where the inmates, having lost all else, insist on the superiority of the white skin. Grateful beyond measure for every help this old woman sits patiently in the sun with her memories; and such memories: A little child in the negro cabins of a rich planter. Sold by him to work in the Alabama cotton fields "long before the war." Sold back again to Virginia to stand as a young woman at her master's gate and see John Brown carried to his death and later to have flung in her face the rope that silenced him forever. Freed by the Proclamation to work as hard and without the comfort of children's voices in her home. And at last, after her husband's death, to drift to Boston where now in her old age she patiently waits for the real freedom which is eternal.

In Virginia, just after the war, a Northern soldier married a young white wife, who only lived long enough to hear her baby's first cry. A colored woman took the child and brought her up, later coming North with her. The child in turn married; but "Mammy" was always with her, helping as each child came; year by year, and caring for the tiny cottage, situated in the debatable land which has long ceased to be country and yet has somehow missed becoming city. The old soldier, tired of wandering, came to this daughter and when he became bedridden, "Mammy's" unceasing care supplemented the daughter's, thus seeking to pay back, in some small way, the debt she owed to the North for her freedom. Now a shock has halted "Mammy's" ceaseless toil. She gets about the house with difficulty, but still managed this summer to care for the small garden, where a smiling sunflower presided over a cheerful confusion of beans and morning glories, onions and asters. A few hens also have helped the food supply, and will later furnish the Thanksgiving table, for every crumb of food must be saved for the family of six children, the mother and two old invalids. Last winter the provider for all these mouths was thrown out of work for months. What would have happened without "Mammy's" aid from the Home to supplement the old soldier's pension, and how proud and glad she was to be something beside a burden. Her gratitude is boundless. For her the almshouse is unthinkable. Her white children would never let her go, but the difference between glad coöperation and sorrowful dependence is furnished by the Home.

Contributions may be sent to the clerk, Miss Helen G. Powers, 79 Pinckney street, Boston, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

MRS. A. F. WADSWORTH
MISS K. M. MELLEDGE
MISS HELEN G. POWERS
DR. A. H. NICHOLS
MR. BUTLER R. WILSON

The above appeal, which speaks for itself, may touch the hearts of some of your readers already overburdened by requests of all kinds. A generous response will make it possible to help other deserving cases, such as those cited, and of which there are an ever-increasing number.

JOSEPH P. LOUD, President
Home for Aged Colored Women.

Savannah Tribune 2/5/16.

The campaign for funds for erecting a home for aged Negroes in East Savannah, which will be launched soon, should meet with a spontaneous response from the Negroes of the city. That a home such as those behind this movement hope to establish, is not already established speaks very badly for us and tells in no uncertain manner of our negligence along this line. Savannah has long been very charitable to our poor in allowing them to beg on the streets, but this will not ever be so and sooner or later a ban will be put on this sort of charity by the city authorities and then these poor, unfortunate ones among us will be driven from pillow to post in search of sustenance. To start now the movement for funds for the proposed Margaret Hall Home will doubtless save the situation. A successful campaign will provide a needed place of shelter to which those among us who are old and have no one to care for them in their declining days may enter. It is incumbent upon us as a people that we co-operate whole-heartedly with the committee of white and colored gentlemen who will direct the campaign for funds with which to build this home. The land upon which it is proposed this home shall be erected stands paid for, only waiting for the necessary funds to build the home, which will house the many among us who are without friends to whom they can go for shelter. The land for this home is situated in East Savannah and is an admirable location for such an institution as that for which it was purchased several years ago by the Old Folks and Orphan's Home Association. The charitable white citizens of Savannah have signified their desire to help us raise the money to erect a building on the seven lots in East Savannah to which our unfortunate poor might go, when, during their declining days, they can find no place of shelter. It is for us to do our share in raising the funds necessary for the erection of this home and it is the opinion of The Tribune that we will not shirk our duty along this line but will contribute liberally and unstintingly to this very deserving cause.

Scholarship and Other Distinction

CHICAGO WINS BOTH DEBATES

The affirmative debating team of the University defeated the University of Michigan and the negative team defeated Northwestern University in the annual contests of the Central Debating League, held on January 22. The affirmative victory was won in Mandel by Thomas McCullough, William Haynes and Joseph Augustus, the Michigan representatives being Paul Ramsdell, William Goodwin and Nathan Pinney. The negative team debated in Swift Hall, Evanston; it was composed of Gaylord Ramsay, Clifford Browder and Homer Hoyt, and defeated Victor Pelz, Clarence Stelle and Vincent Hiebach. The question in both debates was, "Resolved, That Congress Should Adopt a Literacy Test for all European Immigration." The judges were, at Mandel, Prof. H. E. Griffith of Knox College, Prof. J. W. Putnam of Butler College, and Prof. W. A. Rawles of the University of Indiana; at Evanston, Judge J. H. Gillette of Hammond, Indiana; Prof. W. L. Rawles of Knox and Prof. Russell M. Storey of Monmouth College. The Chicago teams were coached by H. G. Moulton, '07. The double victory, of course, gives Chicago the championship of the League.

Of the Chicago debaters, McCullough comes from Alabama, where he declaimed and debated both at the state normal school and at the University of Alabama. Haynes, who is a negro, prepared for college at Nashville, Tennessee, and attended Morehouse College, at Atlanta, Georgia. Augustus prepared at Englewood High School, where he won both the Cook County and the Illinois interscholastic oratorical championship in 1910. At Chicago he has won three firsts and one second in public speaking contests in four years. Ramsay is also from Illinois, preparing at Chillicothe High School, but attending Beloit College. Browder, of Indianapolis, attended the Shortridge High School and Butler College; he was on the negative Chicago team which defeated Michigan last year at Ann Arbor. Hoyt was on the same team. He prepared in the Kansas City High School and attended the University of Kansas. Haynes is a senior; the others are law-school men.

WINS PRIZE CONTEST

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 11.—Miss Frances Shaw, one of the leading young girls of this city, won the popularity contest under the auspices of the Old Folks' Home. There were a dozen or more young women and girls in the contest. She is connected with the Lord-Lester Hospital as nurse. The contest was conducted by Mrs. Martha Smith and Mrs. Randolph Workoff. She is one of the most charming girls in this section of the state and the prize which she won with ease was most deserving and appreciated. She took advantage of the offer and made a trip to Chicago, Ill., and is stopping at 526 Bowen avenue. Reports have reached here that she is mingling with the young society girls and the young men are making her stay very pleasant.



Miss Frances Shaw

PRIZE STUDENT MAKES GOOD RECORD AT PRATT

Miss Eola Chichester, who won a scholarship from the Students' Art League, but was denied admission to the School of Applied Design because of her color, is making a splendid record at Pratt Institute, where she entered three months ago.

Miss Chichester was a student at the Washington Irving High School, and was selected by her instructor as the second prize winner, which carried with it a scholarship in the School of Applied Design. She was refused admittance by the authorities of that school and subsequently denied the prize.

The matter was taken up with the Art League, and it was decided to give her the money value of the scholarship and allow her to enter any school she might choose which would receive her. The Urban League was active in her behalf.

Inter-Scholastic Champion



GEORGE LIPSCOMB,
Freeport, Ill., High School Lad, Who Won Fame In Illinois and Wisconsin as Champion Interscholastic Orator and Debater.

HONOR MEDAL FOR NEGRO WILL BE AWARDED FEB. 22

At a mass meeting to be held in Tremont Temple, Boston, February 22, the second Springarn medal will be presented by Governor McCall to the Negro selected as having made the most distinguished achievement during the preceding twelve months.

The Spingarn medal, the gift of Dr. J. E. Spingarn, of New York, formerly professor of comparative literature in Columbia University and chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is a gold medal of the value of $100, and is awarded annually to the American Negro who has rendered the most distinguished service during the year in any field or honorable or elevated endeavor. The committee of award consists of two Northern white men, ex-President William H. Taft and Oswald Garrison Villard; a Southern white man, Dr. James H. Dillard, director of the Slater fund, and two colored men, Bishop John Hurst, of Baltimore, and President John Hope of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

J. LEWIS IN U. C. FACULTY.

Chicago Defender, 11/22/16.

The name of Julian Lewis now appears on the official list of the faculty of the University of Chicago as an associate instructor in Pathology. This makes the second man of the race to be on the faculty of our big universities. Dr. S. C. Dickerson is the other.

Mr. Lee Welch, of Wichita, Texas, was awarded a scholarship offered by a Chicago syndicate, having made the highest general grade average during the year. Young Welch was the only Negro in a class of more than four hundred at Armour Institute, Chicago, taking an electrical engineering course.

Southwestern Christian Advocate 8/10/16

GOLD MEDAL FOR NEGRO LAD.

The Beacon Light 2/19/16

New York.—The commencement of the class of January, 1916, of Public School No. 40 of Queens, held last Thursday, Jan. 27, was made indelible because of the class of about 16 the one shining light took the hours of the day, which was a gold medal, for the highest scholarship and honorable mention was none other than Fred E. Towns, a colored boy and the only one in the class. This paper wants to convey its congratulations to him. He, it is said, was the most troublesome boy in the class on entrance, but when he made up his mind to study he stuck to it.

RECEIVES CARNEGIE MEDAL

6/24/16 Chicago Defender 6/24/16

Gary, Ind., June 23.—James Duncan, hero who saved the life of a white laborer, Alexander Pruchinski, from death in a bed of liquid metal, has received his Carnegie medal. No greater deed of heroism has ever been attempted in modern times. He performed his feat while sixty white countrymen of the white man looked on with awe. Not a man offered assistance. Mr. Duncan came to Gary about two years ago. He is one of the most respected citizens and is in the employ of the Lake Shore Ry. Co. He holds in his possession letters of commendation from his superior officers in the S. army where he served six years. Al three discharge papers, two honorable a one when Roosevelt discharged membe of Twenty-fifth over the Brownsville a fair. Yet, with all this, Mr. Dunca stands ready to serve his country in o der that the younger generation migl get more recognition than the presen

NEGRO POULTRYMAN WINS MORE HONORS

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—At the Kentucky State Fair, held here this month, Frank R. Willis, the first man to introduce the Cornish chicken hereabouts, swept practically all the honors in a poultry show equal in numbers and class to the big New York shows.

New York Age 9/14/16

His Cornish cock, "Mohawk," prize winner in 1915, was again awarded first prize, and "Standing Bear III," "Mohawk's" son, was second. Mr. Willis' entries took first, second, third, fourth and fifth in the hen class, and third cockerel, in open competition.

Stock from eggs purchased from Willis took first and fourth pullet, first and fourth cockerel, and first and second pen.

MISS CARTER WINS PRIZE.

Miss B. Madeline Carter, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Carter, of 1730 Jefferson, was a successful contestant in the City Beautiful Contest and won a prize of $5.00. as announced in the Tennessean and American of this week.

As this is the age of "Things Beautiful" the many admirers of Miss Carter congratulate her upon her ability to produce a yard of beauty sufficient to warrant a prize. Her successful effort shows without doubt that the Negro was not destined by the Almighty as a Hewer of wood and drawer of water" only but that he has artistic ability and possibility that has been stirred and is new bringing forth fruit in the younger generation. The home is the foundation of life and the woman who is able to make it a place of beauty, charm, comfort and contentment, has taken a long stride toward solving the problem of "Civic Righteousness." It is hoped, that next year a greater number of young women will enter this contest and succeed in making their homes, be they ever so humble, bowers of natural beauty.

EAGLE

Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEGRO GIRL WON HONORS.

Was Highest in the Graduating Class at P. S. No. 158.

George U. Forbell, member of the Local School Board of District 40, writes to The Eagle:

"Public School No. 158, at Belmont avenue and Warwick street, furnished an unusual surprise at its graduation exercises held on Wednesday afternoon last. A little girl of the negro race carried off everything in sight, intellectually speaking—little Melva Price, as unassuming, modest a miss as ever received a diploma. And it was not only the literary but her manual efforts as well that carried for Melva such high honors. If a prize was offered for composition, she won it; if an apron had to be hemmed, tucked, herringbone stitched, embroidered, or what not, Miss Melva's touch was the most exquisite.

"Miss Melva recited the valedictory to her class. It did not sound like a recitation. It seemed ex tempore.

"The honors heaped on little Melva Price proved by the spontaneous, hearty, enthusiastic, prolonged applause from pupils and parents alike, that equality reigns in the schools."

IS APPOINTED TEACHER OVER SUPERINTENDENT'S PROTEST

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Pittsburg, Pa., July 14.—Miss Elinc Pulpress has been appointed teacher kindergarten here, and is the first Race woman to fill a position in the public schools of this city, and the first to graduate in this department. Her entrance to the training class was bitterly opposed by Supt. William M. Davidson (white), who also tried to prevent her graduation by refusing to assign her to any practice during her last year. After her graduation he put every obstacle in the way of her appointment, and it was only the insistent demands of her parents, friends and the concerted effort of the Pittsburg branch of N. A. A. C. P., together with the strong stand taken in her behalf by Congressman H. Kirk Porter, that she was appointed and assigned.

ELECTED MEMBER OHIO STATE U DEBATING TEAM

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 29.—For the first time in the history of the university, the Ohio State University, located in this city, has selected a member of the Race to be a member of the university's debating team for this year. This student, who won the distinguished honor, is George A. Dorsey, a senior in the College of Arts. When it is considered that the Ohio State University has enrolled more than five thousand white students this honor coming to one of our students is a great one. Young Dorsey fairly won the honor. The Ohio University debating team is scheduled to debate with the Cornell University team and the Wisconsin University debating team, taking the afrmative of the subject: "Resolved, That the United States Should Adopt Compulsory Military Service."

TRIBUNE

Chicago, Ill.

NEGRO WINS IN ORATORY.

Beloit High School Boy Takes First Place in Wisconsin State Contest.

Merrill, Wis., May 28.—[Special.]—Jack Wells, a Negro high school boy of Beloit, won first place at the state high school oratorical contest last night with an oration on Daniel Webster. William Doll of Milwaukee, speaking on Gettysburg, was second, and Harry Zimmerman of Neillsville was third with "The New South." The orations were delivered by the winners of contests in the various state districts, the Beloit colored boy having previously won first in his city and district contest.

PITTSBURGH'S FIRST COLORED TEACHER

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Miss Eleanor Columbia Pulpress, 45 Tacoma avenue, has been appointed as kindergarten teacher in the Grand school.

She is the first colored teacher appointed to a position in the Pittsburgh schools, and the appointment was only made after a fight was conducted over the refusal of her application by the public school administration.

Congressman Stephen G. Porter is given credit for working in behalf of the appointment.

MISS TAYLOR A SUCCESSFUL CONTESTANT.

Nashville Globe 10-27-16

Miss Bessie Taylor of Scovel St. who entered the City Beatiful Contest in the spring was a successful contestant in the recent awarding of the prizes given for this phase of Civic Improvement by the Commercial Club recently.

Miss Taylor is, a very popular young woman and a member of the Mt. Zion Baptist church where she plays an active part in the many activities of this church. She is a valued member of the Young Women's Missionary Union and a strong supporter of the Fireside Schools of this city. Her flowers were the cause of much admiration during the summer and her many friends are glad to know that she received one of the prizes.

In her yard is a bed of violets that would be the pride of any flower lover and her other flowers were equally as numerous and pretty.

YOUNG COLORED BOY WINS AUTO AS PRIZE

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

DENVER, COL.—Jason Perkins, a young colored boy of this city, was the winner of the auto offered by the News and Times to the boy or girl sending in the largest number of subscribers to that paper.

No color line was drawn by the publishers but the colored boy was given every consideration allowed any other of the contestants. There were 132 contestants. Perkins received 211,600 votes, practically every colored person in Denver subscribing to help him.

CHEMIST IN HOSPITAL.

Chicago Defender,

Rochester, Minn., June 16.—Othello W. Collins, chemist, 3571 Forest avenue, has entered the Mayo Institute at Rochester, Minn., where he will be operated on by the famous Mayo brothers.

Mr. Collins has been chemist for the Hunt Bureau of Inspection for the past 25 years and is known as one of the most daring chemists in this country. He received severe injuries during an explosion of chemicals a short time ago and will have to undergo a serious operation.

BRONX GIRL WINS IN HOME JOURNAL CONTEST

Miss Olga C. Scott, 676 East 180th street, in a fashion contest recently conducted by the *Ladies' Home Journal*, Philadelphia, submitted a linen outing suit designed and constructed by herself. For this suit she was awarded the fourth prize, $10, and she is in receipt of the following letter from Henry T. Farrar, fashion editor of that journal:

Dear Madam:—I am very much pleased to write that your linen outing suit has been awarded the fourth prize of ten dollars, and a check for this amount wil be forwarded to you shortly. I want to congratulate you on the attractive dress you made for the small amount of money spent.

An illustration of the dress will appear in the August number of the *Home Journal*.

Prof. Ernest Everard Just of Howard University received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago at the ninety-ninth Convocation held June sixth. Christian Advocate 6/24/16.

BOOKER WASHINGTON TEXT WINS DECLAMATION PRIZE.

Chicago Defender 6/17/16

Evanston, Ill., June 16.—Ottie Gillespie, won first prize, $25, at the annual declamation contest among seniors of the Evanston Academy last night in Fisk Hall at Northwestern University. He read "The Better Part," written by the late Booker T. Washington.

HIGH SCHOOL BOY WINS PRIZE IN METAL WORK

For the most excellent specimen of craftsmanship done by a student in vocational schools, shown in an exhibit at the National Arts Club, East 14th street, under the auspices of the National Society of Craftsmen, the Hardinge prize of $10 was awarded to Hannibal Lloyd Davis, 39 West 133d street, who graduated from Stuyvesant high school at the end of the midwinter term, February 1. Young Davis exhibited a design forged from wrought iron, a branch of oak leaves and acorns.

The exhibits were taken from the various high schools in Greater New York in which craftsmanship is taught and there were considerably more than one hundred specimens in the contest, embracing examples of pottery, brass work, copper work, sewing, leather work, wood carving, hammered metal work, etc. Davis was the only colored boy whose work was exhibited from Stuyvesant, and he was honored by his classmates with the office of president of the Stuyvesant Forge Club. He has specialized in ornamental iron work, and has worked in iron, steel and copper. He has ranged from plain forging to types of highly ornamental work. Specimens of his work, including the prize-winning oak branch, several roses, a flower table and a weathervane, all fashioned in metal, are on exhibition now at the Stuyvesant high school.

Under the instructor, 'rnst Schwarzkopf, young Davis is taking a post-graduate course in the Stuyvesant evening school. He is the youngest son of Mrs. Ida Davis Hunter, wife of W. B. Hunter, 39 West 133d street.

WRITES CLASS SONG.

Chicago Defender

Dayton, O., June 16.—Charlest Rebecca Higgins, daughter of the secretary of the Y. M. C. A., graduates from Stivers High School, and in the contest for the class song wins the honor. Twenty-five years ago Paul Laurence Dunbar composed the class song for Steele.

Miss Higgins is interested in literature, stenography and domestic science. She hopes to specialize in the latter. Having lately passed her seventeenth year, with the progress that she has made it seems that she has a bright future before her and will be able to inspire others of the Race to noble achievements.



W. H. HAYNES BRINGS VICTORY TO U. OF C.

Chicago Defender 6/29/16

It was William H. Haynes that brought honor to the University of Chicago debating team on last Saturday night over the University of Michigan. The question was, "Resolved, That Congress should adopt a literacy test for all European immigration." Haynes was a member of class 1915 at Moorehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., and entered the University of Chicago last fall. It was an able and thoughtful presentation of the subject that won the debate. Chicago's affirmative case was based upon the principle that education is indispensable in a democracy. The speakers declared that restriction of immigration which would be in conformity with the past policy of our government, as made necessary by changed economic conditions, the conservation movement, unemployed and diminishing returns in agriculture and increased volume of immigration. Mr. Haynes made a great speech and the entire faculty is commending him for his fine piece of oratory. He has a record of not losing a single debate.

SPINGARN MEDAL TO MAJOR CHARLES YOUNG

BOSTON, MASS.—As a recognition of the value of his work in Liberia in organizing and training the native constabulary, Major Charles Young, of the United States Army, was awarded the Spingarn Medal at a meeting held the evening of Washington's Birthday, February 22, in Tremont Temple, Boston Mass., under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P., with Moorfield Storey, formerly president of the American Bar Association, presiding.

Governor Samuel W. McCall, of Massachusetts, presented the medal, which is awarded annually by Dr. J. E. Spingarn, of New York, to the man or

Education—1916

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

WHY CHARLES E. HUGHES SHOULD BE ELECTED.

The vital consideration before the country in the coming presidential election is in some degree a question of choice between the policies of the two great parties, but in an overwhelming degree it is a question of choice between the personalities of the candidates of the two great parties; it is a question of choice between the man, Charles E. Hughes, and the man, Woodrow Wilson.

This anomalous condition has been forced on the country by Woodrow Wilson. He has made his own unfitness for the Presidency a greater issue than the unfitness of his party to be continued in power. This he has done by acts inexcusable in the head of a nation.

New York Age 10/19/16

There are partisans of the President who point to his program of legislation, claiming that it more than overbalances all his shortcomings. But even if it is granted that Mr. Wilson should receive exclusive credit for whatever constructive legislation Congress has passed in the last three and a half years, the claim of those partisans would not necessarily hold good. Mr. Wilson's shortcomings are not the kind that can be overbalanced. A man might become the president of a bank, and by his industry and his ability as a financier build it up into a great and prosperous institution. He may smoke or swear or drink or refuse to join the church, and still be a good bank president; but if he embezzles one dollar of the funds entrusted to him he at once and forever establishes his unfitness for such a position, regardless of what his other qualifications and virtues might be. Mr. Wilson has demonstrated his unfitness to be President of the United States, notwithstanding what his abilities and achievements may be.

No man of timidity, of indecision, of inaction, and of cowardice is fit to be the head of a great nation, no matter how learned or virtuous or eloquent he may be. As well make such a man the captain of a ship. Such a man at the head of affairs constantly places the state in danger and his influence saps at the very thing that makes a group of people into a nation. President Wilson has shown that these are ingrained traits of his character; and he has brought us the danger and wrought us the harm.

His partisans declare that he kept us out of war. In truth, no country has sought a fight with us, but these traits of Mr. Wilson's character have more than once brought us to the brink of war and, in the case of Mexico, backed us over into a petty and dishonorable war. But greater than the danger has been the harm. The very fact that a considerable number of American citizens are not ashamed to proclaim openly their thanks that timidity and cowardice on the part of the President kept the country out of war is proof of the emasculating influence the administration of Woodrow Wilson has had on the nation. A few more administrations like the present, and the United States would cease to be a nation worthy of the name.

But timidity, indecision, inaction and cowardice are not the only traits of character that make Woodrow Wilson unfit for the Presidency of the United States. In nearly everything that he says or writes or does there is revealed a profusion, a smoothness, a shiftiness, a lack of simple directness, a sense of calculation, a flavor of opportunism that make it difficult to believe in his sincerity. There is always the impression that he is not going straight and clean to his object. And even when he appears to be going straight and clean, there is the impression that the object he seems to be going at is not the main object in his mind.

Who can escape the conviction that Mr. Wilson is at heart a pacifist who for policy's sake has masqueraded as an advocate of preparedness? Or that he is at heart an anti-suffragist who for policy's sake speaks fair words to the women?

These traits of character are entirely at variance with American ideals. The people of this country want to feel that they have in the White House a man whose actions are not governed by cowardice and covered up by hypocrisy. They want a man who speaks right out, who says what he means and means what he says and acts accordingly.

Such a man is Charles Evans Hughes. His whole public career s a record of serene courage, sincere convictions and straightforward ction. No one can doubt his meaning or intention when he says oncerning the Adamson Bill, "If I were President I would not yield o force whether put forth by capital or labor or any other agency— would rather stand on that principle and be defeated than yield one ot or tittle to get into office." No intellectual sleight-of-hand in hose words. The truth and earnestness behind them can be felt.

Charles E. Hughes fits the true and traditional American ideal f what a President should be. He is the man that the country tands in need of now, and the man the country will stand more in eed of in the critical years to follow. The United States is to-day nationally sick. More than anything else, it needs the national spirit revitalized, the national consciousness reawakened. That is what Mr. Hughes means when he says: "I want to see America rm in insistence upon her just rights with the ideals of peace. but

MISS CARTER WINS PRIZE.

Miss B. Madeline Carter, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Carter of 1730 Jefferson street, was a successful contestant in the city beautiful contest and won a prize of $5.00, as announced in the Tennessean and American of this week.

As this is the age of "Things Beautiful" the many admirers of Miss Carter congratulate her upon her ability to produce a yard of sufficient beauty to warrant a prize. Her successful effort shows without doubt that the Negro was not destined by the Almighty as a "Hewer of wood and drawer of water" only but that he has artistic ability and possibility that has been stirred and is now bringing forth fruit in the younger generation. The home is the foundance upon higher education. He stated he had known Dean Hubbard intimately since 1883. He was followed by Prof. S. N. Sherrill, who declared that he wanted the time to come and desired to be one to hasten on the time when by force of education the race itself would rapidly rise to the highest possible standard which was the only way in solving the problem that confronted them. He emphatically stated the only solution of the race problem was education. The Meharry Quartette led by Dr. Marshall then sang the 23rd Psalm. Chancellor J. H. Kirkland was then introduced and with that manner and spirit, that has made Vanderbilt famous under his leadership, he spoke of the great work that had been accomplished by President Hubbard, heaping eoniums upon him and declaring in his closing remarks that he hoped to see the time come in the interest of humanity and by the help of the student body and other policies from the various medical schools that would force the United States Government to take at least as much interest in humanity and in the lives of humanity as they took in stamping out cholera among hogs. The house cheered lustily. Chancellor Kirkland declared emphatically that "we are our brother's keeper." The Rev. W. F. Tillett, the dean of the Theological Department of Vanderbilt, was the next speaker. He reviewed the fifty years of service that Dean Hubbard had rendered and declared that upon this investment of fifty years, Dean Hubard was getting the greatest possible interest. The Walden Chorus, under the leadership of Miss Mamie Braden, sang "Rise, Shine, for the Light Has Come," and was compelled to respond to an encore. Dr. C. V. Roman, the eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, represented the faculty. He captivated the audience. They cheered and continued to cheer. He pictured the life of Dean Hubbard from passages of Paul's great life, predicating his remarks upon Paul's conversation with King Agrippa. In closing he urged that the noble work of sacrifice on the part of Mrs. Hubbard be not forgotten or overlooked and declared that the great Methodist Episcopal Church should take it to themselves to build a president's mansion on the campus of Meharry. The audience almost stood in its seats in applauding his closing remarks. The master of ceremonies then introduced Mr. J. C. Napier, Ex-registrar of the treasury, and stated he would present the keys to President Hubbard. Mr. Napier declared it was the happiest moment of all the years of his experience in the city of Nashville, the place of his birth and rearing, and in a very pleasing manner he gave the audience the benefit of the great, useful life of the president to whom he was about to deliver the keys. Bishop Anderson was the next speaker. After he had finished his very pleasing address President Hubbard responded in well chosen words to the many good things that had been said about him.

MR. JOHNSON WINS PRIZE.

The New York Age 10/19/16

It is with no little pleasure and pride that we reproduce elsewhere in this issue an article published in Wednesday's Philadelphia *Public Ledger* on "Why Charles E. Hughes Should Be Elected," written by James Weldon Johnson, a member of the editorial staff of THE AGE. Mr. Johnson's well-written literary contribution won third prize, $200 being the financial consideration involved. The prize editorial contest was conducted by the *Public Ledger* and open to all editorial and magazine writers in

the United States. Six prizes were offered, three for the best editorials espousing Mr. Hughes' cause and three for the best in support of Mr. Wilson. The selection of articles on "Why Charles E. Hughes Should Be Elected" was made under the direction of the National Republican Committee.

To win recognition in a contest participated in by eight-hundred trained writers is nothing short of an achievement, and Mr. Johnson has signally distinguished himself, THE AGE and his race. His accomplishment is another body blow to the arguments of some that the colored man's brain is inferior to the white man's. It would be absurd to pit a colored man of untrained mind against a white man with a trained mind for honors in a contest in which brains were to prominently figure, and vice versa. However, Mr. Johnson has shown what a Negro with a cultivated mentality can do.

THE AGE, for a number of years, has claimed the best editorial staff ever collected in Negro journalism. This is no idle boast. Its leading writers are not "good colored newspapermen," but *good newspapermen* who have measured arms with the best journalists in the country and won recognition. They write well and interestingly on subjects of general concern as well as matters affecting the Negro.

To us it is gratifying that the public — colored and white — is gradually waking up to this fact. In winning third prize in the editorial contest conducted by the *Public Ledger*, James W. Johnson gives Negro journalism a big boost.

MEMBER OF AGE STAFF WINS $200 CASH PRIZE

The New York Age

James Weldon Johnson, Contributing Editor, Awarded Prize for Article.

10/19/16

329 CONTESTANTS ENTERED

In Editorial Writing Contest Conducted by the Philadelphia Public Ledger, Mr. Johnson Competed with Most Brilliant Editorial Writers of the Country.—His Victory Is a Racial Triumph.

In the Editorial Prize Contest conducted by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, in which cash prizes were awarded for the best editorial on "Why Charles E. Hughes Should be Elected," the third prize of $200 has been awarded to James Weldon Johnson, contributing editor of The New York Age, the awards being made by Chester S. Lord, ex-managing editor of the New York *Sun*, and John A. Schleicher, editor of Leslie's Weekly, judges under auspices of the Republican National Committee.

Three hundred and twenty-nine contestants, who were required by terms of the contest to be either members of staffs of newspapers in the United States or editors or contributors to magazine or weekly periodicals of the United States, submitted articles. These contestants were from the staffs of the most prominent dailies and magazines in the country, this being shown by the fact that the first prize, $500, was awarded Robert Webster Jones, chief editorial writer of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Chronicle-Telegraph;* the second prize, $300, being won by Philip Payne, editorial writer of the Minneapolis (Minn.) *Journal*.

In submitting manuscripts, contestants were required to sign articles with fictitious names, their full names being enclosed in sealed envelopes accompanying the articles, these envelopes being retained in the office of the *Public Ledger*. Upon receipt of a teegram from the judges giving the pen names of the winners, the editor of the *Public Ledger* opened the corresponding envelopes and identified the winners' real names. Telegrams were then sent to the winners for better identification and for authentic sketches of their journalistic careers.

The prize-winning editorials have been published by the *Public Ledger*, the article winning first prize being published Monday, October 16; the second prize winner on Tuesday, October 17, and Mr. Johnson's article, for which he was awarded the third prize of $200, was published Wednesday, October 18. In connection with the article there was published also a sketch of Mr. Johnson's literary career. In announcing the winners in its issue of Monday, October 16, the *Public Ledger* had the following to say about Mr. Johnson:

"The third prize has been awarded

MISS CATHERINE LEALTAD

Secretary of Prohibition National Convention Committee, St. Paul, Minn., Who Will Shortly Resign to Engage In Educational Work as a Teacher at the State Normal School, Jefferson City, Mo.

Palatka advocate 8/26/16



St. Paul, Minn.—The large number of young men and women, graduates of the various high schools and colleges who are making good in business and the professions, is one of the most important signs of racial advancement. The importance of well trained leaders among our people cannot be too forcibly urged when one considers the many thousands of our young folks who are deprived of even a common school education.

In this connection it is gratifying to note the desire of Miss Catherine Lealtad of this city to further prepare herself to be of greater service to the race as a social service worker. Miss Lealtad is the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Lealtad, who is the minister of the Anglican church in this city. She graduated with honors from the McAllister college here in 1914. She is ambitious studious and persistent and has a fixed aim in life toward which she directs her energies.

For sometime Miss Lealtad has been the efficient secretary for the Prohibition national convention committee with headquarters in this city. In order to broaden her views and gain larger experience for her life's work Miss Lealtad will shortly resign her position with the prohibition committee to take up educational work as a teacher in the state Normal school at Jefferson City, Mo.

While teaching she will also take a course of study in social service, a line of work in which she will engage in later with special reference to prohibition among our people.

EXPLODING A THEORY.

Journal & Guide 8/26/16

One of the most stubborn obstacles that confront the Negro in his upward struggle for the attainment and enjoyment of full intellectual, social and spiritual freedom is the inborn belief of the opposite race, that people of African descent are not merely members of a backward and disadvantaged race, but that there exists in the colored people an innate racial inferiority that makes it naturally impossible for them to measure up to the tests of civilization. In the South we call it the "Southern aspect," and in the North it is just a psychical condition peculiar to our white brethren. Many opportunities for economic advancement and for intellectual and spiritual development are denied the Negro race on account of the existence of this "state of mind" in the race that for the present occupies the position of advantage in our social order. But in spite of this situation the persistent and determined Negro continues to advance and continues to grasp every opportunity that is afforded to establish the universal conviction that the assumption of racial inferiority is not well founded. Two years ago young Charles S. Morris, Jr., of Norfolk applied for admission to Wilson Memorial Academy, a boys' school at Nyack, N. Y. He was advised that the school had never had a colored student, and the faculty doubted whether a colored boy could measure up to their standards in deportment and scholarship. But young Morris was persistent and was reluctantly admitted as a student at Nyack. He not only measured up to the standards of deportment and scholarship but during his two years at the Academy he has led his classes in English and German and won all the prizes in oratory. A few days ago he received a letter from the principal of the school urging him to return this fall by all means to complete his course. Another case where, given an opportunity, a Negro has made good and exploded an ancient theory.

NEW JERSEY MAN WINS THE $50.00 NEGRO YEAR BOOK PRIZE.

The Atlanta Independent

In connection with the appearance of the 1916-1917 edition of the Negro Year Book, it is announced that the $50.00 prize offered in 1914 for the best suggestion relative to the improvement of this publication, has been awarded to Mr. Arthur L. Hayes, of Lyndhurst, New Jersey. Mr. Hayes is a graduate of Hampton Institute and is employed in the New York City postal service. His suggestions related to the most advantageous size for the book, the kind of type to be used, the arrangement of the subject matter, the form and scope of the index, the securing of advertisements and the advertising of the book.

His suggestions with reference to the arrangements of the subject matter were: "At the beginning a calendar of the year, putting every date in black heavy faced type that has any meaning to the race and a foot note for explanation. Then would come the permanent facts about the race, dates and the events compared charts with comparison, politics, art, business, farm homes, city homes, men and their work, monuments to men and the race for what and by whom and where, property wealth compared with that of various small counties and some states in area population, business done and wealth. Devote a few pages to Whos Who in America and other countries of Negro blood, I would not confine this section to all of the wealthiest but also to those who have been felt for their respective sections of the world for good."

The award to the reader first pointing out error in statement of facts in the 1914-1915 edition went to Mr. Lee L. Brown, Editor, Louisville (Ky.) News, who immediately after the appearance of this edition, called attention to the fact that, Mr. Stephen Bell the National Grand Secretary of the United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of the Mysterious Ten, resided in Louisville, Kentucky, and not in Jefferson, Texas, as reported in the Year Book. Congratulations are extended to both Mr. Hayes and Mr. Brown.

DAVIDSON WINS PRIZE AT N. Y. UNIVERSITY

10/18/16

Lewis S. Davidson, colored, won the second prize in the Sandham oratorical contest at New York University.

There were two prizes, $100 and $75, and there were six contestants. Mr. Davidson, the only colored, gave a eulogy on the late Booker T. Washington.

New York age

Education - 1916

Scholarship and Other Distinction

RECORD HERALD

Chicago, Ill.

Win Essay Contest

M. C. B. Mason Jr. and Mrs. A. George, constituting the team of essayists from St. Mark's Methodist Church, carried off the honors in the seventh annual essay contest held in the Bethel M. E. Church yesterday.

The topic discussed was, "Why Is It That the Negro of the United States Is Not a Power in the Industrial, Political and Commercial Worlds?"

Mr. Mason was presented with a diamond ring and Mrs. George with a diamond brooch as the prizes.

The clubs participating in the contest were Bethel Literary Club of Bethel A. M. E. Church, Star Literary Club of Ebenezer Baptist Church, St. Mark's Lyceum of St. Mark's M. E. Church, Sunday Afternoon Club of Berean Baptist Church, Chicago Tuskegee Club and the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

ORATOR WINS PRIZE.

Chicago Defender, 6/17/16

Address on Booker Washington Deadlocks Judge in N. Y. U. Award.

New York, June 16.—A Race student's oration on Booker T. Washington, the late educator, deadlocked the judges on the second prize in the George Augustus Sandham Oratorical Contest of New York University's Commencement exercises yesterday afternoon. As a result two second prizes were awarded—one to Louis Davidson, '17, the other to William H. Draper, '16 (white), who spoke for preparedness in his address, "A Plea for a Virile National Policy."

The Guardian 11-18-16

GETS CARNEGIE HERO MEDAL

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 10, 1916. — The mother of Julius T. Malone, Athens, Ga., was awarded a silver medal and $10.00 monthly for support during her life. Malone, a Colored man, aged 38, saved an indeterminate number of persons and died attempting to rescue others from burning at Los Angeles, Cal., on November 18, 1912. The elevator man after making a few rescues deserted. Malone, hotel engineer, brought one or more loads of guests. Again ascending he was forced to abandon the lift at an upper story. A few minutes later he tumbled down the stairs into the lobby with his clothing aflame. Hurried to a hospital, Malone died from his burns.

TEXAS BOY WINS HIGH HONOR FROM WHITES

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

WICHITA FALLS, Texas.—Lee Welch of this city was the only Negro student in a class numbering more than four hundred at Armour Institute, Chicago, taking an electrical engineering course. Young Weelch was awarded a scholarship offered by a Chicago syndicate, having made the highest general grade average for the year. 6/8/16.

He is the son of Harrison Welch, a well-known citizen of Wichita Falls.

The New York ---

MISS MOSELEY GETS APPOINTMENT

Chicago Defender

Miss Bertha Moseley, 4609 Langley avenue, has been appointed librarian at the Nicholas Copernicus school, Sixtieth and Throop streets. Miss Moseley recently graduated from the Chicago Normal school and a former graduate of the University of Chicago. She stands in a class by herself. We only wish more of our young women would copy her instead of the dancing school girls. 2/12/16.

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Miss Colin Rice, a young colored woman of Chicago, is the first woman of color to occupy a position in the medical department of the Elevated Railways of Chicago.

Blanche Patterson, a colored girl of the Lawrence, Kansas, High School, wrote the prize story for the school paper.

Crisis Feb. 1916. Page 166,

Rev. U. C. Carrington, of Livingston College, won the prize offered by the Homilitic Review for the best original sermon outlines.

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Education – 1916

Scholarship and Other Distinction

MANY COLORED GRADUATES

The Guardian 7/1/16.

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE COURSES CONQUERED BY COLORED YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES.—BOYS —AND GIRLS GRADUATE FROM HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF GREATER BOSTON—GRADUATION PARTIES — SOME SUCCESSSES IN MIXED INSTITUTIONS.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Mr. J .S. Forrester Jr., of Newport,



MR. EVERETT YATES.

R. I., and Mr. Lloyd. Wheeler of aP., were awarded A. B. degrees by Harvard University on June 22d, 1916.

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Benoni P. Hurst, son of Bishop and Mrs. Hurst was awarded an M. D. degree "cum laude." He has received an appointment in Friedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

Miss Marion Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Wilson was awarded A. B. degree by Radcliffe College.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

Miss Brenda E. R. Moryck was graduated with A. B. degree from Wellesley College, Mass.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

L. Y. Granger received the degree Bachelor of Science from Dartmouth College in New Hampshire. Mr. Granger was an athlete and member of track team for 4 years. E. S. Cunningham also received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Dartmouth.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

C. A. Tribbett of New Haven, graduated from Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., and A. C. MacNeal of New Orleans, La., received the A. B. degree. W. M. Ashby graduated from the school of Religion.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

Mr. English N. McLaughlin of Newton formerly of New Haven, Conn., was awarded an M. D. degree at the commencement exercises of Boston University, school of medicine. Henry C. Turner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Turner of Roxbury, was awarded an M. degree.

HENRY C. PARKER, JR., WINS BRONZE MEDAL

The only colored boy in his class, Henry C. Parker, Jr., son of H. C. Parker of the real estate firm of Nail & Parker, was awarded the prize for excellent craftsmanship at P. S. 179,

July 13. 1916.

New York Age



HENRY C. PARKER, JR.

West 102nd street. Young Parker submitted a Morris chair, which was unanimously agreed upon by the judges as the best example of workmanship presented for consideration.

He graduated this term from class 8B, at the age of 14 years. The prize awarded is a handsome bronze medal, and the chair is being exhibited by the school authorities.

M'CALL ASKS FAIR CHANCE FOR NEGROES

Presenting Spingarn Medal to Maj. Charles Young, Governor Says They Should Be Admitted to Public Service in This State on Same Terms as White Persons.

ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD FILLS TREMONT TEMPLE

Tremont Temple was filled last night by more than 2500 citizens of Greater Boston, whites and Negroes, gathered to witness the presentation by Gov. McCall to Maj. Charles Young, United States Army, of the second Spingarn medal, awarded annually to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship who shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year in any field of elevated or honorable human endeavor.

WORK IN LIBERIA.

It was given Maj. Young for his work in organizing and establishing the constabulary of Liberia. The mass meeting was held under the direction of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Moorfield Storey, national president of the association, presided. The speakers and guests included more than a score of the prominent men and women of this state, all of them interested in the advancement of the Negro race, and a number of U. S. army officers, delegated to officially represent the war department.

The sentiment of the gathering was obviously one of appreciation of the honor conferred upon Maj. Young, and he was cheered for several minutes when Gov. McCall presented the medal. The gold medal, valued at $100, is the gift of Dr. J. E. Spingarn of New York, chairman of the board of directors of the association, and formerly professor of comparative literature in Columbia University. Because of the railroad wreck on the New Haven system in Connecticut, he was unable to reach the city in time for the meeting.

Gov. McCall said the occasion was a striking object lesson of the advancement of the colored race. He related the outstanding parts of Maj. Young's life history, paying a warm tribute to the major's labors in helping the progress of Liberia.

"Black men," he said, "are fighting on the battlefields of Europe, and let us hope that the occasion will never arise when they will be called on to take arms for the defence of this country. But, should that time come, there are more than 1,000,000 superb soldiers of African descent in the United States, and there is no doubt at all that they are as willing to uphold the honor of the nation upon the field of battle, as they were during the war of the rebellion.

"The awarding of the medal will prove a stimulus to every man and woman of the colored race, because it reveals the possibilities of endeavor and attainment of their race.

"The colored race has never lacked friends. You had Garrison and Phillips in the anti-slavery days and you have today just as warm friends as you had then." Gov. McCall went on to praise Moorfield Storey. He continued:

Should Have Fair Chance.

"The people of Massachusetts believe that the colored people should have a fair chance. They believe that you should be admitted to the public service (here the audience applauded and cheered for several minutes), according to your abilities, just as if you were white. They don't believe in the kind of segregation that would prevent you serving the commonwealth."

Gov. McCall then handed the medal to Maj. Young, saying: "I congratulate you on the distinction of winning this medal, and feel sure the people of the country are grateful to you."

Maj. Young expressed his thanks and then delivered an address. He said there were two ways of killing a black man other than with shot, shell or bombs, one way being to oppress him to death—to impress upon him that God had made him the victim of finality; the other way, "to tell him he's it—to tell him he's there and needn't do any more." "The latter method is the one they are trying on me now," he said with a smile, "and I hope I'll survive it."

He said he wished with all his heart that the medal were multiplied so that the honor might be distributed among those more deserving than he, men and women of civilian lives, who by their hard labor had accomplished so much for the advancement of his race, as well as among the soldiers.

Tears came to eyes as he told of the deeds of his colleagues, some of whom, he said, were now sleeping in the sands of Moravia. "I had nothing to bury them in but coffee-bags and palms," said he.

"Some of the rearing, tearing, sweating army men who seldom can get beyond the line of duty are more deserving of this honor than I," he declared.

Speaking of national preparedness, he declared that when it comes down to preparedness the black man will not be a negligible factor.

Sympathy and Encouragement.

The audience was stirred to applause and cheers when toward the end of his remarks the major said: "If half a Negro with half a chance can do as much as this fellow has done, what could a whole Negro do with a whole chance? The Negro wants sympathy and encouragement. This medal is really a golden spur to racial endeavor."

Among the other speakers were: Bishop Hamilton, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, Dr. Horace Bumstead, Miss Mary White Ovington of Brooklyn, who represented Dr. Spingarn; Col. Thomas Ridgeway of the United States coast artillery corps, and the Rev. Walter D. McClane. Others on the platform were: Francis J. Garrison, Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch, the Rev. Francis Smith, Miss Adelene Moffat, the Rev. Samuel L. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Bradford, Thomas P. Taylor, the Rev. Henry Francis Smith and Mrs. Smith, Rolfe Cobleigh, Mrs. Theodore A. Auten, Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam, William H. Dupree, Maj. Wesley A. Furlong, E. H. Knowles, G. A. R.; Roy Nash, Miss Lois Howe, Gov. McCall's staff, and Maj. William Chamberlaine, Capt. R. H. C. Kelton, Capt. H. D. Barnes, Capt. F. H. Lomax and Lieut. E. Villaret of the United States coast artillery corps.

Sent to West Point in 1885.

Maj. Charles Young was born in Kentucky in 1868, and was educated in the public schools of Ohio. He was appointed to the West Point Military Academy from Ohio in 1885, and since graduating in 1889 has served in the 7th, 9th and 10th cavalry and the 25th infantry of the United States army.

He was major of an Ohio battalion during the Spanish war. Afterwards he was detailed as superintendent of the Sequoia and Grant national parks in California, where his interest and ability were commended in formal resolutions by the Visalia Board of Trade, which declared that by his energy and enthusiasm and business qualities displayed, the money set aside for improvements of the parks was most wisely and economically expended.

In 1904 he was sent to Hayti, and thence twice to the Philippines, where in the absence of the colonel he was in command of the regiment on several occasions. He was promoted to the rank of major in 1912, and was then sent as military attache to Liberia.

Recently he was assigned to the command of the 2d squadron of 10th cavalry stationed in Arizona. It is said that every effort was made by the United States state department to have him returned to Liberia for the important work now under way in that republic, but the law of four years' detached service and two years with troops was enforced in his case by order of the secretary of war in spite of the fact that a special congressional enactment was proposed in his case.

He is married and has two children.

COLORED BOY VOTED BEST

IN NEW HAVEN, CONN., WHERE NO SEPARATE SCHOOLS — ELECTED BY VOTE OF CLASSMATES — GIVEN PREFERENCE OVER WHITE EX-CAPTAIN — SHOWS STRONG AFRICAN INHERITANCE IN COLOR AND FEATURE.

The Guardian 3/18/16

(Special to the Guardian)

New Haven, Conn., March 15, 1916:

A daily newspaper here publishes the following article on Mayor Allen under a large type heading, with a full length cut of the Colored athlete whose color is dark and features strongly African:

Selected By Class

The closest race in several years for the honor of being chosen as the best athlete in the senior class of the

high school was that between Major Allen and Joseph Oed, ex-captain of the school football eleven i n this year's class. When the results of the voting in the class was made known it was seen that Allen had won out by the scant margin of eight votes, he received 108 to Oed's 100. The The vote was the closest since the class of 1912 cast their ballots, at which time "Happy" Granfield won over "Hank" Hanlon by one vote.

Owing to the splendid record in athletics of Allen and Oed since they entered the high school, the interest in the class vote was very high, and announcement had been awaited on all sides. Both Allen and Oed have played in baseball, football and hockey since they entered the local institution. There work in all three sports has been of high caliber and it has been very hard to make any distinction between the merits of the class experienced much difficulty in two. The members af the senior selecting their choice and the close vote did not come unexpected.

In contrast to the voting in the class, the Athletic council of the High School Athletic association recently awarded the Holmes individual football trophy to Oed, the council emphasizing at the time, however, that the work of Oed was considered ony slightly ahead of that of Allen. The council made it known that it deliberated a long time before giving the preference to Oed.

MISS MYRTLE BROWN WINS HONORS AT HOWARD.

African American Presbyterian

One of the most extraordinary records made in the regular work or courses of Howard University this year was made by Miss Myrtle H. Brown of the Commercial Department. She had the distinction of winning three prizes out of the five prizes offered in that Department. The three prizes won by her were: the Carrie R. Burton-Overton prize of $5.00 for the student in the Senior Class making the highest general average in Shorthand; the David E. Wells prize of $5.00 for the student in the Senior Class attaining the highest speed in Shorthand; the Helen E. Kilbreth-Phillips prize of $5.00 for the student in the Senior Class making the highest general average in Typewriting.

The regular four years' course was completed by Miss Brown in two years and so satisfactory has been her work that she has been appointed to a position as private secretary to Prof. H. D. Hatfield Director of Manual Arts and Applied Sciences at Howard University, to take effect Sept. 1st. Miss Brown received her preliminary training at Scotia Seminary, Concord, N. C., and is the daughter of the late Dr Lucy Hughes Brown of Charlotte, N.C., and Charleston S. C., and the late Rev. David Brown, D. D., Dean of the Theological School, Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C. She is also the niece of Dr. Julia P. H. Coleman, Washington, D. C. She is very popular among her school mates and we bespeak for her a brilliant future.



PROF. FORRESTER WASHINGTON
Of Boston Who Received A. M. Degree from Columbia University.

COLORED DIVER'S FINE RECORD

MADE HIGHEST DIVING AVERAGE OF ANY DIVER IN THE WORLD.

The Journal & Guide
2/5/16.

What is considered to be the highest diving average in the world is held by Wm. E. Booker, a resident of Queen Street, Norfolk. In a recent examination by the United States Civil Service Commission Mr. Booker scored a mark of 90%. This information concerning his standing was forwarded him a few days ago by the Labor Board of the Philadelphia Navy Yard which also stated that his nearest competitor only registered 70%. He is also the proud possessor of certificate from the United States Government signed by the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

HAS FINE RECORD.

For many years he has been engaged in diving work around Norfolk and has performed a great many difficult tasks for the government and various local parties. He has taken part in practically all the important jobs around Norfolk, which required a skillfull diver in recent years.

One of the most important pieces of work in this line that he has ever done was in connection with the recovery of the bodies from the General Slocum several years ago in New York. In a single day's time on this occasion he brought 366 bodies to the surface. The deepest diving record that he has made so far was in connection with an accident between Norfolk and New York. In this instance he went a depth of 110 feet.

In spite of the great distinction which has just come to him, Mr. Booker remains extremely modest. He credits the Railroad, Steamboat and Dry Dock Company for seeing to it that he was justly dealt with in his examination and attributes his success in this sphere of his activity to his faithfulness to his duty and the trueness to his trust.

Notes On Graduations of Boston's Mixed Schools.

(From our Young Folk's Column, Malcolm Banks, Editor.)

The Roxbury high school held a pageant in conection with their class day exercises last week. Childhood days, school life, and the various occupations the girls intended to pursue upon leaving school were shown to represent the past, present, and future, respectively. Miss Grace Taylor took the part of an opera singer and her selections received more applause than anything else. Miss Estelle Anderson, also of the graduating class gave an excellent impression as a nurse in the hospital scene.

Miss Geneva Anderson played a violin in the school orchestra at the graduation exercises of the Roxbury high school. As far as we know, she is the only Colored girl in any school orchestra. Guardian

Out of the graduation class of 57 pupils from the Hyde Grammar school, 16 girls had perfect attendance for the year. Of these 16, 7 owere Colored. They were: Misses Hannah Foxwell, Rebecca Foxwell, Phyllis Jackson, Rosa Langford, Dorothy Littleton, Eva Marshall, Clara Miles, Dorothy Newton, Hilda Richards and Lottie Wilson. There were 19 Colored girls in the class.

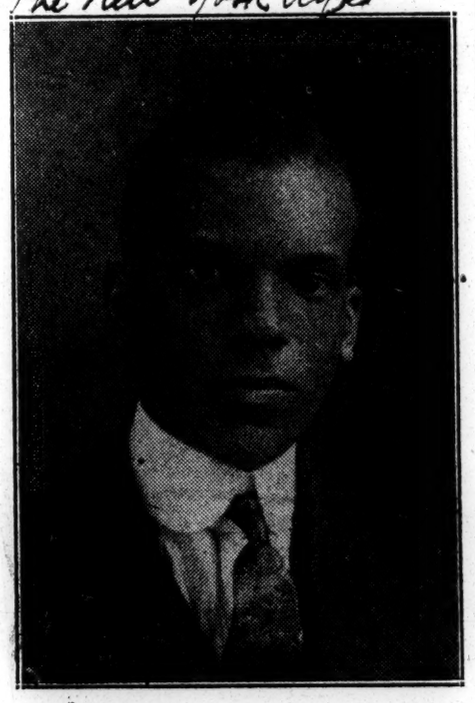
Joshua Crawford, Clarence Guilford, John Schuyler, and Bernard White all graduated from the Sherwin grammar school with perfect attendance.

WINS FIRST PRIZE IN MEMORIAL CONTEST

Wilmer Francis Lucas Jordan, son of Albert L. Jordan, one of the leading deacons of Abyssinian Baptist Church, living at 240 West 40th street, was the winner of the first prize of $25 in the McDonald Memorial Contest in Public Speaking, held June 6 at the auditorium, New York University. 6/15/16

Young Jordan is a freshman in the School of Applied Science, and was graduated from DeWitt Clinton High School. The class of 1909 established two prizes of $25 and $15 respectively for excellence in public speaking in memory of their first class president, Wm. Stuart McDonald. The first contest was held in 1913. The 1916 contest, in the delivery of declamations, was engaged in by eight speakers selected after a preliminary contest from the entire freshman class of the College of Arts and Pure Science and the School of Applied Art. Wilmer Francis Lucas was the only Negro in the contest, the subject of his declamation being "Temptation From the Mountain Top," by C. E. Jefferson.

The New York Age



WILMER F. LUCAS JORDAN
Winner First Prize in Public Speaking at New York University

The judges, G. S. Blakely, principal Evander Childs High School, and F. P. Leary and W. W. Welsh of the class of 1909, awarded the first prize to Jordan, and Frank A. Fall, bursar of the university, has forwarded him a note notifying him of the honor and enclosing a check for $25. Young Jordan is a member of Abyssinian Baptist Church, and holds the position of auditor for that organization, and is the treasurer of the Douglass Students' Club.



JOHN R. BOURNE, ESQ.

AGNES REMSEN LEADS

Amsterdam News 2/4/16

Corona Girl Wins Newtown High School Contest in Elocution.

Agnes Remsen, of 48th street, Corona, a member of the graduating class in P. S. No. 92, Haynes avenue, Corona, of which J. J. Jenkins is principal, won the annual contest in elocution at the Newtown High School, Elmhurst, Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Remsen was declared the victor by Miss Josephine Lawler, principay of P. S. Nos. 14, 17 and 18, Corona Heights; Miss A. E. McAuliffe, of the Newtown High School, and the Rev. George Rittenhouse, pastor of the Baptist Church of Elmhurst, who were the judges.

Miss Remsen impersonated five characters in the "Merchant of Venice." She received hearty congratulations from the several hundred students who attended the contest.

Each year the Newtown High School Dramatic Club invites all schools in the district to enter a contestant. There were but four entrants this year. The contestants with their selections were:

Miss Ruth Huss, P. S. No. 81, Evergreen, "The Idea of the Future."

Miss Anna Timko, P. S. No. 78, Maspeth, "The Death of Sydney Carton."

Miss Agnes Remsen, P. S. No. 92, Corona, "The Merchant of Venice."

Miss Mary Morley, P. S. No. 89, Elmhurst, "The Courtin'."

Miss Grady, teacher of the graduating class at P. S. No. 92, Corona, coached Miss Remsen for the contest.

COLORED HOMEKEEPERS AWARDED PA. PRIZES

Philadelphia, Pa., July 12.—The prizes put up by the Main Line Citizens' Association for general improvements in home conditions, modern baby care and upkeep of premises, went respectively to Mrs. Silas Johnson, of 714 Brooks street, to her son, William; Mrs. Ethel Caltell, to her daughter, Ethel, and Mrs. William Smith to her son, John.

Education - 1916

Scholarship and Other Distinction

New Jersey Man Wins The $50.00 Negro Year Book Prize

Tuskegee Student 9 21 16

In connection with the appearance of the 1916-1917 edition of the Negro Year Book, it is announced that the $50.00 prize offered in 1914 for the best suggestions relative to the improvement of this publication, has been awarded to Mr. Arthur L. Hayes, of Lyndhurst, New Jersey. Mr. Hayes is a graduate of Hampton Institute and is employed in the New York City postal service. His suggestions related to the most advantageous size for the book, the kind of type to be used, the arrangement of the subject matter, the form and scope of the index, the securing of advertisements and the advertising of the book.

His suggestions with reference to the arrangements of the subject matter were: "At the beginning a calendar of the year, putting every date in black faced heavy type that has any meaning to the race and a foot note for explanation. Then would come the permanent facts about the race, dates and the events compared, charts with comparison, politics, art, business, farm homes, city homes, men and their work, monuments to men and the race for what and by whom and where, property wealth compared with that of various small countries and some States in area population, business done and wealth. Devote a few pages to Who's Who in America and other countries of Negro blood, I would not confine this section to all of the wealthiest but also to those who have been felt by their respective sections of the world for good."

The award to the reader first pointing out error in statement of facts in the 1914-1915 edition went to Mr. Lee L. Brown, Editor, Louisville (Ky) News, who immediately after the appearance of this edition, called attention to the fact that, Mr. Stephen Bell, National Grand Secretary of the United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of the Mysterious Ten, resided in Louisville, Kentucky, and not in Jefferson, Texas, as reported in the Year Book. Congratulations are extended to both Mr. Hayes and Mr. Brown.

MISS TALBERT WINS PRIZE

The Guardian Mass. 8/9/16

For Music at Convention of Women's Club. Gifted Young Musician Engaged.

Miss Sarah May Talbert of Buffalo, N. Y., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wil-



MISS SARAH MAY TALBOT.
Accomplished Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Talbot of Buffalo, won Musical Prize at Convention Where Mother Was Elected President.

liah H. Talbert was the winner of 1st prize of $25 offered by N. A. C. W. for the best vocal composition at Baltimore. Miss Talbert graduated last year, 1915, from the New England Concervatory of music and was greatly admired by a host of Boston friends. Her engagement to Mr. Harry S. Keelan of Cambridge, has just been announced. Mr. Keelan finished from Harvard 1915, and is engaged at the Hooker Laboratory, Niagara Falls as chemist, holding one of the most responsible positions with that firm.

community is an injustice and is unwarranted and uncalled for and should be corrected at once."

Chairman Cram of the planning board is away on a vacation trip, and at the office of the board it was stated yesterday that no reply would be made until the board holds its next meeting, on Monday.

Girls' High School, Boston.

Elevyn Clerissa Parker graduated with the Girls' high school Thursday afternoon, June 29, 1916 in Jordan hall. She had one of her essays selected and published in the December number of the Distaff, the Girls high school paper, a good story entitled, "The Crippled Violinist."

Boston English High School.

John Wesley oJnes, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Jones, graduated from English high school on last Wednesday, June 21. He will enter Howard Dental, Washington, D. C., in September.

Arthur Brown, youngest son of Mr and Mrs. C. F. Brown of 27 Warwick street, graduated from the English high school, June 21st. He will attend a school of pharmacy.

Chelsea High School.

Mrs. Eveland B. Washington, (nee Viola B. Jones) daughter of Mme. A. P. Jones Williams, was graduatid from the Chelsea high school on Monday evening, June 19th. A very pleasant surprise, as a graduation and wedding present was received by Mrs. Washington from Mr. and Mrs. E. Hodgson, one-half dozen silver knives, forks and spoons, one-half dozen napkins, one dozen towels and a table cloth, together with numerous other gifts from relatives and friends.

YOUNGEST COLORED GARDUATE FROM THE BOSTON HIGH SCHOOLS.

James T. Hewlett, Jr., the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Hewlett, Sr., of Shawmut avenue, graduated from the English High School Wednesday, June 21st. The exercises were held in the National Theatre.

James was born in Boston in September, 1900. He entered the Sherwin Grammar school and graduated with honor in 1912. At that time he stood sixth in his class and was the youngest graduate in the school. His grammar school career was marked by his brilliant wor kand he skipped from the sixth to the eighth grade. In 1912 James entered the English High school, persuing a business course. He has received honors in bookkeeping, Spaish and stenography and was an officer in the High School Cadets. Among the graduates, he was the second youngest, being 15 years old. The youngest was a student one year his junior. As far as we know, Hewlett is the youngest Colored pupil to graduate from any high schoo lthis year. He will take a post graduate course next year and probably enter college. He has had the remarkable record of perfect attendance through all the schools. a

Mr. and Mrs. Hewlett gave their son a graduation reception Thursday, June 22nd. It was awell attended by his school mates and friends. James received many presents among which were $2, from his aunt, Mi George Lattimer, $2 and boquet of flowers from Mrs. Coleman, a ring from his aunt, Mrs. Lucille Davis of New York city, $3 from his aunt, Mrs. Mamie Warley, New York City, gold watch fob from Mrs. Simmons, and a check from his parents.

He has an exceptionally quiet disposition and is held in high esteem by all.

NANNIE ESTELLE COLEMAN GRADUATES.

The graduation of Nannie Estelle Coleman from the Harvard Grammar School, Tuesday, June 20, 1916 at the Washington Hall, Cambridge. She was a member of the school orchestra. She was born in Boston, April 27, 1901, and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Coleman. She was given a party by her parents at their residence, 74 Inman street. Among those present were Misses Ethel Carter, Gertrude Carter, Minnie Coleman, Wilhelmina Cosson, Blanche Davis, Mabel Fitcnett, Emma and Edith Gilbert, Mary Gilbert, Helen and Blanche Lee, Marion Minor, Lucile Scott, Dorothy Schuter, Messrs. Parker Coleman, Clifford and Herman Coleman, B. D. Crudeep, Wm. Eubanks, Malcom Jenkins, Africana Schacks Clemon Jackson, Mr. Marshall, Percy Stevens, Clara and Alice Miles, R. Shelton. There were many solos and recitations. A pleasant evening was spent. Her Sunday-School teacher, Mrs. M. Fitcmhett, was also present. Collation was served.

Everett High and Grammar.

Among the graduates of Everett's schools were, Henry Freeman Washington, who graduates from the high school at the age of 18 years. He intends to study law. Marion M. Washington (age 13) and Benj. H. Washington, Jr., from the Parlin grammar school. They will enter high in the fall. All are the children of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Washington, 81 Glendale street, Everett.

Hyde Grammar School, Boston—Elsie A. Banks.

Miss Elsie A. Banks, the youngest child and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Banks of 2 Marble street, graduated Friday morning, June 23rd, from the Hyde grammar school on Hammond street after attending the Sherwin primary school. She was born July 17th, 1903 on Phillips street, West End, and during her school years has never been tardy. Miss Banks received many graduation presents from her friends and family. She will enter the Girls' High school and from there she expects to go to the Normal school to study to be a teacher.

Florence Morris, Peabody Grammar, Cambridge.

Miss Florence Gregory Morris, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Morris of Museum street, Cambridge, graduated from the Peabody grammar school, Friday evening, June 16th, she will enter the Latin

HIGH HONOR FOR MOSS.

Brooklyn Boy Wins Gold Medal at Columbia.

Maurice Moss of Brooklyn, son of the Rev. Dr. William M. Moss, pastor of the Concord Baptist church, won the gold medal in the recent freshman endurance athletic contest at Columbia university. One hundred and thirty students entered the contest. Young Moss finished first, which entitled him to the highest award. A white boy won the second prize, and young John Johnson, son of the Rev. Mr. Johnson of the St. Cyprian church, New York, won the third prize. The Philadelphia Tribune

There were only three colored boys in the contest, and two of them captured prizes, while only one white boy out of 127 was successful. Maurice Moss is one of the brightest graduates of the 1916 class at Manual Training High school in Brooklyn. During his student days at high school he won four of the highest prizes and also won a scholarship. He entered the freshman class at Columbia in February. June 3 1916.

While in high school he contributed an article to the high school journal which attracted wide attention. He is pursuing a classical course at Columbia and bids fair to make a very brilliant record. Maurice Moss is not only clever in his literary work, but is foremost in athletics, having a long string of victories to his credit. He is a rising young intellectual giant, and if he sticks to his studies his name will some day be linked with those of America's greatest men in whatever line he chooses as a profession, trade or business.

He is active in Sunday school affairs, being one of the chief librarians in the Concord Baptist Sunday school, where he also assists in teaching when the teacher of a class is absent. Mr. Moss received many congratulations and much encouragement on his recent triumph.

school.

Albert and Harvey Shaw, Washington-Allston School.

Albert N. Shaw and Harvey Shaw, the two eldest sons of Dr. and Mrs. M. A. N. Shaw graduated from the Washington-Allston school in Allston on Friday, June 23rd. Harvey took part in the program for the graduating exercises and receivel honorable mention for deportment and scholarship. At the annual athletic meet of the elementary schools, held at Wood Island on Thursday, June 22nd, Albert won first place in Class A, for the broad jump, jumping 16 feet 4 1-2 inches. Both boys will enter the Boys Latin school in the fall.

MORE EASTERN GRADUATES

The Guardian 7/8/16

BOURNE GETS "CUM LAUDE" FROM LAW SCHOOL—FORRESTER WASHINGTON GETS A. M. FROM COLUMBIA—MORE LOCAL HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADUATES.

Mr. John R. Bourne of 12 Rockwell street, Cambridge, well known as writer and speaker, graduated from the School of Law of Northwestern University with the degree of L. L. B. "Cum Laude."

Miss Alice Elizabeth Falawn daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Falawn graduated from the Lowell High school. She sang in the graduation chorus. She will attend Worth's Business College.

Miss Mildred Falawn sister of Alice, graduated from the Lowell vocational school. She will become a dressmaker.

FORRESTER WASHINGTON MASTER OF ARTS.

Forrester B. Washington, of Medford, Mass., was awarded Master of Arts degree from Columbia University.

Medford High School.

Miss Ethel Lee Patterson, niece of Mr. and Mrs. J. William Washington of West Medford, graduated from Medford High School, June 27th. Her favorite study was history, receiving honor in that study. She is planning to enter the Salem Normal School.

Prince Grammar, Boston.

James Thomas Watkins, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomas Watkins of Northampton street, graduated from the Prince Grammar school, June 23, at the age of 13 years, 10 months. He will enter English High School in the fall.

Frances J. Young—Roberts Grammar School, Cambridge.

On Thursday evening, June 22nd, 1916, Miss Frances J. Young, of Washington street, Cambridge, graduated from the Roberts Grammar school, Cambridge, at the age of fifteen years, having completed the primary and grammar school courses in ten years. Miss Young entered school at the age of five and held many offices during her school year, the most important being the secretaryship of the Senior club of the Roberts school for one year. Miss Young, along with two other young ladies, was given a grand graduation party, receiving many handsome and useful presents. She intends to enter the Cambridge High and Latin school, where she will specialize along commercial lines.

Alpha Ruth Crutchfield—Roberts Grammar School, Cambridge.

Miss Alpha Ruth Crutchfield of Harrison street, Cambridge, having completed the primary and grammar school courses in nine years, graduated with honor from the Roberts school, Cambridge on Thursday evening, June 22nd, 1916. She was very proficient along scholastic lines. In the graduating exercises, nine members of her class presented a scene from the "Merchant of Venice," in which she took the part of "Jessica," Miss Crutchfield intends to enter Cambridge High and Latin school in the fall and take up a commercial course.

Peabody Grammar, Cambridge.

Miss Frances Gregory Morris, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Morris of Museum street, Cambridge, graduated from the Peabody Grammar School June 16th. She will enter the Latin School. She is now visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Roosa in Bridgeport, Conn.

(In our last issue the name was given as Florence by mistake.)

Wilbur A. Bryant of 2 Cross st. av., Charlestown, graduated from the Warren grammar school, Friday evening, June 23rd. He was the only Colored pupil in his class and was one of the few graduates to receive a Palmer button for completing satisfactorily the required number of lessons in the Palmer Method. He will attend high school.

Miss Vera N. Guilford graduated from the Girls' Latin school, Thursday, June 2nd and is expecting to enter Boston University in the fall. She is the niece of Miss Iola D. Yates.

Master Clarence Guilford of 129 Warwick street graduated from the Sherwin grammar school, Friday, June 23rd.

Robert Taylor of Sussex street graduated from the Sherwin grammar school, Friday, June 23rd. He has received a Palmer button for completing satisfactorily the prescribed number of lessons in the Palmer Method and has recently graduated from Stone's school of drumming. He will enter the English high school.

T. R. Garrett, Prince Grammar, Boston.

Master Theodore R. Garrett, aged 14, son of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett of 45 Westland avenue, was graduated from the Prince grammar school on Newbury street, Friday morning, June 23, 1916. Theodore expects to take a business course at the English high school next fall.

WICHITA FALLS

The Dallas Express. 6/3/16

YOUNG LEE WELCH WINS DISTINCTION—IS AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP—PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLOSE WITH MUCH INTEREST.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL ALUMNI HOLDS ANNUAL MEET.

The Association Elects Officers for Year—Was Royally Entertained by Social Club.

Wichita Falls, Texas, June 1.—Mr. Lee Welch, the son of Mr. Harrison Welch of this city, the only race student among more than four hundred whites attending Armor Institute, at Chicago, Ill., made the highest general grade average for the year, and has been awarded one of the scholarships offered by a syndicate of Chicago. Young Welch is taking an electrical engineering course. Monday night, May 22, the primer grades, under the supervision of Mrs. Z. E. Trimble, had their closing exercises at Odd Fellows Hall. Wednesday night, May 24, the primary department, under the supervision of Miss N .E. Mitchell, gave their closing concert at Odd Fellows hall. The grammar and high school exercises took place at St. John Baptist church Friday night, May 26. The pupils diplomas were presented by Prof. Lee Clark, Supt. of city schools. Prof. A. M. Moore of Gainesville, delivered an address to the graduating class and to the citizens. Mrs. Z. E. Trimble is much improved. Miss N. E Mitchell in company with Mrs. Dr Johnson are visiting in Gainesville, Prof. Trimble is preparing to attend the Grand Lodge K. of P. in a few days. The Washington school alumni association held its annual meeting at the residence of Prof. and Mrs. C. C. Trimble Saturday night, May 27. Officers elected: Mr. Burk Crutchfield, president; Mr. C. C. Trimble, Jr., vice-president; Miss Bernice Trimble, secretary; Master George Floyd, treasurer; Mr. Will Tippin, historian. The six men graduates were presented to association by Mr. Henry Lindsay. Addresses were made by Dr. Johnson and Prof. Trimble. The association entertained and served refreshments by the social club, of which Mr. Evelyn Jeffries is president. Miss Ruby Washington, a teacher in the public schools of Mississippi, is visiting her sister here, Mrs. Rose Hunter. Mrs. Richard Nelson has opened a hand laundry. Mesdames Duckenfield, Craft and Baker have returned from Pittsburg. Mr. John and Noah Williams have returned from Daingerfield. Mrs. R. A. Ransom and mother were the recipients of a pleasant serenade by the Wichita band Thursday night, May 25. A six weeks' summer school will open in the Washington school building, June 20. For terms. write or see C. C. Trimble.

WINS DIAMOND MEDAL.

Chicago, Ill.—On Saturday night a week ago a most unusual scene occurred in the Auditorium at the fiftieth anniversary commencement of the Chicago Musical College. For the first time in the history of the college, a colored person had won the diamond medal for vocal proficiency. It seems strange that of all the students of this well known school, in all these years, that not one had even won a gold medal until last season.

Diamond medals have been won, but they were bestowed for violin proficiency. Last commencement two young colored women won gold medals and the report among our people was that the students were supposed to be Spanish or the medals would not have been bestowed. 6/29/16

However, to disprove this report, a brown face—unmistakably colored girl—easily took the highest gift of the college, upon merit alone, and that after just one term's work.

Mrs. Florence Cole Talbert, the winner of the diamond medal (for the voice) bears out the statment that musical brains must go hand in hand with the gift of voice.

Last fall, after examination, she was admitted to the graduating class and this rating was an admission that she was already a candidate for honor.

Mrs. Talbert was told various discouraging stories about prejudice and discrimination, yet after the beginning of the term she was placed upon the recital program. At one of these the guest artist, a singer of fame, was totally eclipsed. This talented young woman demonstrated the tradition that the pupil makes the teacher.

No person should have learned in one short school year what Mrs. Talbert demonstrated at the various recitals and at commencement. So she must have been as good as their best when she entered. This is the way that every colored vocal student should enter a school. Half of the colored vocal pupils do not know how to take advantage of what the musical college offers. No colored student, unless possessed of brains (intellectual experience) and unless he has ideals and can express himself, can hope to win or wring musical recognition in any good college from a board of examiners, no matter what she may be able to win from the general public.

It was an inspiring sight of graduates and a vast audience. Among the 250 or 300 students were several colored students. One in cap and gown had won her degree in music. Another from the senior department, and one from the public school music course. Some were "passing," but most were taking their chances, as plain colored. All of us colored people clapped heartily for each participant, that we might not be noticeable when we split our gloves for our colored girl, for Mrs. Talbert is only a girl in years.

Then for the first time to my knowledge a colored artist had the honor to sing accompanied by a Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra of sixty members. Mrs. Talbert sang "Caro Nome" from Rigoletto, the song which gave her the medal. The colored people did not need to clap, for the vast audience did what all intelligent audiences do when vocal merit is the test. Someone has said that "No one begrudges a colored singer his gift of voice. It is recognized as a racial prerogative."

I would not have missed her triumph for any price. Mrs. Talbert's voice is a lyric soprano, which is capable of any demand to be found in the literature for that voice. She is developing into a handsome type of woman. Her musicianship is unquestioned. She has accomplished more for herself, at her age, than any artist of the race. In other words, she is more fully prepared than any of us have been at her age. She will learn what is required of her when she comes before mixed audiences of her own people and wil adapt herself, just as ohers have done.

She deserves all the credit that can be given to her for what she has done to prepare herself in spite of tremendous odds. Hr husband, too, is to be praised for his faith in her ability and his hearty co-operation.

Of course, everybody must hear the first colored girl to be a vocal winner of a diamond medal.

Let us take off our hats to Mrs. Florence Talbert.

E. AZALIA HACKLEY.

BOY ORATOR WINS

May 6, 1916.

Sixteen-Year-Old Lad Beats White Competitors for Prize—White Daily Calls Him Cuban and Boy Demands a Correction.

Chicago Defender.

New York City, May 5.—Charles S. Morris, the young 16-year-old boy orator, and son of the famous Dr. Charles S. Morris of Norfolk, was sent by the faculty of the Wilson Academy, Nyack, N. Y., where he is the only Race student to Mt. Vernon High School, last Thursday to enter the preliminary oratorical contest under the auspices of the Hamilton College. Nine white students, representing as many high schools, sought to win the first prize, which was $20 in gold. Subject for the contest was, "A Plea for Cuba." Each speaker was allotted five minutes. By the unanimous division of the judges, young Morris was given the first prize. Judges were Rev. Robert G. McGregor, D. D., of New Rochelle; Honorable H. Dorsey Spencer and Conklin Mann of New York. On May 13 young Morris will enter the final contest at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., to speak against nine other white prize winners for the inter-academic championship of New York State. The Daily Argus, published at Mt. Vernon where the contest was held, in speaking of the winner of the contest, called Morris a native born Cuban, and not a Race boy. When the article was shown to the boy orator he became indignant and said, "They knew I was a colored boy, but have tried to mislead by saying that I was a Cuban, and I shall demand a correction of this article."

Education – 1916

Scholarship and Other Distinction

NEGRO ARMY OFFICER WINS SPINGARN MEDAL



Through a not unpleasing set of circumstances the Spingarn medal, "awarded to the man or woman of African descent and of American citizenship who shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year in any field of elevated or honorable human endeavor," will be given to the man who has been judged worthy of the honor in Boston instead of in New York, as had originally been planned.

The presentation will take place in Tremont Temple, Washington's birthday, and an attractive program has been arranged for the event.

The name of the recipient will not be announced until that evening, but it has been learned that he is an officer of the United States army and that the medal is adjudged due to him for administrative and constructive work outside the borders of continental United States.

This medal is the gift of Dr. J. E. Spingarn of New York, chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and was first presented last year, when Prof. Ernest Everett Just, head of the department of physiology in Howard University Medical school was recommended for the honor, on account of his research work and his efforts in raising the standards of medical education for his own race.

Six men were recommended for the medal this year, in addition to the man to whom it has been awarded. These were Stanley Braithwaite, the Boston critic; Prof Kelley Miller of Howard University, author and writer, but specially mentioned for his work in mathematics; Prof. Hugh Brown, expert organizer in school work; Dr. Solomon Fuller, pathologist at the Westboro Hospital, and Charles W. Chestnut, author, and another.

The presentation ceremonies will take place in Tremont Temple and already the demand for tickets is so great that it is certain that not all who desire to attend can be accommodated

The program will open with a song by the Columbia Glee Club. This is an organization of 25 colored men. Their director is Fred White and the leader W. H. Hamilton. Hon. Moorfield Storey, national president of the association, will preside and give the introductory address The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, and W. E. B. Du Bois, director of publications for the association, will make addresses. Presentation of the medal will be made by Gov. McCall. The Glee Club will sing again and addresses will be made by the Rev. Walter D. McClane, Horace Bumstead, who was a major of a colored regiment in the civil war and former president of Atlanta University, and Bishop John W. Hamilton of the Methodist church.

As the recipient of the award is an army officer, another officer will be detailed to attend the ceremonies at Tremont Temple

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People seeks to uplift the colored men and women of this country by securing to them the full enjoyment of their rights as citizens, justice in all courts, and equality of opportunity everywhere. It favors, and aims to aid, every kind of education among them save that which teaches special privilege or prerogative, class or caste. It recognizes the national character of the Negro problem and no sectionalism. It believes in the upholding of the Constitution of the United States and its amendments, in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln. It upholds the doctrine of "all men up and no man down." It abhors Negro crime, but still more, the conditions which breed crime, and most of all the crimes committed by mobs in the mockery of the law, or by individuals in the name of the law.

It believes that the scientific truths of the Negro problem must be available before the country can see its way wholly clear to right existing wrongs. It has no other belief than that the best way to uplift the colored man is the best way to aid the white man to peace and social content; it has no other desire than exact justice, and no other motive than humanity.

The national officers are: President, Moorfield Storey, Boston. Vice-presidents, Oswald G. Villard, New York; the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York; John E. Milholland, New York; Archibald H. Grimke, Washington; the Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Springfield; Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn. Chairman of the board of directors, Dr. J. E. Spingarn, New York. Director of publications and research, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, New York. Treasurer, Oswald G. Villard, New York. The officers of the Boston branch: President, Joseph P. Loud; treasurer, George G. Bradford; secretary, Butler R. Wilson.

The award of the medal was made by a committee consisting of former President Taft, Bishop John Horst, John Hope, Dr. James H. Dillon and Oswald Garrison Villard.

SPINGARN MEDAL FOR MAJOR CHARLES YOUNG

WORK IN ORGANIZING LIBERIAN CONSTABULARY RECOGNIZED

Award decided on by Committee of Which Ex-President Taft Was a Member — Presentation Made by Governor McCall, of Massachusetts —Major-General Wood and Secretary Garrison Wrote in Commendation of Major Young's Services.

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

BOSTON, February 23.—At a mass meeting held under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in Tremont Temple last night, Samuel W. McCall, Governor of Massachusetts, awarded the second Spingarn Medal to Major Charles Young, of the United States Army, for his work in organizing and training the constabulary of Liberia. This gold medal, valued at one hundred dollars, is the gift of Dr. J. E. Spingarn, of New York, chairman of the board of directors of the Association, and formerly professor of comparative literature in Columbia University, and is awarded annually to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship who shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year in any field of elevated or honorable human endeavor.

The committee which decided on the award consisted of Northern men, ex-President William Howard Taft and Oswald Garrison Villard, of the *New York Evening Post;* a Southern man, Dr. James H. Dillard, of Virginia, director of the Slater and Jeanes Funds; and two colored men, President John Hope, of Morehouse College, Atlanta, and Bishop John Hurst, of Baltimore. Morefield Storey, formerly president of the American Bar Association, presided at the meeting.

Major Young was born in Kentucky in 1868, and was educated in the public schools of Ohio. He was appointed to the West Point Military Academy from Ohio in 1885, and since graduating in 1889, has served in the Seventh, Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, and the Twenty-fifth Infantry of the United States army. He was major of an Ohio battalion during the Spanish War. Afterwards he was detailed as Supereintendent of the Sequoia and Great National Parks in California, where his "interest and ability" were commended in formal resolutions by the Visalia Board of Trade, which declared that "by his energy and enthusiasm and business qualities displayed, the money set aside for improvements of the parks was most wisely and economically expended."

COMMANDED IN PHILIPPINES.

In 1904 he was sent to Haiti, and thence twice to the Philippines, where in the absence of the colonel he was in command of the regiment on several occasions. He was promoted to the rank of major in 1912, and was then sent as military attaché to Liberia. There he undertook the work of reorganizing and training the Liberian Constabulary, and it is especially for his brilliant work in this connection that he is receiving the Spingarn medal.

Lindley M. Garrison, ex-Secretary of War, wrote on January 28:

"It is especially gratifying to me to learn that Major Charles Young, Tenth Cavalry, is to receive this recognition, for his services in Liberia have been of a high order. His service there has received the highest commendation from the President and Secretary of State of Liberia, as well as from our own Secretary of State and our Chargé d'Affaires at Monrovia. I have directed the commanding general, Eastern Department, to designate an officer to represent the War Department on the occasion of his receiving the medal."

Major-Gen. Leonard Wood wrote:

"I appreciate very much the good work which has been done by Major Young in Liberia. He was selected for this work because of his special qualifications, good judgment, and ability. It is a great satisfaction to know he has so fully met the requirements of that difficult situation. His service in the army has been highly creditable to his race from every standpoint, and I beg you to transmit to him my sincere congratulations on the good work which he has accomplished and the well-earned recognition which he has received."

NEGRO AS A SOLDIER.

After the presentation of the medal to Major Young by Gov. McCall, addresses were made by Bishop J. W. Hamilton of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of the *Crisis,* and Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church. Dr. Horace Bumstead, formerly president of Atlanta University, and major of the Forty-third Regiment of Colored Troops in the Civil War, described the work of the "Negro as an American Soldier." A large representation of officers from the army posts near Boston was also present, and the War Department was officially represented.

The Spingarn medal is offered each year by the donor, and is not restricted to any particular field of human endeavor. Last year the first medal was awarded to Dr. Edward E. Just, professor in the Howard University Medical School, for distinguished work in biological research and for the advancement of medical education among colored people. It was presented to him by Gov. Whitman in the Ethical Culture Hall, New York City, before 2,000 people, and the occasion received the widest publicity in the press of the whole country, because of the recognition given a negro for high scientific attainments.

GETS SPINGARN MEDAL.

To the Guardian 2/26/16

That the Spingarn Medal was awarded to a Colored man of remarkable and attractive personality was the general verdict Tuesday night in Tremont Temple when Gov. McCall having awarded it to Major Charles Young, U. S. A., an erect and handsome soldier of almost ebony hue, the recipient electrified the large audience of nearly 2000 people, white and Colored, who filled the floor and first balcony with a sprinkling in the second balcony, with a speech of response that was not only the speech of the evening, but was a master piece of terse oratory.

The meeting was opened by the be-

loved president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Hon. Moorfield Storey. Addresses were made by Rev. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, Miss Mary W. Ovington of New York, who took the place of Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, who was detained by a railroad wreck, as was Dr. J. E. Spingarn and Mr. Nash, the new secretary, by Dr. Horace E. Bumstead, Bishop J. W. Hamilton of the M. E. Church, and Rev. Walter D. McClane, rector of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Mission Church in Cambridge, who made the appeal for members and a collection.

REV. MANN ANSWERED BY SUBSEQUENT SPEAKERS

The long, stirring speech, entirely unexpected, by Major Young, was not the only sensation. Behind the scenes officers of the Boston Branch awaited the arrival of the medal, its bearer having been delayed by the wreck. The Governor and military staff had arrived at 9 o'clock, and no medal, when a little man darted into the ante-room, exclaiming, "Here is the medal." The bearer was Secretary Nash of New York.

For the audience the first sensation came from the first speaker introduced, Rev. Alexander Mann, who made a big speech for such meetings where a deed accomplished by some Colored person was to be praised, as doing more good, one of them, than one hundred meetings of criticism and protest. When his eloquent eulogy of constructive work and mention of the name of Booker Washington brought scattering applause, the speaker went at his disparagement of protesting with renewed vigor, unmindful of the fact that the work of the N. A. A. C. P. is that of protest against wrong and equally unmindful of the presence of the hero of the evening he pronounced Booker Washington as the really great man.

Miss Mary W. Ovington of New York, introduced to tell of the work of Association in fighting and protesting against the "Birth of a Nation," and residence segregation, bravely turned to Rev. Mann and told him that injustices were a fact and had to be met and condemned. Later Dr. Horace Bumstead, after reciting an appaling list of outrages practised upon colored Americans in this country, turned to Rev. Mann and said that facts had to be faced and that the real "destructive" people were those who oppressed others and this prevented them from doing "constructive" work, saying also that such facts could not be ignored and required insistent protest.

GOV. McCALL CONDEMNS SEGREGATION

As Gov. McCall closed his remarks in presenting the medal he made reference to segregation in this state which, in view of the great agitation and application for a hearing by the Equal Rights League must be regarded as referring to the action Dr. French in the Bosfield case. Said the Governor:—

"The people of Massachusetts believe that the colored people should have a fair chance. They believe that



MAJOR CHARLES YOUNG U. S. A.
Winner of second Spingarn Medal—
His ability and manliness as soldier is matched by same traits as man and orator.

MAJ. CHAS. YOUNG GETS MEDAL

Nashville Globe

Boston, February 23, 191[illegible]—Last night, at a great mass meeting held under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Tremont Temple, Hon. Samuel W. McCall, Governor of Massachusetts, awarded the second Spingarn Medal to Major Charles Young, of the United States Army, for his work in organizing and training the constabulary of Liberia. This gold medal, valued at one hundred dollars, is the gift of Dr. J. E. Spingarn, of New York, chairman of the board of directors of the Association, and formerly professor of comparative literature in Columbia University, and is awarded annually to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship who shall have made the highest achievement during the preceeding year in any field of elevated or honorable human endeavor. 2-25-16

The committee which decided the award consisted of two Northern white men, ex-President William Howard Taft and Oswald Garrison Villard, of the New York Evening Post; a Southern white man, Dr. Jas. H. Dillard of Virginia, director of the Slater and Jeans Funds; and two colored men, President John Hope of Morehouse College, Atltant, and Bishop John Hurst of Baltimore. Mr Moorefield Storey, formerly president of the American Bar Association, presided.

Major Young was born in Kentucky in 1868, and was educated in the public schools of Ohio. He was appointed to the West Point Military Academy from Ohio in 1885, and since graduating in 1889 has served in the 7th, 9th and 10th Cavalry, and the 25th Infantry of the United States Army. He was Major of an Ohio battalion during the Spanish War. Afterwards he was detailed as Superintendent of the Sequoia and Grant National Parks in California, where his "interest and ability were commended in formal resolutions by the Visalia Board of Trade, which declared that "by his energy and enthusiasm and business qualities displayed, the money set aside for improvements of the parks was most wisely and economically expended." In 1904 he was sent to Haiti, and thence twice to the Philippines, where in the absence of the Colonel he was in command of the regiment on several occasions. He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1912, and was then sent as military attache to Liberia. There he undertook the work of reorganizing and training the Liberian Constabulary, and it is especially for his brilliant work in this connection that he is receiving the Spingarn Medal.

Ex-Secretary of War Garrison wrote on January 28th:

"It is especially gratifying to me to learn that Major Charles Young, 10th Cavalry, is to receive this recognition, for his services in Liberia have been of a high order. His service there has received the highest commendation from the President and Secretary of State of Liberia, as well as from our own Secretary of State and our Charge d'Affairs at Monrovia. I have directed the Commanding General, Eastern Department, to designate an officer to represent the War Department on the occasion of his receiving the medal."

Major-General Leonard Wood writes:

"I appreciate very much the good work which has been done by Major Young in Liberia. He was selected for this work because of his special qualifications, good judgment and ability. It is a great satisfaction to know he has so fully met the requirements of that difficult situation. His service in the Army has been highly creditable to his race from every standpoint, and I beg you to transmit to him my sincere congratulations on the good work which he has accomplished and the well-earned recognition which he has received."

After the presentation of the medal to Major Young by Governor McCall, addresses were made by Bishop J. W. Hamilton of the M. E. Church, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of The Crisis, and Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church. Dr. Horace Bumstead, formerly president of Atlanta University, and Major of the 43rd Regiment of Colored Troops in the Civil War, described the work of the Negro as an American soldier. A large representation of officers from the army posts near Boston was also present, and the War Department was officially represented.

The Spingarn Medal is offered each year by the donor and is not restricted to any particular field of human endeavor. Last year the first medal was awarded to Dr. Edward E. Just, professor in Howard University Medical School, for distinguished work in biological research and for the advancement of medical education among colored people. It was presented to him by Governor Whitman in the Ethical Culture Hall, New York City, before two thousand people, and the occasion received the widest publicity in the press of the whole country, because of the recognition given a Negro for high scientific atainments.

THE SPINGARN MEDAL FOR AN ARMY MAN Sunday

A YEAR AGO on Washington's birthday, it was a scientist, Dr. Edward E. Just, professor in Howard University Medical School, who was awarded the first Spingarn medal for his work in biological research. This year it was a soldier, Major Charles Young of the Tenth Cavalry, who was summoned from his port in Arizona to receive it at the hands of Governor McCall at a meeting held Tuesday evening in Tremont Temple, Boston. 2-26-16

The medal is awarded annually to the American Negro who has rendered the most distinguished service during the year in any field of honorable or elevated endeavor. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People holds it to be the most marked recognition which a colored man can receive in this country.

Following his graduation in 1889 from West Point to which he was appointed from his home in Ohio, Major Young served in various army posts and through the Spanish war. For some time he was detailed as acting superintendent of the Sequoia and Grant national parks in California, where he made a reputation for improvements in the parks and for economic administration. In 1904, he was sent to Haiti and thence twice to the Philippines. In the absence of the colonel he reviewed the regiment—the first occurrence of the kind, it is said, in the history of the United States army.

But it is his work in Liberia for which he is best known and which formed the chief basis of the award of the Spingarn medal. He was sent to Liberia as military attaché, and while there undertook the organization and training of a constabulary force for the Liberian government and the construction of roads to the interior. His constabulary not only prevented uprisings of the native tribes, but was a tower of strength in heading off violations of neutrality by this little African republic, surrounded as it is by the dependencies of the warring nations of Europe. The Liberian government was anxious that Major Young remain, but the military law required that for the next two years he serve with troops, following his four years detached service.

STUDENT WINS HONORS

Chicago Defender 6/10/16

William Shorter Awarded Special Prize in Information Contest.

Altoona, June 9.—William Shorter, a member of the graduating class of the Altoona High school, was awarded a copy of Kipling's poems by the history department of the Altoona High school, the student leading a total of 200 members of the senior and junior following a competitive general information contest held as a review previous to the final examinations. Shorter finished the contest with a general average of 72 per cent. Samuel Canan was the second highest among the seniors. A copy of the "Count of Monte Cristo" was also awarded as a prize in the competition. Seventy-five juniors and 125 seniors took part.

While a member of the junior class Shorter won the highest honors in 1915, in a similar competition. The test consisted of fifty questions.

BIOLOGIST INVESTIGATING AT U. OF C.

Prof. Ernest Just, member of the faculty of Howard University, is at the Chicago University, making special research in biology with Dr. Lillie, one of the foremost biologists in the country. Mr. Just is a graduate of Dartmouth and Columbia University and a pupil of Jacques Loeb, formerly professor at the University of Chicago, and now member of the Rockefeller Institute, New York City. He has done considerable research work in artificial parthenogenesis and his results are highly important, because they go to support the theories of Dr. Loeb and Dr. Lillie. It will be remembered that he was the first to receive the Spingarn medal on the basis of his excellent work in biology. He will be an honored guest at Appomattox Club tonight.

Education—1916

Self Help

EDITORIALS AWARDED TH RD PRIZE IN PUBLIC LEDGER COMPETITION

Text of Articles Supporting Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson Respectively Which Won Prizes of $200 Each, as Designated by the Judges Appointed by the Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic Committees

Why Charles E. Hughes Should Be Elected

By JAMES WELDON JOHNSON
Contributing Editor to The New York Age
Pen Name "Weldon"
Winner of Third Prize, $200

THE vital consideration before the country in the coming presidential election is in some degree a question of choice between the policies of the two great parties, but in an overwhelming degree it is a question of choice between the personalities of the candidates of the two great parties; it is a question of choice between the man Charles E. Hughes and the man Woodrow Wilson.

This anomalous condition has been forced on the country by Woodrow Wilson. He has made his own unfitness for the presidency a greater issue than the unfitness of his party to be continued in power. This he has done by acts inexcusable in the head of a nation.

There are partisans of the President who point to his program of legislation, claiming that it more than overbalances all his shortcomings. But even if it is granted that Mr. Wilson should receive exclusive credit for whatever constructive legislation Congress has passed in the last three and a half years, the claim of these partisans would not necessarily hold good. Mr. Wilson's shortcomings are not the kind that can be overbalanced. A man might become the president of a bank, and by his industry and his ability as a financier build it up into a great and prosperous institution. He may smoke or swear or drink or refuse to join the church, and still be a good bank president; but if he embezzles one dollar of the funds intrusted to him he at once and forever establishes his unfitness for such a position, regardless of what his other qualifications and virtues might be. Mr. Wilson has demonstrated his unfitness to be President of the United States, notwithstanding what his abilities and achievements may be.

No man of timidity, of indecision, of inaction and of cowardice is fit to be the head of a great nation, no matter how learned or virtuous or eloquent he may be. As well make such a man the captain of a ship. Such a man at the head of affairs constantly places the State in danger, and his influence saps the very thing that makes a group of people into a nation. President Wilson has shown that these are ingrained traits of his character; and he has brought us the danger and wrought us the harm.

His partisans declare that he kept us out of war. In truth, no country has sought a fight with us, but these traits of Mr. Wilson's character have more than once brought us to the brink of war and, in the case of Mexico, backed us over into a petty and dishonorable war. But greater than the danger has been the harm. The very fact that a considerable number of American citizens are not ashamed to proclaim openly their thanks that timidity and cowardice on the part of the President kept the country out of war is proof of the emasculating influence the administration of Woodrow Wilson has had on the nation. A few more administrations like the present, and the United States would cease to be a nation worthy of the name.

But timidity, indecision, inaction and cowardice are not the only traits of character that make Woodrow Wilson unfit for the presidency of the United States. In nearly everything that he says or writes or does there is revealed a profusion, a smoothness, a shiftiness, a lack of simple directness, a sense of calculation, a flavor of opportunism that make it difficult to believe in his sincerity. There is always the impression that he is not going straight and clean to his object. And even when he appears to be going straight and clean, there is the impression that the object he seems to be going at is not the main object in his mind.

Who can escape the conviction that Mr. Wilson is at heart a pacifist who for policy's sake has masqueraded as an advocate of preparedness? Or that he is at heart an anti-suffragist who for policy's sake speaks fair words to the women?

These traits of character are entirely at variance with American ideals. The people of this country want to feel that they have in the White House a man whose actions are not governed by cowardice and covered up by hypocrisy. They want a man who speaks right out, who says what he means and means what he says and acts accordingly.

Such a man is Charles Evans Hughes. His whole public career is a record of serene courage, sincere convictions and straightforward action. No one can doubt his meaning or intention when he says concerning the Adamson bill: "If I were President I would not yield to force, whether put forth by capital or labor or any other agency—I would rather stand on that principle and be defeated than yield one jot or tittle to get into office." No intellectual sleight-of-hand in those words. The truth and earnestness behind them can be felt.

Charles E. Hughes fits the true and traditional American ideal of what a President should be. He is the man that the country stands in need of now, and the man the country will stand more in need of in the critical years to follow. The United States is today nationally sick. More than anything else, it needs the national spirit revitalized, the national consciousness reawakened. That is what Mr. Hughes means when he says: "I want to see America firm in insistence upon her just rights with the ideals of peace, but knowing how to secure peace with honor. I want to see America prepared for every emergency, alert, efficient, going forward in the front rank in the new era of competition among the nations."

We shall have such an America under Charles E. Hughes; such an America under Woodrow Wilson is an impossibility.

Morris Brown College Closes

5/6/16

NEARLY ELEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR EDUCATION

Nurse Training Department and Fair Haven Hospital Under Supervision of College.

The Savannah Tribune

Atlanta, Ga., April 27.—Not only did Morris Brown University have a successful closing, but a thing out of the ordinary happened. The trustees in their annual meeting, put on the table $10,038.25 for the educational work. This money came from all the charges in the state, and is the largest amount ever raised at a commencement. Another remarkable thing was the merging of the nurse training department and the Fair Haven hospital, and will be known in the future as the Fair Haven Infirmary of Morris Brown University.

The exercises were set for 10 o'clock yet people gathered in the church as early as 8 o'clock. They were here from all parts of the state. Promptly at 9:30 the procession moved from the university for Bethel A. M. E. Church, headed by President Fountain, and Bishop J. S. Flipper, followed by the members of the faculty, trustees and students. The line was half mile long.

The programme was, the "Processional," by Miss A. A. Glaze accompanist; scripture reading by Rev. W. O. P. Sherman; invocation, Rev. S. D. Roseboro; chorus, "Heaven and Earth".

Dr. W. A. Fountain, made a short address in which he said that the commencement was a little early this year on account of the general conference in Philadelphia. He expressed himself as being highly pleased with the large crowd from out of the city. "We are striving to take our place in this world as thinkers, and we are doing for ourselves," he said, "and not sitting around complaining." The programme was then rendered:

"The Might of Little Things," an essay and salutatory by Frankie Poullail; essay, "Value of an Ideal," Marie Akery; oration, "The Place of Theology in the Church To-day", Robert J. Jefferson; chorus, "Greetings to Spring"; essay, "The place of the Soul", Edith Roseboro; essay, "Vocational Education," Narve Shorter; oration, "Value of the Disagreeable," Maggie Stovall; sextette, "What from Vengences;" essay, "Normal education for our Youth," Mary Hayes; essay, "Stenography, an Important Factor in the Business World," Charlotte Jenrose; oration, "Man a Questioner", B. C. Dawson; essay, "The Aesthetic Nature of Man," Pansy Bryant; oration and valedictory, The Hyphothesis of Life," Benjamin F. Cofer; chorus, "The Lost Chord."

Diplomas to the graduates were presented by President Fountain and Bishop J. S. Flipper, delivered an address. He told how the merging of the hospital had been accomplished and what it meant to the whole race as well as to Morris Brown University.

Rev. Dr. John A. Gregg, President of Edward Waters College, delivered the annual commencement sermon Sunday morning at Bethel A. M. E. church. The Rev. Dr. R. W. Mence, of Charleston, S. C., delivered the literary address to the societies Tuesday night.

This has been perhaps the most successful year in the history of the institution, and Dr. W. A. Fountain, has won a place in the hearts of the people. He goes to the general conference in Philadelphia with the indorsement of the whole state of Georgia and the hope that he be returned to them a bishop.

For years, an effort has been made to make the nurse training department of Morris Brown University a reality, and this was accomplished by Dr. Fountain, and for which he was widely commended by Dr. W. B. Summerall, superintendent of Grady hospital, of Atlanta, one of the largest and best in the south. Dr. W. S. Elkins, Jr., of the Atlanta Wholesale Drug Company, not only delivered an address commending Dr. Fountain, but put down $10 and pledged the drug supply.

Why Woodrow Wilson Should Be Re-elected

By BENJAMIN BOISSEAU BOBBITT

Editor Long Branch Daily Record; Official New Jersey State Editor

Pen Name "Maximilian"

Winner of Third Prize, $200

IN THIS national campaign the big question to be settled is not one of parties or platforms or personalities. It is simply whether Mr. Hughes would make a better, or as good, President and be able to render the public more efficient, or as efficient, service than President Wilson.

We may measure expectations of a second term for President Wilson by the record of his first term. The acid test of fitness is results.

The legislative achievements of the Wilson Administration include acts reforming and making panic-proof the currency system, revising the tariff with the purpose of encouraging competition and lowering unwarrantably high prices, providing for ship purchases and other steps in upbuilding our merchant marine—that have already doubled the tonnage—in order to enlarge our foreign markets, amending and making more practical anti-trust laws, creating a Federal Trade Commission to prevent unfair business methods, a Board of Conciliation and Mediation to avert or end strikes, a Tariff Commission to substitute scientific inquiry for prejudice, politics and pull in framing tariff schedules, preventing trade dumping, against child labor, for an eight-hour day, prohibiting abuse of injunctions in labor disputes, protecting sailors and the safety of passengers, recognizing that human labor is more than a commodity of commerce, imposing an income tax that shifts the burden of taxation so as to make wealth pay its just proportion, providing capital at low interest rates for agricultural development, establishing facilities to supply farmers with knowledge of how to increase production, opening up Alaska and other public lands and promoting the development of great national resources while saving them from monopolization, giving the Filipinos more self-government and extending Federal aid to good roads construction.

Then there are the measures for preparedness against war, carrying appropriations this year of $662,000,000—$242,000,000 more than Great Britain spent on her navy and Germany on her army the year before the great war began—and meeting the cost by taxing plethoric incomes and inheritances and munition manufactures.

Some Republican votes were cast in Congress for nearly every one of these acts.

This, though, is not the whole story. The lobby has been driven from the capital, trust laws clarified, the Postoffice Department made self-supporting, express extortion broken up, interest collected on Government bank deposits, Public Health Service activities broadened and a high order of administrative efficiency everywhere displayed.

In our foreign relations perplexing problems have crowded thick upon the Administration. In 1913 differences with Japan were amicably adjusted. The Mexican muddle, a legacy from the Taft administration, has not yet been cleared up, but final judgment cannot be passed upon our Mexican policy because interwoven with it was the problem of gaining South and Central American confidence, and ultimate consequences cannot yet be gauged, nor can the wisdom of our course be determined in the absence of the perspective that only time can give. In our controversy with Germany this country secured all it sought. Negotiations with England are still in progress; they require time. In a war-mad world we are at peace, with honor, because President Wilson has remained calm and cool and patient, swayed by the clamor of neither fire-eating jingoes nor peace-at-any-price pacifists, while firmly insisting on the maintenance of American rights.

Four years ago we were told Wilson's election would mean business ruin. Bank deposits have increased twenty-six per cent, exports seventy-six per cent, imports twenty-one per cent, balance of trade in this country's favor 287 per cent, and our national wealth twenty-two per cent. More men are employed at better wages and for shorter hours than ever before. And war business is less than one per cent of the total. If the affairs of our Government have been mismanaged, how could these things be?

Elihu Root once said: "Under bad government no fertility of soil, no thrift or industry of population, can bring prosperity to a people. Security, opportunity, confidence, activity of trade and labor are the fruits of good government alone."

As an opposition candidate, it is the natural function of Mr. Hughes to find fault. But he has nothing better, indeed nothing definite, to offer. He promises no different policy with regard to Mexico or the European belligerents. The tariff and nationalism have been taken out of politics by Democratic legislation. Eight-hour laws can never be repealed. There is no clear and concrete issue upon which the voters are urged to repudiate an Administration that has meant progress, prosperity and peace. The Hughes campaign is based upon a mobilization of minor grievances, an attempt to capitalize trivial and often incongruous dissatisfactions.

Can one conceive of Mr. Hughes appointing a Justice Brandeis to the Supreme Court bench any more than one can conceive of President Wilson opposing ratification of an income tax amendment?

What, to match the harmonious and united action under Wilson, could Mr. Hughes accomplish with a congressional team led by Penrose and Smoot and Gallinger, standpatters, with La Follette, Cummins and Clapp, progressives, pulling against them? Can any one say what he would do or could do as President, lacking, as he would, Mr. Wilson's experience, prestige of accomplishment and solid party support?

Thomas A. Edison, of New Jersey; Henry Ford, of Michigan; Judge Ben Lindsey, of Colorado; Francis J. Heney, of California, are none of them Democrats. Several months ago none of these great Americans was supporting Wilson. Now, in spite of disagreement with certain of his policies, all are. Mr. Edison says: "Wilson has blundered at times, but he usually blunders forward. * * * He has earned faith and trust. I do not think it a logical or sensible thing to change to an inexperienced and untried man."

One need not indorse every feature of the Wilson Administration to want to see it continued in preference to a change, at a critical period in the world's history, which might bring uncertainty, confusion and danger, and which it is clear beyond a reasonable doubt could not bring improvement.

NEW YORK BODY GIVES $1,000

Southern Beneficial League Donates Large Sum To Memorial Fund.

THE LARGEST SUBSCRIPTION

Amount Subscribed by Local Organization Exceeds All Contributions Made by the Race to Date.

The New York Age
4/28/16

RECEIPTS OF FESTIVAL

League Had Voted to Donate Eighty Per Cent of the Receipts from the Annual Spring Festival—Total Reached nearly $1,000, So Sum Was Voted from Treasury Augmenting It to that Amount.

In subscribing $1,000 to the Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund, the Southern Beneficial League has distinguished itself by giving the largest amount to perpetuate the memory of Booker T. Washington of any colored person or colored organization to date. Tuesday Thomas W. Grigsby, president of the league, handed Dr. E. P. Roberts, treasurer of the local committee, a check for $1,000, most of which was a part of the net proceeds from the Easter reception and ball given by the Southern Beneficial League at Manhattan Casino on April 24 last.

When an appeal was made that the Negroes of the country generously subscribe to the Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund, which is being raised to perpetuate the memory of the late Tuskegeean, the members of the Southern Beneficial League, at one of the regular meetings, passed a resolution to give to the fund eighty per cent. of the net proceeds derived from the Easter rreception and ball, and the public was informed of such an arrangement.

$1,000 Voted to Fund.

At the last meeting of the league, when a final report of the ball was made, the net proceeds were found to amount to $1,178.30. Eighty per cent. of this sum would have given the fund $942.64. However, as the opinion prevailed in some quarters that the Southern League had promised to subscribe $1,000 to the Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund, $57.36 was taken from the charity fund of the league to make the subscription an even $1,000.

For some time the Southern Beneficial League has been wanting to do something to show its appreciation for the warm support it has received from the public for the past twenty-five years or more. Whenever an entertainment has been given under its auspices the league has always drawn large crowds. In contributing $1,000 to the Washington Memorial Fund the members believe they are paying tribute to a great man who rendered invaluable service to his race and it is by this means that they express their appreciation for the public's large support in the past.

Officers of League.

members of the Executive Com-hich had charge of the South-l League's Easter entertainment, were: Hillary Hebron, chairman; Robert R. Ladson, vice-chairman; Granville O. Paris, secretary; Daniel P. Agard, assistant secretary; John D. Hadwin, treasurer; Edward E. Lee, sergeant-at-arms; D. Lincoln Reid, Moses W. Slaughter and George Deas.

The officers of the league are: Thos. W. Grigsby, president; Archie B. Roberts, vice-president; John D. Younger, financial secretary; J. R. Harper, corresponding and recording secretary; Dr. E. P. Roberts and Dr. Albert S. Reed, physicians; Allen J. Mason, chaplain.

The Southern Beneficial League is not only one of the largest organizations in New York from a standpoint of membership, but it is one of the richest beneficial organizations in the country.

In the campaign being conducted throughout the United States to raise $2,000,000 for the Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund, some seem to think that the money is to be spent in erecting monuments. This opinion is an incorrect one. Most of it will be used to keep Tuskegee Institute intact, as the amount of money necessary to conduct this famous institution from year to year is large.

$4,800 SUBSCRIBED BY COLORED CHURCH

Constitution

Indebtedness of First Congregational Wiped Out Sunday Morning.

2/27/16

The First Congregational church, Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor, broke the world record for colored churches yesterday morning when at one sitting it subscribed its entire indebtedness of $4,800, with the exception of $300, which was pledged at the evening hour. Subscriptions ranged from $1 to $500, the largest amount being subscribed by a woman. Payment is to be on the installment plan, running for one hundred weeks.

This was done in response to the appeal made by Rev. W. W. Newel, of Chicago, church efficiency expert of the Congregational Church Building society, who preceded his appeal with a strong sermon on sacrifice. He interpreted sacrifice as investment, and urged his hearers to invest their money in the payment of the debt overhanging their property, which is valued at $200,000.

Education—1916
Self Help.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE STUDENTS AND TEACHERS CONTRIBUTE TOWARD MEMORIAL FUND

The campaign among the students of Tuskegee Institute in the interest of the Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund, closed on Tuesday evening, May 2nd, with a mass meeting of the student body, teachers and families of the community. For three months the students have been preparing to make their contribution toward the Memorial Fund.

Beginning shortly after Christmas, committees were organized under the direction of the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and set to work in the several classes. The Senior Class made its contribution more than two months ago, contributing $100. At the mass meeting the other classes gave evi-

The Southern letter. 6/16.

dence of their love for Dr. Washington and Tuskegee Institute.

The first report of the evening came from the Post-graduates who contributed $27.50. Next the A Middle Class contributed $108.00; B Middle Class, $100.00; Junior Class, $100.00; A Preparatory Class, $100.00; B Preparatory Class, $107.50; C Preparatory Class, $51.00; Foreign students, $26.50, and the Children's Training School in the Institute community, $20.00. In all, the students contributed up to May 2nd in actual cash, $750.50.

A little more than three months ago the teachers and other workers at the school were invited to contribute toward the Fund, and practically every employee of the Institute contributed as he or she was able, and the subscriptions from these persons amounted in cash and pledges to be paid before June 1st, $4,019.10. In all, the students, teachers and other employees of the Institute have contributed toward the Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund the total sum of $4,769.60.

O BAPTISTS OF TEXAS ON TOE OVER THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION—SOUTHERN PHILANTHROPIST AGAIN MAKES DONATION.

Union Herald 3/23/16

By L. L. Campbell, Austin, Texas.

The Negro Baptist General Convention of Texas, through its Educational Commission, led by its most efficient Secretary, Prof. W. H. Fuller, is putting forth strenuous efforts to collect One Dollar from every able bodied member of the Convention this fiscal year. The report of the statistician in Ft. Worth in October revealed that they had 141,000 communicants.

At a session of the Board of Directors in Nava-sota, December 8th, $95,000 was allowed in the budget of the Educational Board for the correlated schools of the Convention. This money, after settlement of the mortgaged obligations, will be divided between the schools for equipment and running expenses.

The campaign is under splendid headway and the various sections of the State are warming up in workmanlike manner to the demands of the hour. As many as half a dozen conferences have been held at strategic points in the state where the leaders of our several districts have come together and subscribed the money, one-fourth of which is to be raised during the first three months of this year, and the other during intervals.

The organization and system are almost perfect and the possibilities are that Negro Baptists will surprise themselves in lifting the task assigned them.

Colonel G. W. Brackenridge of San Antonio, Tex. has again intimated his willingness to make a liberal donation to Guadalupe College. In the present Campaign, it is understood that he has already subscribed $10,000. Other schools will be remembered with substantial help, namely: Central Texas College, at Waco; Boyd College, at Oakwood; St. John Industrial Institute and Orphanage, Austin:

One remarkable feature about the campaign, it began with the New Year in a solid week of prayer, and it is remarkable how little opposition has been manifested to the plans laid out. The brethren throughout the state seem to be in complete harmony and this bids fair to be the banner campaign of the Convention in all matters essential.

COLORED EDITOR PROUD HIS RACE WON IN CONTEST

More Important Than Personal Distinction, Says Captor of One Third Prize

NEW JERSEY MAN AUTHOR OF DEMOCRATIC TRIBUTE

PUBLIC LEDGER
Philadelphia, Pa.
OCT 18 1916

Colored Winner Pleased; Talcott Williams's Letter

Special Telegram to Public Ledger

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

James Weldon Johnson, winner of the PUBLIC LEDGER'S Third Prize of $200 in the Presidential Editorial Contest, said today: "I am very proud to have the distinction of winning one of the PUBLIC LEDGER prizes, yet I feel that the racial triumph is greater and more important than the personal distinction.

"I have just seen a copy of the PUBLIC LEDGER which states, in error, that I am a graduate of the School of Journalism at Columbia. Dr. Talcott Williams I count as a friend, but he was not my teacher."

Special Telegram to Public Ledger

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—I have known James Weldon Johnson as an editorial writer on the New York Age for the last year or more, where his work seemed to me to be remarkable, and I wrote him as much last March.

TALCOTT WILLIAMS.

With the exception of the editorial articles submitted by E. Webster Evans, of Chicago, first choice for third prize on the Republican side of the Presidential Editorial Contest for the PUBLIC LEDGER'S $2000 in prizes on the subjects, "Why Charles E. Hughes Should Be Elected" and "Why Woodrow Wilson Should Be Re-elected," the articles by the third-prize winners, presented in these columns today, wind up the series. On account of the extraordinary circumstances in which Mr. Evans failed to qualify, according to the terms of the competion, the PUBLIC LEDGER has purchased from him for $50 his article in support of the candidacy of Mr. Hughes. This article it will publish tomorrow.

James Weldon Johnson, winner of the third prize of $200 under the head, "Why Charles E. Hughes Should Be Elected," was born in Jacksonville, Fla., June 17, 1871, where he was educated in the public schools. He was graduated in 1894 from Atlanta University, Atlanta Ga., with the degree of A. B., and he received the degree of A. M. at the same university in 1904; he also spent three years in graduate work at Columbia University, New York, and for several years was principal of the colored high school at Jacksonville. He was admitted to the Florida bar in 1897 and practiced law in Jacksonville until 1901, when he removed to New York to collaborate with his brother, J. Rosemond Johnson, a musician and composer in writing for the light opera stage. He married Grace E. Nail, of New York in 1910.

Served as Consul

Prolific as Writer

He was appointed United States Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, in 1906, being transferred as Consul to Corinto, Nicaragua in 1909, and as Consul to the Azores in 1912. In 1913 he voluntarily resigned from the consular service. While he was at Corinto, the revolution occurred which resulted in the downfall of Zelaya and the abortive revolution against Diaz.

This editorial prize winner is known to magazine readers as the author of poems that have appeared in The Century, The Independent, The Crisis and other magazines. He is author of "The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man," a novel which aroused some comment and discussion when published anonymously in 1912. He has translated several Spanish and French plays and was the translator for the English libretto of "Goyescas," the Spanish grand opera produced at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1915.

He is a member of the American Society of Authors and Composers, of the Civic Club, New York; vice president of the New York branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and contributing editor to the New York Age.

An "Original Wilson Man"

Benjamin Boisseau Bobbitt, winner of the third prize of $200 under the head, "Why Woodrow Wilson Should Be Re-Elected," is thirty-three years old. He is a native of Hickory, N. C., a health resort, and is of Jamestown colony ancestry, his first American ancestor being one of the founders of William and Mary College, second oldest in America, in 1693. Mr. Bobbitt is an alumnus of the University of North Carolina, where he was also a law and medical student. He has been editor of the Long Branch Daily Record since 1904 and edited the Trend Magazine, New York, in 1913-14. He is a member of the New Jersey Dependency and Crime Commission and recommended much of the reform legislation of 1908-09.

He was one of the original Woodrow Wilson supporters, advocating Mr. Wilson for the presidency as early as January, 1908. For the last two years Mr. Bobbitt has been official New Jersey State editor, during which time he has cut the State printing bills by twenty-five per cent.

$15,000 IS PLEDGED TO COLORED CHURCH AT MEETING SUNDAY

Christian Union 9/22/16

The Rush Memorial Congregational church, colored, located on Chestnut street, broke the world's record yesterday for a colored congregation by raising in pledges the sum of $15,000 at a single sitting. This is for the purpose of erecting a house of worship as planned by their late pastor, Dr. J. A. Rush.

Subscriptions will run for two years, payable in weekly installments. There were four $1,000 pledges and several $500 pledges, the rest ranging down to $5.

Rev. James Bond, the new pastor, who comes to this church from Talladega, Ala., is one of the most successful church financiers in the country. He was assisted in this effort by Dr. H. H. Proctor, who conducted the rally.

The denomination will back up this effort and give the church one dollar for every dollar they raise, so that they will have $30,000 for their building fund. Building operations will begin immediately. The church will have institutional features, and will be open every day in the week.

BISHOP CARTER WORKS FOR NEGRO EDUCATION

Christian Union 9/28/16

Tyler, Texas, September 23.—(Special.)—In an educational convocation among negroes held here this week by Bishop Carter, of the colored Methodist Episcopal church at Texas college, more than $13,000 was raised for negro education.

Bishop Carter presides over the states of Arkansas and Texas and is leading all other negro bishops in raising money for the education of his people. Bishop Carter believes that a higher and more dependable type of citizens and a larger efficiency in service will hasten a better and more helpful understanding between the races in this country. He believes that the southern white people are the best friends to the negroes. He urges efficiency in service as one of the things that will command respect of the best white people of the south.

Both the Texas college and the Arkansas industrial college, under the bishop's direction, emphasize industrial education.

Efforts of the Negro for Self-help

Nashville Student 11-11-16

One of the most encouraging signs of prosperity on the part of the Negro is their effort towards self-help. This is also the first sign of race consciousness and self-assertion. For too many years, the race has been regarded as a sort of ward of the nation, but step by step, the forward march is going and we are in various ways testing our strength and our capacity for independent thought and action.

In the last issue of THE STUDENT, reference was made to the recent address delivered at the Institute Chapel by Mr. Jackson Davis, one of the Jeanes Fund workers, who told of the work done by the colored people in one of Tennessee counties in bettering their school conditions. Twelve hundred colored men pledged $1.00 each to a fund for a rural school building and each man paid his subscription. The details of this splendid example of concerted action have been furnished us through the kindness of Mr. S. L. Smith, State Rural School Supervisor of Tennessee. Mr. Smith says:

"At Somerville they had a little one-teacher school, hardly as good as an ordinary barn in the neighborhood. About three miles from Somerville there was a little log cabin that had been abandoned by some colored people because it was not considered habitable, also being used for another school. Out another road just about three miles from Somerville there was a fairly good one-teacher school.

"Through the efforts of the County Superintendent, Mr. D. K. Donnell, we were able to get the Board to consolidate the three schools, locating the central school about one and one-half miles from Somerville and about one and one-half miles from each of the other schools. We first took it up with the colored people and they through their benevolent orders agreed to give $1,200.00; that is, twelve hundred men pledged themselves to give $1.00 each. After we had gotten the plan of the building and had figured on the large number of students that would have to be cared for it was decided that this would not be enough. These same men who were interested in the first proposition agreed to raise more money. Each teacher in the county gave $5.00 and the different communities were canvassed and they raised and paid in a total amount of $2,000.00 themselves and in addition to this gave labor and hauling to the amount of $400.00, making a total of a little more than $2,400.00 that the colored people have given to this school building. The State gave $1,000.00, the Slater Board, $500.00, the County Board. $750.00 and the General Education Board $750.00 to equip the industrial department and to install desks and blackboards.

The building is located on a ten-acre plot of ground and is said to be one of the very best and most modern buildings in West Tennessee. It has six class rooms, a library room, and office room and auditorium, with modern furnace heat. The total cost, excluding the furniture, was little less than $5,000.00. The enrollment in the new building is more than double the enrollment in the three old abandoned buildings, and instead of three teachers teaching four months each, they have six teachers employed for eight months. They have Manual Training and Agriculture for the boys and Home Economics and general industrial work for the girls. The school has eight grades and expects to add a new grade just as soon as there are enough pupils.

"Because of the interest manifested in this school by the colored people and the teachers, the County Board of Education just recently increased the school term in the seventy-two Negro schools from four to five months."

In this connection, it is also encouraging to note what the colored people of Gainesville, Texas, did to secure better sidewalks and streets in their section of the city. For a number of years, the streets leading to the colored city school had been in a deplorable condition and repeated petitions to the local city government by the colored people, had failed to secure any improvement. The city council insisted that they were not able to meet the expenses attached thereto. Finally, the colored people, under the leadership of Prof. A. M. Moore, Principal of the colored school and president of the Local Negro Business League, offered to raise half the money themselves for street improvement of their section if the city would supply the other half. The city readily agreed to this proposition and in a short while the colored people had contributed their portion of the money. The *Register*, the white daily paper published at Gainesville says concerning this successful effort: "This is a clear demonstration of what can be accomplished by concerted action and it shows that the Negro citizens are interested in civic improvement and if given an opportunity will prove that they are loyal citizens."

Madam C. J. Walker, of New York City, gave $500 to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church to start a fund to promote a bureau on temperance to be conducted by that church. This is the largest gift that we know of given by a member of the race to promote the cause of temperance.

NEGRO FARMERS AT SALEM MEETING ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

advertiser

Forty Ministers, Representing 52 Churches, Attend Gathering of Auburn Baptist Association

9-3-16

(Special to The Advertiser.)

OPELIKA, ALA., Sept 2—The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Auburn District Baptist Association, colored, Rev. J. H. Smith, D. D., moderator, and Rev. W. D. Slaughter, clerk, was held with the Mountain Springs Baptist church, Rev. S. L. Moss, pastor, near Salem, twelve miles east of Opelika. The session began Tuesday and closed Friday.

The sessions were attended by fifteen hundred negro farmers and forty ordained preachers, representing fifty-two churches with a membership aggregation eight thousand.

Auxiliaries Represented.

Two auxiliary bodies of the Association, the Sunday school convention and the Woman's District convention, were represented by M. B. Stevens of Tuskegee Institute and Clara Ross, vice president.

Inspiring sermons were preached by Rev. J. J. Chisholm of Opelika; Rev. F. U. Hugley, Auburn; Rev. W. D. Slaughter, D. D., Sylacauga; Rev. D. Upshaw, Tuskegee; Rev. W. S. Smith, Tuskegee Institute, and Rev. J. C. Walker of Opelika. The Bible school was taught by Rev. A. F. Owens.

The association is composed of churches in the counties of Lee, Macon, Tallapoosa, Randolph and Chambers. The organization founded and fosters the East Alabama District High School located in Opelika.

$386 Given to Work.

Reports showed that $386.21 was received during the meeting; $404.71 by the High School, making a total $790.92.

Donations were made to Selma University of $45, ten dollars of which was given by the Baptist church at Auburn, Rev. C. S. Wilkins, pastor; to the High School at Opelika, $140. Donations were made also to home and foreign missions.

58 Schools Represented.

The report of M. B. Stevens showed that the Sunday school convention is composed of 58 schools and 250 teachers; 3,129 scholars are represented, and collected at the meeting $233.21. Appropriations of $52 for the High School; $29 for Selma University; $11.95 for home missions, and $10.20 for foreign missions.

The Womens' District Convention collected at its last meeting $195.94 and donated $45 to the High School at Opelika; $19.60 to Selma University, $9.05 to home missions and $6 to foreign missions.

Sermons Well Prepared.

The sermons preached were well prepared and all were received with enthusiasm. The interest in the study of the scriptures was marked by the presence of several hundred, among whom were pastors, missionaries, Sunday school teachers and other church workers.

Resolutions Adopted.

Resolutions were adopted thanking the Home Mission Board of the Sotuhern Baptist Convention, white, for the services of Rev. A. F. Owens, and Missionary Jackson; Rev. S. L. Moss and members of his church who entertained the delegates gratis, and indorsing the election of Dr. R. T. Pollard as president of Selma University. Next meeting will be held at Mott's Mill, near Salem, Ala.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS BY NEGROES.

Nashville Globe 11-27-16

The general convention of the Negro Baptists of Texas, now in session in Austin, large in attendance and displaying an ability on the part of its members to attract attention in any section, has given to the people of Texas, to the south generally, and particularly the observers in the northern states, a wonderful lesson in the way of progress.

"And they were judged every man according to their works." On the works of these people are they judged by the world of today and the account rendered at this convention is one on which these earnest workers of the Negro race need not fear to be judged. A most remarkable statement was made in the course of the deliberations of the convention. President Campbell, in his report, said: "Twenty years ago the denomination could boast of but one little school valued at $3,000. Now the valuation of the convention school property is over $500,000. The morals of our people who have come under the influence of this convention have been greatly improved.

That the results obtained as mentioned in the last sentence were largely owing to the fact shown in the one preceding it, goes without saying. Education along proper lines is the salvation of the race and the Baptist church has taken the lead among the Negroes of Texas is shown by the fact that that church has a membership of five to every one of other denominations.

The Negro Baptist church in Texas has been blessed with some able leaders and under their guidance the membership has shown the right disposition in efforts for advancement until today the entire denomination in the state has taken first rank among the best in the whole country and is an acknowledged leader.—Austin American.

LANEY LEAGUE SENDS $350 TO HAINES SCHOOL

RENEWED INTEREST IN MEMORIAL FUND.

10/12/16

At its meeting on April 7 the Lucy Laney League of New York City voted to make its 1916 donation to the Haines Institute, Augusta, Ga., of which Miss Lucy Laney is the founder and president, the sum of $350.

The League was organized eleven years ago for the purpose of contrib-

uting to the support of this school, the original membership being made up of former students and friends of the school. Each year some financial contribution has been made.

The eleventh annual reception of the Laney League was held at Palace Casino on March 10, and to date net receipts amount to $294.60.

C. C. Davis is the energetic president of the organization.

When the local campaign closes the officials at Tuskegee Institute will present a list containing the name of each subscriber, the amount subscribed, and an itemized account of receipts and expenditures. No expenses have been incurred in conducting the campaign since the latter part of June.

Those who have not made good their pledges or who wish to subscribe are

Dr. E. P. Roberts, treasurer of the Greater New York Committee, forwarded to Emmett J. Scott, secretary of

Education—1916
Self Help

THE GREAT TEXAS RALLY.

Georgia Beaten—Texans Exulting. Texas, $13,504.01 against Georgia, $11,345.40—outclassed more than $2,000 in Favor of Texas.

BY R. H. KING

Christian Advocate

Pursuant to the call of Bishop R. A. Carter, A. M., D. D., of Atlanta, Ga., called and scheduled the great Texas rally for Education and Missions, to convene the 20-24 of September 1916 in Tyler, Texas, on the campus of Phillips University (Texas College.) The big Texas field was sown down with Educational and Mission literature to boost the rally. At the Commencement of the College last June, the men and women decided and went down to their respective homes determined to do a greater work than ever before for the school.

The thing which has done more tc stimulate the success of the rally is the accuracy of the Bishop in directing and appropriating the people's money. This act of itself began the work of the restoration of lost confidence in the financial department of the College.

The second potent factor for the success of the school is the strict and business way with which the president attends the affairs pertaining to the school. Perhaps Prof. W. R. Banks of Texas College, easily takes front rank in the great number of College Presidents in the State. His system is grand, his discipline approaches to perfection, his learning broad, his loyalty charming and his Christian life pure. We are to add that much can be truthfully said of his learned and devoted wife. I haven't time to give the readers the material benefit being derived from the farm belonging to this school in the way of vegetation and product, but suffice it to say, that the farm is yielding in abundance that which proves an indispensable asset in the material perpetuity of the College. In the various meetings of the several districts of the four Texas Conferences, the people have been talking of the work of the rally, The good Bishop of Georgia and his men, threw down the gaunlet and invited a scrap with Texas. We had just a little while ago routed Alabama and laid her low but nothing would do Georgia but an engagement. Finally, but reluctantly Texas consented to follow its leader in the fray. This born leader (Carter) came on the ground where the conflict would take place. He canvassed and surveyed the ground and pointed every soldier his place to work. The presiding elders were placed in the front ranks with the $25 rapid firing guns. The prospective elders were placed just behind in the second trench with $20 inch bore while the third held the $5 and $10 known as the mintue men and guns.

It is sad to say that the meeting was deferred to the 21st instead of the 20th because of the death of the devoted wife of Rev. Bro. D. A. Amos. The ministers out of respect for the deceased and the sorely oppressed husband, attended the funeral en masse. Rev. Bro. Garrett, officiated. May the good Lord take care of Bro. Amos and the dear sister who survives her.

Rev. H. P. Porter, presiding elder of the Houston district, carried away the first prize. Rev. M. Lewis walked off with the second. I hope the men will wear their honors with that dignity which crowns a worker. I shall not mention here all the presiding elders and their amounts collected but suffice it to say, they all behaved themselves splendidly.. Rev. H. P. Porter collected and paid from his district, $1,212.12; Rev. G. I. Jackson reported and paid from his district $1200.00; Revs. G. L. Porter and R. H. Blick reported $1100 each; Revs. Raines and Lynn paid above $1,000 each.

The pastors, laymen and visitors were jolly and constantly indulged in scenes of jollification. Perhaps the most novel feature of the occasion was the rally songs composed by the singers and composers of rhymes and metres. .

Some of the leading white citizens of the city visited and spoke words of cheer and encouragement to the convention. The County Supt. of Public Sschools, as being most favorably impressed with the College and the efficiency of its president, and promised to take the matter up with the State Board of Education, of extending to the full fledged graduates of Texas College, a permanent State Certificate for the next term.

Rev. James A. Bray, General Secretary of Education, was introduced to the convention at this time, which seemed to have been a psychological time for him to speak of those things which vitally concerned both races the most. Oh, My! his way a happy "hit" at the right time. Dr. Bray is a speaker from the manor born and as brilliant as a star. He would grace any position in the church, however lofty.

The Bishop installed a six o'clock preaching service. In the morning and at dewey eve this method put preaching before and after work and mass meetings at night. The writer did not get to hear a single expostulation See? The Mass Meeting given by the four conferences of the State was par excellent. It is a task for the unbiased and impartial mind to decide which of the four conferences excelled. All classed well in the superlative degree. Perhaps the Central Conference on Saturday night might have slightly excelled because of the class and talent. The College being located in this conference may account for the excellency which seemed to characterize this night's entertainment.

Miss Cynthia Holmes of Orange, appeared on the programme Saturday to the joy of the entire audience. She was loudly encored for a second selection. At this juncture the Bishop arose amidst the cheers of encores and requested a cessation, because of the lateness of the hour.

Bishop Williams and Editor Hamlett arrived Friday evening at 9:30 P. M. A prolonged ovation and hearty demonstration followed on his arrival. He appeared worn and tired because of the long distance he had come and the life and energy spent in the Macon Convocation to excel Texas in the rally. The first thing to greet the Bishop on arriving was these words written in a bold hand, "Texas Slogan, Beat Georgia or Bust." He looked every inch a venerable hero as he approached the front of the platform, after his introduction by Bishop Carter. Indeed, he looked as if he had seen service on many a field of conflict. My mind ran back to those days when he was in the balmy days of his life—and the many years of ministerial life I had spent under his administration as a pastor. When I looked upon his white venerable locks, which time had changed so soon from a glossy black, I said, God is good, how excelent is Thy name in all the earth."

He made us a great speech Among other things he said: "Long before there was a Carter, before there was a Bray, before there was a Hamlett and an eloeuqnt King, I traveled upon the soil of this old "Lone Star" state organizing and establishing the C. M. E. Church." He said we beat Georgia—he made us do it and that he felt glad for it. The Committee announced that Bishop Williams, D. D., would preach at the First Church in the city at 11 A. M. and that Editor Hamlett would preach in the same church at 7:30 P. M. Unfortunately the writer could not be present and did not hear the Bishop's sermon nor the editor's. I am told the Bishop preached a great sermon on the "Pre-eminence of God," full of thought and inspiration. The editor preached the great question: "What Shall I do with Jesus?" It is said that his discourse was thoughtful to the least.

Education - 1916

Summer Schools, Chautaquas, etc.

State College

SUMMER SESSION

FOR TEACHERS

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REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

1916 Bulletin Out March 15th

For Information Write

R. S. Wilkinson, President

Orangeburg, S. C.

The Colored Teacher
9/17

Successful Summer Schools were held at the following institutions: Christiansburg Industrial Institute, Cambria, Va., Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, Hampton, Va.; Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.; Slater Industrial and State Normal School, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Cheyney Training School for Teachers, Cheyney, Pa.; Princess Anne Academy, Princess Anne, Md.; Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State Normal School, Nashville, Tenn.; Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Tex.; North Carolina State Colored Normal School Elizabeth City, N. C.; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio; Kentucky N. and I. Institute, Frankfort, Ky.; St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va., Selma University, Selma, Ala.; and Straight College, New Orleans, Louisiana. Other successful Summer Schools were held at Norfolk, Va., Hopkinsville, Ky., and Muskogee, Okla.

McIntosh County Normal

Zope Na plan idea

From June 5 to July 1, 1916.

5/1916

The Ninth Annual Session will be held in the City of Eulaula, Ok. Nice rrsuoundings, good, quiet homes—pleasant and hospitable. Special attention will be given to professional as well as academic side of work. Strong and Experienced Faculty will instruct in all branches required under the Oklahoma law—best results expected.

Prices for Board will not exceed $3.50 per week. Normal Fee $3. Examination Fee $2. For further information write

WM. A. HILL, Conductor, Rentiesville, Oklahoma, or

CHAS. H. WILSON, Supt., Eufaula, Oklahoma.

INTERESTING TALKS FEATURE AT SCHOOL FOR NEGRO TEACHERS

adv. matter

Nearly Three Hundred And Firty Are Enrolled From Fourteen States At Summer School

6-18-16

(Special to The Advertiser.)

TUSKEGEE, LA., June 17.—Declaring that knowledge and culture is power when hitched up to something, doing something and making a strong plea for thorough consecration to the work of uplift, George E. Haynes of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., delivered an effective message Friday to the 346 colored teachers from fourteen states attending the summer school at Tuskegee Institute. The speaker, who is president of the National League on Urban Conditions among the Negroes, dwelt with special emphasis upon health improvement, housing conditions, wages and other conditions of service, improvement of the schools, night schools and vocation classes for those at work, the country people who flock to the town on Saturdays, court conditions and the field of play, recreation and amusement.

Summing up his message on the power for social service of the teacher who cares and prepares, Professor Haynes said the teacher must believe in the power of development of the most unpromising class in the community; that the negro teacher must believe in the rise of true democracy in the South; that the teacher must have the vision of knowledge and culture for social service, and that the teacher who has this vision of his work and goes about his work with enthusiasm will find at his command the co-operation of white and black people.

The message was well received and the speaker liberally applauded.

The lecture closed the first week of the summer school. Addresses during the week were delivered by Treasurer Warren Logan, who welcomed the visitors in behalf of Principal Moton and his staff, C. W. Hare, a trustee, who spoke for the Board of Trustees, and W. B. Riley, Macon County Superintendent of Public Schools; Clinton J. Calloway, director of the extension work of Tuskegee Institute, and Geo. L. Hayes of Indianapolis, Ind., the latter two conducting the round tables.

Director Ezra C. Roberts, in charge, stated today that the teachers quickly adjusted themselves to the work in hand, are eager students in shop and classroom and show great desire for better preparation. He said he is well pleased with the fine personnel of the great body of teachers representing fourteen states.

Among those who will speak next week is Prof. Zebulon V. Judd, head of the Department of Education, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

TUSKEGEE SUMMER SCHOOL FEATURED BY STRIKING TALKS

Edwriter

Clayton Tullis and Capt. W. T. Sheehan Visit Grounds; Latter Delivers the Address of the Day

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 19.—Mr. W. T. Sheehan, editor of The Montgomery Advertiser, spoke at the Tuskegee Institute Summer School Tuesday. Mr. Sheehan, accompanied by Mr. Clayton Tullis, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Montgomery, motored through to Tuskegee, arriving on the school grounds at 10:30. They were immediately taken to the principal's office, where Principal Robert R. Moton welcomed them to the school. In introducing Mr. Sheehan, Principal Moton referred to the helpful attitude of The Montgomery Advertiser, and the whole Alabama white press in encouraging the negro people of the State.

Mr. Sheehan made a forceful address to the Summer School teachers and to a large number of the Institute faculty. He spoke of them as leaders of their people. In opening his remarks he referred to the graceful introduction of Theodore Roosevelt by Dr. Washington, when the former president made a visit to the school in 1905. In fitting and eloquent words he described Dr. Washington's place as a leader, and as an interpreter of the races. Mention was also made of Dr. Massey of the town of Tuskegee, who has lately published his reminiscences, including a review of the founding of the Tuskegee Institute.

Problems of Black Belt.

Mr. Sheehan said he was born and educated in the Black Belt country. Its problems is one of home building, education and economic progress, and it is the problem to be solved by the co-operation of the races. "The negro is here to stay, the white man is here to stay. What best can each do for society?" The fundamental problem is how to keep the masses of both white and black people on the farm. The negro is attracted to the city, where the excitement, the lure of high wages dazzle him. There he dies at a much more rapid rate than do the white people. "There he must meet the taunt of a servant race." The place for independent economic development is on the farm.

Great War a Racial War.

Mr. Sheehan spoke of the great war in Europe as a racial war, where twenty million men are engaged in a gigantic conflict that is staggering the world. But the black man is engaged in no war. Side by side with the American white man he is living and doing his share of the work toward making American civilization what it ought to be. "The negro who talks much about his rights and little about his responsibilities is not a good citizen. The white man who talks much about his rights and little about his responsibilities is not a good citizen."

After the address both Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Tullis were given a rapid survey of the grounds under the direction of J. H. Washington, general superintendent of industries.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT FORT VALLEY HIGH AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FT. VALLEY, GA.

Atlanta Independent

By Prof. E. J. Mathews

7/8/16

One hundred and thirty teachers representing nearly forty counties are in attendance at the Fort Valley High and Industrial Summer Normal. Some of these teachers come from the remotest counties of north and south Georgia. Several from even Florida.

Great enthusiasm exists among the rural teachers to improve themselves

in the work along all lines.

Prof. Hunt, who has done much to improve the educational conditions, is very murch encouraged by the attendance of the rural teachers and their increased interest. He has been the means of bringing into south Georgia government, social and religious workers who have done much to aid in the success of the summer school adventure. Among these are Prof. J. A. Booker, O. S. O'Neal and Rev. T. J. Crawford. Messrs. O'Neal and Booker, under the auspices of the national government, have done efficient service as farm demonstrators. Dr. J. T. Crawford, who for four years has labored under the direction of the American Sunday School Union with headquarters at Fort Valley, has traversed more than 12,000 miles through south Georgia and distributed more than 5,000 copies of the Bibles, visiting thousands of homes, adding much to the influence of the High and Industrial School at Fort Valley.

Mrs. Marcus Stephens as Rural Industrial Worker, under the Jeanes Fund, has succeeded in improving the rural schools and introducing Manual Training, domestic science, etc.

The Summer School closed its fourth session June 30. It has been a success far beyond measure. The corps of instructors are enthusiastic over the manifest interest on the part of the rural teachers and feel that great strides have been made toward bettering the condition of the south Georgia Negro.

The instructors come from the most reputable schools of the country. Among them are Rev. M. L. Bethel, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Prof. B. F. Cox, Avery Institute, Charleston, S. C.; F. Fielding Bowlar, Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Fla.; L. A. Dominis, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Prof. John A. Galloway, Fort Valley High and Industrial, Ft. Valley, Ga.; Prof. C. F. Stephens, Fort Valley High and Industrial, Ft. Valley, Ga.; Miss Marie Harrison, LaGrange, Ga.; Miss S. L. Hunt, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Miss H. Gautz, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Mrs. J. A. Davis, Appalachicola, Fla.; Miss E. Jefferson, Athens, tGa.; Mrs. C. F. Stephens, Ft. Valley High and Industrial School.

A Bible contest was given by Dr. T. J. Crawford during the summer normal, a hundred rural teachers taking part. They showed a decided interest to increase their Bible knowledge along the Sunday school line.

The Sunday School Conference was held during the summer normal bringing together Sunday School missionaries of four States and principals of four of the leading industrial schools of the South. The meeting was presided over by G. P. Williams, D. D., of Philadelphia, secretary of the American Sunday School Union. State and county officials visited the summer school and addressed the teachers, including F. M. Greene, Geo. D. Goddard, Duggans, J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, and others. Prof. Hunt is to be highly commended for his successful effort. He has made every sacrifice pursuant to the success of the school. So successful has he been that all of the buildings were crowded to overflow. Even the principal's cottage was given up that anxious teachers might be permitted to remain in attendance and better fit themselves for usefulness.

The rural teachers are highly pleasing at the social life of the school and advantages given for entertainment. Various entertainments were given and the teachers showed remarkable talent along literary and musical lines.

SUMMER SCHOOL PLANS AT HAMPTON ARE COMPLETED

The Journal & Guide

Able Instructors Booked For Service at Famous Virginia Institution.

4/15/16

Plans have been completed for the summer school session for 1916 to be held at the Hampton (Va.) institute. The session for the coming term will be held under the auspices of the state board of education and the Hampton institute and will open Wednesday morning, June 14.

Vice Principal George P. Phenix of Hampton is the director, and co-operating with Mr. Phenix are R. C. Stearnes, superintendent of public instruction for Virginia, and Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, president of the Hampton institute. The course of study is designed to help teachers of rural or other schools to better fit themselves for school management and work in the classroom.

Among the well known teachers of our own race who are scheduled to teach in the summer school are Miss Fredonia D. Banks, Phoebus, Va., "School of Observation;" I. P. Council, Capron, Va., "White Oak Basketry;" R. Nathaniel Dett, director of vocal music, Hampton institute, "Singing;" Dr. George Edmund Haynes, Fisk university, Nashville, "Civics and Community Work;" Charles S. Isham, Hampton institute, "General Science;" Miss Corinne Jordan, Hampton institute, "School of Observation and Assistant In Manual Training;" Mrs. Laura E. Turner, Washington, "Sewing," and Charles H. Williams, director of physical training, Hampton institute.

Atlanta Independent 7/8/16

A SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL

for teachers at

Statesboro High and Industrial School

Commences July 3, and closes July 28. A thorough course of training has been planned. Instructors are the best could be had. For full particles, write

WM. JAMES, Principal

Statesboro, Ga.

HAMPTON SUMMER SCHOOL ENDS SUCCESSFUL SESSION

Many Teachers Hear Series of Lectures by Dr. George E. Haynes.

8/6/16

The Palatka Advocate

Hampton, Va.—The summer school at Hampton institute has closed one of its most successful sessions. The attendance was larger than it was in 1915. All the southern states had large representations among the teachers, and there was a considerable number from other sections. North Carolina had the largest number, there being 188 teachers from that state.

Among the good things enjoyed by the teachers was a series of lectures and discussions conducted by Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Colored People, and professor of social science at Fisk university. These lectures attracted much attention and favorable comment from all sides. This course of lectures discussed the causes of and methods to check migration of colored people from the country to the city, occupations and wages and how to organize Negro occupations for improving efficiency and wages.

The course included also discussions of tuberculosis, hookworm and typhoid fever in their connection with low wages, low grade of industrial intelligence and low standards of living among colored people.

Through the whole series of lectures Dr. Haynes made application of the information to actual conditions in rural and city localities where teachers are working. Many of the teachers conferred with the lecturer from day to day about problems in their own communities. So pleased were the teachers that at the closing lecture they tendered the speaker an enthusiastic vote of thanks and appreciation and pledged active co-operation in the community betterment movement he is leading.

These lectures are a part of a plan for promoting community betterment conducted by the national and the social science department of Fisk university. Similar lectures have been given the past two summers at the Agricultural and Industrial State Normal school, Nashville, Tenn.; the Florida State Agricultural and Mechanical college, the Tuskegee (Ala.) institute, Virginia Union university and at the West Virginia Collegiate institute summer school.

TUSKEGEE SUMMER SCHOOL MAINTAINS GOOD ATTENDANCE

Advertiser

E. T. Attwell Declivers Striking Address to Teachers on More Practical Education

(Special to The Advertiser.)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 8.—The summer school for teachers at Tuskegee Institute has maintained a splendid attendance. The enrollment of over 420 is the largest maintained since its organization. The morning lectures have been a feature of the sessions. At the Friday morning session, July 7th, an address was delivered by E. T. Attwell, the business agent of the institute, who is also president of the State negro business league. His address indicated the need of teachers co-operating and helping the negro to understand business and commercial matter.

He said in part: "Be not satisfied with teaching the three R's. Instruct in something to aid as an equipment in real life. In this rather material age and especially considering the environment in which we find ourselves utility should, in large measure, form the basis of instruction and study * * * The colored man who advocates the establishment or the re-establishment of a bank in Alabama has to be brave and I have no corner on courage. I am compelled, however, under conditions as they really exist to tell you that such an institution would be a valuable asset to the negroes in Alabama if properly controlled and supervised. It could be made a fundamental basis of business activity throughout the State. Taking all the negro banks in America they are said to control less than one per cent. of the amount in dollars and property that we own * * * I believe many people (of our race in particular) have adopted the axiom 'Experience is the best teacher' and have applied it to business ventures with an interpretation entirely at variance with present day acceptations. Yes, experience is the best teacher, but you don't have to wait for your personal history,—you can find and study the record of others and apply their methods where successful and omit acts and practices which have already been tried out and given such results as to indicate failure * * *

"Negroes cultivate a hundred million acres of farm land or two-thirds of the total improved acreage. Does the South desire these two-thirds of the total farm land to be cultivated by methods of waste,—on account of the ignorance of negro operatives or does it want these negroes properly trained in the improved methods? It would seem to me, without other considerations that self-protection or protection of the interests of one's own children, would prompt the approval of an educational program of industrial enlightenment. If we can freely give instruction in methods of business, farming, marketing; methods tending to conserve or reclaim our soils in this generation, it will prevent land owners from continued losses for generations to come. We have some 200,000 negroes in the business of farming. The economic dependence of the rural negro has been the greatest hindrance to his progress in the South * * * These conditions affect rural life and has caused abandonment of farms as much as any other factor; * * * Instruction, information, discussion such as can be developed in the class room can be made useful in indicating these conditions and helpful in devising ways and means to overcome many of the drawbacks resulting from the practices mentioned."

Dallas, Texas

MAY 7 1916

Normal Institute For Negro Teachers Will Be Held Here

The twenty-fifth annual session of the Dallas State Summer Normal Institute for colored teachers will open in this city June 12, and will be in session for a term of seven weeks. This normal has been approved by the state department of education at Austin. The following are the assignment and faculty:

N. W. Harllee, A. M., conductor, English and methods; B. F. Darrell, A. B., methematics; Rev. J. F. Williams, mathematics and English; J. W. Wilson, A. B., mathematics and English; J. H. Waller, science and English; V. T. Tubbs, science and English; E. L. Mellon, A. B., special subjects.

Lecturers: Miss Mary Carnes, four lectures on primary methods; Prof. J. E. Rodgers, English in the Public Schools, How Best Taught and Applied; Supervisor J. H. Peeler of the Dallas public schools, Mathematics in the Elementary Schools, How Best Taught and Applied. Other distinguished educators have been invited to deliver lectures, including former Superintendent J. L. Long and Superintendent J. F. Kimball.

The student-teachers will be prepared for all grades of certificates, including the first, the primary department, the permanent, also the second grade. English and mathematics will be made the special subjects.

Education - 1916
Summer Schools, Chautauquas

Branch State Summer Normal

...For Colored Teachers...

Topeka Plaindealer
5/19/16

At McAlester, Okla., Beginning May 22, 1916 and Continuing Ten Weeks.

The only Branch State Normal for Colored Teachers in the State. The same course of study as taught at Langston University. Strong Faculty. For information write WILSON PETTUS, Conductor McAlester, Oklahoma.

—GOOD HOMES FOR ALL.—

ITEM
New Orleans, La
MAY 14 1916

ADVANCED COURSES OFFERED NEGROES

Higher Education Covered in Schedule for Summer Normal

Faculty for the New Orleans summer normal for colored teachers openings at Straight university, June 12th and closing July 21st, has been selected by the school board. The following courses will be given: grammar and high school, professional and industrial subjects including English grammar and literature; ancient, modern and United States history; arithmetic, algebra and plane geometry; history of education, general and educational psychology child study, school management, school administration and reviews, school gardening and nature study, domestic science, domestic arts and courses in home economics. Special classes for principals and supervisors will be formed.

The school board, at the recommendation of Supt. Gwinn, announces the following faculty: Rev. A. Lawless, A. B., of Straight university, will be conductor. Rev. H. H. Dunn, A. B., of Straight university, is registrar and secretary of the advisory committee. Mrs. C. M. Allen, Rockdale, Texas, will teach primary methods; Prof. S. S. Taylor school management, child study and history of education; Prof. G. C. Taylor, grammar grade methods, educational psychology and theory and art of teaching; Prof. J. H. Lovell, mathematics; Prof. W. J. Decatur mathematics and drawing.

Prof. J. W. Hoffman will have charge of nature study and school gardening; Mrs. S. F. Williams, United States history; Miss H. V. Feger, English and composition; Miss Leona Bauduit, arithmetic; Mrs. W. J. Decatur, high school English and home economics; Miss M. L. Alexander, play ground methods.

The advisory committee consists of: Rev. A. Lawless, Jr., Mrs. S. F. Williams, Prof. W. Hoffman, Prof. A. C. Priestley, Miss Florence Lewis, Miss H. V. Feger, and Registrar H. H. Dunn.

A special course of lectures will be given by the superintendents of the New Orleans public schools and experts from the Tulane summer school will lecture in their respective lines.

Wizard of Tuskegee, Booker T. Washington."

Western Kentucky Normal School and Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute summer schools.

The slogan of Kentucky has reached out for better trained and more efficient teachers. Every avenue is opened to those with but little opportunity. The day of the cave woods teacher has gone. The world is crying for efficiency, which is color blind, and it behooves every teacher to read the signs of the times, and not let the opportunity pass. The Western Kentucky Normal summer school, of which the brilliant educator and experienced teacher, Prof. E. E. Reed, is president, with a strong faculty at his side. The doors of this institution will open June 1 and continue until July 10 at Hopkinsville, Ky. This will be the second annual session. The regular normal course will be taught satisfactorily. Similar to this the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute will open its doors for the first time for a summer normal school, June 19, and continue for four weeks. President G. P. Russell, for twenty-five years at the helm of educational work, with a good faculty, will guide the destiny of the institution at Frankfort, Ky.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT FORT VALLEY

The Atlanta Independent
5/27/16.

That there is beginning to be a revival of interest in educational affairs among our people in Georgia is evidenced by the desire of many teachers to take advantage of Summer School courses in order to prepare themselves better for their work.

For a long time it was necessary for teachers desiring to take Summer School courses to go North, but for the past three years the Fort Valley High and Industrial School has offered excellent opportunities for such work. The 1916 session opens June 5 and indications are that the attendance will be larger than ever before.

THE FORT VALLEY HIGH AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Atlanta Independent
5/27/16

The Fort Valley High and Industrial School is holding its fourth summer session, with a strong corps of well trained and experienced instructors:

H. A. Hunt, Principal.

B. F. Cox, Principal Avery Institute, Charleston, S. C. Director and Instructor in Nature study and Physiology.

Rev. M. L. Bethel, Bible Training School, Tuskegee Institute, Instructor in Mathematics.

L. A. Mominis, Instructor in Art, Atlanta University. Instructor in Drawing.

DANIEL
Nashville, Tenn.
JUN 10 19

SUMMER SCHOOL AT NEGRO NORMAL

The summer school at the Agricultural and Industrial State Normal for colored people will open its fifth annual term Monday at 12 o'clock. The indications are that the attendance will be even larger than that of last year, when there were over 900 in attendance.

The class work will begin Tuesday morning. The full list of courses offered are: Agriculture, biology, chemistry, drawing, economics, education, history, household arts and sciences, hygiene, industrial arts, mathematics, music, physical education, physics, sociology and story-telling.

The summber school offers practically all courses required in preparation for any teacher's certificate or for any extension of certificates that may be granted by the state board of education.

North Texas Summer Normal Located at Greenville

Dallas Express
5/27/16

Opens June 5, 1916. Tuition $5.00.

All grades, second, first, permanent primary and permanent.

Special: Music, Spanish, German, Greek or Latin.

Faculty: T. W. Pratt, Greenville, Box 347; H. W. Terry, Sulphur Springs; Miss C. E. Baker, El Paso; L. M. Becton, Clarksville; W. J. Taylor, Honey Grove; Mrs. I. C. Scott, Paris.

Write T. W. Pratt, Greenville, Texas, Box 347

Education - 1916

Supervisors of Rural Schools, State.

WORK OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION NASHVILLE

Nashville Globe

S. L. SMITH,
State Rural School Supervisor of

For the school year 1915-1916 through this Department we received from the General Education, Board $7,000.00 for salaries and expenses of J. B. Brown and S. L. Smith, who gave their entire time in the rural school work of the State, under the direction of the State Department of Public Instruction.

In addition to the above amount the following appropriations were made to aid in some special work among Negro rural schools, under the direction of the State Rural School Supervisor.

General Education Board.

For Home Makers' Club work $1,500 00	
For County Training School equipment	1,800 00
For two teachers' cottages	700 00
For summer schools: Shelby and Fayette	250 00
Total $4,250 00	
Slater Foundation: salaries and building:	
County Training Schools ..$2,000 00	
Summer School at Jackson	2,075 00
Jeanes Foundation.	
For industrial supervisors	$2,750 00
For rural school buildings	1,500 00
Total for Negro work in the State through the State Department of Public Instruction	10,575 00
Grand total outside aid through this dept... .. $17,575 00	

The appropriation of $2,000 by the Slater Board was used to aid in County Training Schools for colored people as follows: Shelby, $500; Haywood, $500; Fayette, $1,000---$500 for building and $500 for teachers' salaries. The State also gave $1,000 to aid in the Fayette County consolidated school and the Negroes gave about $2,500.

The appropriation by the Jeanes Foundation, amounting to $2,750.00, was give nto aid in the employment of Negro industrial supervising teacher in fourteen counties. This sum was supplemented by funds from the State and counties. These supervisors made 1,510 visits to 400 rural Negro schools, introducing industrial work and sanitation, organizing community centers and helping to increase the teaching efficiency of the schools. Under their direction $8,534.52 was raised in these counties for school improvement work.

Through Tuskegee Institute, Mr. Julius Rosenwald has contributed $300 to one rural Negro school in each of the following counties: Dyer, Maury, Montgomery, Lincoln and Fayette. The County Boards and communities gave about double this amount, or enough to erect model one and two-teacher buildings with cloak rooms and industrial departments.

As a direct result of the $1,500 appropriation for Home Makers' Club work for Negroes by the General Education Board, 86,714 quart cans of fruit and vegetables were put up according to government directions, which at market price was worth about 10,000; 546 home gardens were cultivated according to approved methods; 510 cooking and sewing lessons to 5,600 Negro girls and their mothers, and 165 houses were painted or whitewashed.

The appropriation of $1,800 by the General Education Board for County Training Schools was given to aid in industrial equipment, furniture and paint for Shelby, Haywood and Fayette Counties.

The $700 appropriated by the General Education Board for teachers' cottages, was to be used in connection with the County Training School in Fayette and Shelby Counties. Each school receiving $350 which is given on condition that the communities raise at least that much to supplement the amount. These buildings are to be used for the principals and teachers of the County Training Schools.

The General Education Board also appropriated $250 to aid in Summer Schools for Negro teachers in Shelby and Fayette Counties, on condition that at least that much would be given by the County Boards of Education, or communities.

The enrollment in Shelby County was more than 300 teachers and in Fayette County about 60. Every teacher in the Summer Schools was taught some form of industrial work, including Agriculture, Manual Training and Home Economics.

A COMBINATION PLAN.

In October, 1914, we were able to offer Dyer County $75 aid toward putting on an industrial supervisor. The City Board paid the remainder of the salary in order to have her spend about half time in the Dyersburg School teaching industrial work. Through the generosity of the pastor of one of the white churches and the ladies of the church, a three-room building was furnished at their expense for this work. Many of the white women of the town cooperated in equipping a model kitchen and sewing department.

At the time this work was installed, 1914—there was an enrollment of about 400 in the school and eight teachers at $30 per month, except the principal's salary, which was more. For the year 1915-16 they had fifteen teachers with not one drawing a salary of less than $40, and an enrollment of 700 students, fifty of whom were in the High School department. They now have a man giving his time to Manual Training and Agriculture, and a woman giving all her time to Home Economics with an assistant part of the time.

When a member of the Board of Education was asked what brought about this rapid change of things, he said it was the introduction of industrial work and that while the city is paying more than double what was paid three years ago, it is amply repaid in the increased results obtained.

Many other cities are following the example of Dyersburg.

DAY EVENING

Wilmington, Del.

JUL 14 1916

SUPERVISOR NEEDED FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

Commissioner Wagner Recommends This Need to Rockefeller Foundation.

Special Correspondence of Every Evening

Dover, July 14.—The committee on text books of the State Board of Education is preparing the report of the county superintendents on the revised list of books for high schools. A number of important changes have been made. The new lists will be in the hands of high school principals by August 1.

Rules and regulations about giving certificates to teachers have been carefully revised and a pamphlet containing the revision will be issued early in the new school year. All teachers' certificates issued before 1916 are to be replaced by an equivalent certificate, as prescribed in the new rules so that the record of certificates in force may be more systematically kept up to date.

The State Commissioner of Education, Dr. Charles A. Wagner, is preparing facts and arguments to submit to the Rockefeller foundation to substantiate the claim that there is need of a supervisor of colored schools in this State. It has been found that in colored schools children in the first grade range from 5 to 18 years; second grade, 6 to 18 years; third, 7 to 21 years; fourth, 8 to 21 years; fifth, 8 to 21 years; seventh, 11 to 21 years; eighth, 11 to 21 years; ninth, 9 to 21 years.

The simplest way to state these facts is to say that on the average, colored children in schools of Delaware use about one-fifth of their chances to get an education. The chief cause of this poor grading and poor school chance for the children is insufficient school supervision, hence the request for a special supervisor.

Teachers' certificates have been granted by the State Board of Education to the following to teach in Delaware on certificates received from their respective schools. J. Raymond Jones, Laurel, State College for Colored Students; Edwin T. Underruffler, Red Hill, Pa., West Chester Normal School; Teresa Marvel Williams, Wayne, Pa., West Chester Normal School; Gilbert Nickle, Easton, Pa., Lafayette College; John R. Brittingham, Girdletree, Md., Washington College; Nursey L. Howell, Grafton, West Virginia. Storer College; Charles I. Williams, White Post, Va., Storer College; Letitia E. DeVane, Whitesboro, N. J., Cheyne Normal School.

Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5.—Leo Favrot, formerly high school inspector for Louisiana, and during the past four years in charge of the Jean work in Arkansas, has returned to Louisiana to take over the general supervision of the negro public schools, under the general direction of State Superintendent Harris.

Mr. Favrot assumed his duties in the department of education. He will bring his family back to Baton Rouge in a few weeks.

SHREVEPORT, LA.

AUG 14 1916

Favrot Invstigating State Negro Schools

Special to The Times.

Baton Rouge, Aug. 13.—Leo M. Favrot, recently re-employed by the state department of education, and who is to devote his efforts to the promotion of industrial education in the negro schools of the state, has just returned from a trip to Mansfield and De Ridder, where he went to investigate conditions in the negro schools in those two towns.

"I have not gotten down to work yet," said Mr. Favrot. "Since my return to Louisiana I have spent most of my time studying conditions that exist in the negro schools of the state. This is essential before I can begin promotional work, as it is impossible to apply remedies until you have found the defects."

TIMES

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aper Cutting Bureau in the World

TIMES

SHREVEPORT, La.

AUG 6 1916

Returns to Supervise Negro Public Schools

Special to The Times.

Education—1916

Teachers' Association, State

TIMES

Harrisonburg - Va

MAR 16 1916

Colored Teachers' Association Meet at Danville.

The Negro Teachers' Association and School Improvement League of Virginia held a highly successful meeting in Danville, Va., March 1, 2 and 3. It was my pleasure again to meet this body to represent Fauquier county, and indeed I feel that it is an honor and privilege to meet this grand body to whose care and keeping the destiny of the negro race is entrusted.

To meet in a convention men of both races whose aim is to settle the so-called race problem and see harmony that exists between the leaders of both races and the earnestness and frankness of expression from both sides can't help from causing the thoughtful ones of both races to feel that we are the best of friends, that "Old Virginia" along with the other Southern states needs the cooperation of the negro and the negro needs the cooperation of the whites, because where a white man is lifted up a negro also rises; where the morals of one race is lowered the other falls, what then is needed? I answer, give to each equal advantages, the same chance to educate the youth of both races industrially, mechanically and literarily. The boy that has decided to be a farmer let him have agriculture. The carpenter, the painter, the blacksmith, the cook, the laundress, the lawyer, the preacher, the doctor, whatever pursuit that he may elect to follow let him be trained in that special branch.

It is useless to learn Latin and Greek and then seek a position in clerkship, why study law and take up farming? Why graduate from a college and then wait in a hotel? These are the questions we discussed, not as two races separately, but as citizens of one grand old commonwealth. Well, how can this state of affairs be brought about? I answer, first, by cooperation of the races. Let the white man trust the negro when he is worthy of confidence. Let the negro trust the white man when he is deserving of trust. I mention this because we have men in both races who do not deserve confidence.

Education broadens the mind. It takes nervousness away. It makes a man see things in their clear light, and I believe the words as spoken by the Superintendent of Pittsylvania county, F. B. Watson, which were: "The most costly thing that Virginia has to deal with is ignorance—ignorance in both races." Then let us have confidence in each other. Let us cooperate along the line of industrial education, professional education and literary education.

Some one will have to till the soil, some one will have to teach, some one will have to plead law. Some one will have to do laundry work, make shoes, build houses, work in factories, make things, do things, produce and consume. Would not Virginia feel proud if all her sons regardless of race, were efficient in some of all these things?

I do not wish to be misunderstood; I am not complaining, but urging what I believe will ultimately work out the race problem. I agree with Dr. Booker Washington that the negro is not seeking social rights. In fact the true negro does not desire it, but equal rights through cooperation. Dr. Washington says, "Socially we are like the fingers on the hand—separated, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress.

Cooperation should be the watchword, harmony the desire, and progress along all lines our ideal. I have had some experience along cooperative lines. Take for instance our colored school, the large campus, the splendid building, the well lighted and well ventilated rooms. The pride of the negroes of Warrenton and the pride of his white friends. A monument, yes a lasting monument, emblazed with the inscription, "Progress through cooperation." This school will teach that real progress is attained by steady and earnest application to the things that make men and women, that make efficient citizens, that builds upon a foundation that will withstand allurement of idleness, waste and prejudice, that will produce boys and girls that will be among the best assets of our community. The school should be a blessing not only to the colored people, but to the white also. At present we can only teach the common branches, but our Superintendent, Prof. E. Albert Smith, said that we must dream and then bring the dream to pass. We are dreaming and will work to bring to pass our dreams. Our gilrs must learn sewing, cooking and laundry work, our boys must learn gardening, farming and other vocational trades to fit them to be community builders, then Warrenton will be blessed and can send her colored sons out to bless other communities in social uplift and community progress.

We have a great opportunity here, let us use it. Let us join the other forces of the state in making our boys and girls, irrespective of race, producers as well as consumers, broad-minded for cooperation and progress. Educate all, train them according to what their calling may be in life.

I am your servant,

L. C. GREEN,
Principal of Colored Schools,
Warrenton, Va.

Virginia Star 7/6/16

North Carolina Teachers' Meet.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The thirty-sixth annual session of the North Carolina Teachers' Association was held in the A. & T. College, Greensboro, June 20-23. The programs rendered during the session were very interesting. They embraced subjects on nearly every phase of education, such as primary methods and elementary education, grammar school, normal and college departments.

There were experts in each of these special fields to give information, and discuss for the benefit of the teachers the peculiar subjects of each department. Beside the experts in their particular lines, there were also special speakers for the evening sessions, including Dr. James H. Dillard of the Jeanes Foundation Fund; J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, N. C. Newbold and E. E. Sams of the State Board of Education, R. B. McRary, grand master Masons of North Carolina and Col. James H. Young.

The red letter day of the session was on Friday, set apart for the rural school work. The first speaker on the program was Dr. A. M. Moore of Durham, who is secretary-treasurer of the Rural School Department of the Association. He reviewed the work of the year, and spoke of the aid that had been given by the State Department of Education, through the efforts of Supt. J. Y. Joyner, Profs. Newbold and Sams. He spoke at length of the improvements that had been made in rural school conditions during the year, and dwelt at some length on the duty of the State to educate its colored citizens. Charles H. Moore, State inspector of colored schools, followed Dr. Moore, and rendered a comprehensive report on the conditions as he had found them in various sections of the State, and stated that when bad conditions in the Negro schools were reported to the State Board of Education at Raleigh, they were promptly corrected. His report was warmly received, and commended by the Association.

C. J. Calloway was present at the afternoon session. He is head of the Extension Department at the Tuskegee Institute, and was sent here by the authorities at Tuskegee to study and get information concerning the workings of the school extension movement.

He made an extensive talk in regard to the department of which he is director, in the meantime giving the history of the establishment of the Rosenwald fund for the improvement of rural schools, how and where it has been used. After his address. Mr. Calloway suggested that the association send a fraternal delegate to the Alabama Teachers' Meeting in April. The association elected Prof. Moore, State inspector of schools, as the delegate. The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: J. B. Dudley, president; Calvin S. Brown, vice-president; P. W. Moore, secretary; Mrs. A. L. E. Weeks, treasurer; J. A. McRea, assistant secretary.

KENTUCKY'S METROPOLIS.

Kentucky Negro Educational Association Successful Thirty-seventh Annual Session Closed—Booker T. Washington's Nephew, Col. R. C. Simmon, Eloquent as the Coming Wizard—Western and Eastern Kentucky Normal Summer Schools—Secretary F. O. Dillon of the 125,000 Pythian Temple—K. of P. Chancellor Race at a High Ebb—A. M. E. Zion Conference Here May 3d.

Freeman 7/29/16

LOUISVILLE, KY.—(Special.)—The Kentucky Negro Educational Association, in its thirty-seventh annual session, convened here at the temple of the Thirteenth and Broadway A. M. E. Zion church, where the national conference is to be held in May. A large number of teachers were present to witness the occasion. Little was said of the convention through the press, on account of a defunct treasury. President F. M. Wood of Paris made a pleasure trip to California, which usurped $140, to the poor teachers' expense, notwithstanding the fact that President Wood refused to pay a legitimate balance of a press debt of $2, after standing over a year. Farther comment along this line in another issue will follow.

Some of the most prominent contributors or speakers on the program were as follows: Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Ida B. Tarbell, New York city; Dr. G. Stanley Hall, Worcester, Mass.; Prof. T. C. Cherry, Bowling Green, Ky.; Supt. O. L. Reed, Louisville, Ky. The election of officers of the association was held at a logical time. The officers elected were: Prof. H. Clarence Russell, of Louisville, president; Prof. E. E. Reed, of Bowling Green, secretary; Miss Florence Gibson, of Louisville, treasurer; Prof. T. Moore, of Pembroke, vice president; Rev. J. E. Wood, of Danville, and Prof. W. F. Blanton, of Newport, directors.

We love to quote that beautiful dictum of how some men are born great; some men achieve greatness, while greatness is thrust upon some. This is indeed a truism, and from it we formulate a new analogy of how some men can get paid for NOT doing work; some men can get paid BEFORE they do work, while some men—ah, poor, needy and unappreciated men—can NEVER get paid for work they have ALREADY done in the right way. Hail the power of a name! Who wonders at the Avon poet when he sings: "He that robs me of my good name takes from me that which enriches him not, but makes me poor indeed"? If we could presto change or become empowered with the "golden touch," as did King Midas, and turn Name to Money, another analogy similar to the above one might be in place. The K. N. E. A. is over; the teachers have returned to their new places of abode and employment, each feeling that it was good for them to have been here, inasmuch as the inspiration received upon the occasion and the clear, brained tactics used in electing a new president were something that will long

live in the minds and hearts of the people and the citizens in general of this great Kentucky? Who knows or who would dare to define or presage what the spirit and sentiment of this meeting will mean toward ameliorating and enhancing the education progress in Kentucky in future time? How many with dark or no vision in his little backwoods school, have been toddling along, half blinded by the specter of dull routine, and aimless teaching, will return to their little red school house on the hill with a new birth, thrilled and toned with that truth that shall make men free, and out of the depths of their hearts shall cry aloud: "Behold the light of day!" And we, too, becoming satiated with the spirit and tonement of the occasion, bid fare to the great, growing good message our backwoods molders of manly men shall carry into his little, simple lived community. The encouragement, the inspiration, the aspiration received from the great, scholarly and sympathizing May Church Terrell; the logical and oratorical phraseology of Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, in pleading, yea, demanding, from his race a chance and a fair play in all the great, good avenues of life, will be heralded into every city and hamlet of Kentucky, where it shall be instilled into the souls of every Negro boy and girl, and shall spread as a leaven to raise and purify their ideals."

BOOKER WASHINGTON'S SUCCESSOR SPEAKS

At Colored State Teachers' Association Meeting, Birmingham, Alabama.

(Special to Colored Alabamian)

Birmingham, Ala., April 6th, 1916.—In his address before the Colored State Teachers' Association, held at Birmingham, Alabama, April 6, 1916, Robert R. Moton, Principal-elect of Tuskegee Institute, said in part:

"Few, if any, organizations in all this land are more to be congratulated or more justified, on account of the unique situation, in arousing the envy of other associations, than is true of the Colored Teachers' Association of the State of Alabama. And there is a good and strong reason. You are most fortunate to have had the intimate association and close personal influence and example of the greatest teacher and social reformer the Negro race has produced, as well as one of the most beautiful and unselfish characters the world has ever known. You, my friends, are therefore to be heartily and sincerely congratulated that you live and have the honor of working in Alabama.

"Booker T. Washington's educational program was not merely local, it was national—world-wide in scope. Industry, thrift, morality, decent homes, clean bodies and minds, better methods of farming—a kind of education which made a universal appeal was his. It was an education that helped farmers to do better farming, the carpenter to do better carpentering, and the cook to do better cooking. He believed that education in the broadest sense should teach a farmer how to get more out of an acre by better methods; that a carpenter was receiving useful and very necessary instruction when taught how to build a better and more beautiful home at less cost; and to instruct those who cook how to keep a cleaner kitchen and prepare a more appetizing meal at less expense was, in his opinion, an education of the most essential sort.

"You no doubt, have often heard him say that a handsome mule or horse well-groomed was fine to look at, but that a hungry, struggling community would soon tire of looking at him unless hitched to a plow, cart or wagon, or unless it was doing something that would help humanity. And, my friends, just so it is with humanity. Wearing fine clothes and presenting an attractive appearance does not mean anything to a struggling and hungry community unless you set to work to perform some service for your fellow man.

"Booker T. Washington was most persistent in his efforts that education whether farmer, preacher, or teacher, should be linked in a definite, tangible way to life, and the life of the lowly man and woman in particular—for he wanted to see each man and each woman live to do better in his daily vocation. This idea he worked out and put into practice in such a remarkable and convincing way as to command the respect and admiration of the entire world.

"The colored schools of Alabama, as a rule, have been wise enough to follow Dr. Washington's course, and as a result, the white people of the state are growing more interested in Negro schools. If the white man sees that Negro education makes a more industrious community, if he sees better results on his farm, in his kitchen, better behavior on the streets, in the life and conduct of the colored people of the community generally, he will not only believe in and unreservedly approve of Negro education, but he will find some way to give us better schools. Our white people can usually find a way for anything they think is really worth while, but they must be convinced that it is worth while and nobody can do better than the Negro teacher, and no one demonstrated this more conclusively, more effectively or more beautifully than the man in whose memory we are gathered tonight.

"We can always count absolutely on the kindly interest and hearty co-operation of the Southern white people in Negro education when it produces men of the type of Dr. U. G. Mason, and Prof. A. H. Parker, the principal of your colored high school and other men and women, because these examples are valuable assets to any community from a moral, spiritual and an economic point of view. They are people of which the city of Birmingham and the state of Alabama are proud.

"We as teachers, must first of all live clean, honest, industrious, unselfish lives. We are living in an era when we are expected to practice what we preach. Let us take a firm stand for morality, and set our faces like flint against the loafing, worthless element in the Negro race. Let us follow Dr. Washington in teaching the members of our race the necessity of decent living, and the beauty and dignity of labor. For, indeed, we have more to fear from the lazy, shiftless, ignorant, criminal Negro than from any race prejudice in Alabama. And let us remember that in the solution of the race problem, a large measure depends upon us, and practical Christian education will be one of our most forceful and helpful mediums for good."

In closing his address, Principal Moton made an earnest appeal to the white people for their continued co-operation and support in helping the Negro in Alabama carry out the wise, unselfish program formulated by Booker Washington. This appeal was effectively emphasized by the story of Dr. John White of Atlanta, given before the National Negro Business League, in which Principal Moton urged that the white people who had a firm, definite hold on civilization, would not cut the rope from the Negro whose grasp was so indefinite and uncertain. "My people," said he, "need you—they need your kindly advice and criticism—your religious and moral instruction, and your help and protection in all that makes development."

MOTON SAYS NEGRO RACE NEEDS WHITE AID AND SYMPATHY

Greatest Danger, He Says, Is From Lazy Shiftless Negro, Not Race Prejudice

(Special To The Advertiser).

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 6--Memorial services for Dr. Booker T. Washington were held tonight at the Sixteenth street church, the principal speaker being Major R. R. Moton, principal-elect of Tuskegee Institute.

The address of Major Moton assumed double importance because of the fact that tonight was his first public appearance in the South since his election as Dr. Washington's successor at the head of Tuskegee Institute. The address was looked on as indicative of his attitude toward the white people of the South, and his remarks held the close attention of the very large audience.

In part, Major Moton said:

Honor To Work In State

"Few, if any, organizations in all this land are more to be congratulaed or more justified, on account of the unique situation, in arousing the envy of other associations, than is true of the Colored Teachers' Association of the State of Alabama. And there is a good and strong reason. You are most fortunate to have had the intimate association and the close personal influence and example of the greatest teacher and social reformer the negro race has produced, as well as one of the most beautiful and unselfish characters the world has ever known. You, my friends, are therefore, to be heartily and sincerely congratulated that you live and have the honor of working in Alabama.

"Booker T. Washinton's educational program was not merely local, it was national-world-wide in scope. Industry, thrift, morality, decent homes, clean bodies and minds, better methods of farming--a kind of education which made a universal appeal was his. It was an education that helped farmers to do better farming, the carpenter to do better carpentering, and the cook to do better cooking.

Whites Are Interested

"The colored schools of Alabama, as a rule, have been wise enough to follow Dr. Washington's course, and as a result, the white people of the state are growing more interested in negro schools. If the white man sees that negro education makes a more industrious community, if he sees better results on his farm, in his kitchen, better behavior on the streets, in the life and conduct of the colored people of the community, generally, he will not only believe in and unreservedly approve of negro education, but he will find some way to give us better schools. Our white people can usually find a way for anything they think is really worth while, but they must be convinced that it is worth while and nobody can do that better than the negro teacher, and no one demonstrated this more conclusively, more effectively or more beautifully than the man in whose memory we are gathered tonight.

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Source Of Real Danger

Let us follow Dr. Washington in teaching the members of our race, the necessity of decent living, and the beauty and dignity of labor. For, indeed, we have more to fear from the lazy, shiftless ignorant, criminal negro than from any race prejudice in Alabama. And let us remember that in the solution of the race problem a lareg measure depends upon us; and practical, Christian education will be one of our most forceful and helpful mediums for good."

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"My people" said he, "need you--they need your kindly advice and criticism--your religious and moral instruction, and your help and protection in all that makes dvelopment."

Prof. Hudson Tells of Dr. Washington's Work For Teachers

(Special To The Advertiser.)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 8--The part the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal and founder of the Tuskegee Institute took in the development of the Alabama State Colored Teachers Association was told in a graphic manner by Prof. R. B. Hudson, of Selma, Alabama at the memorial exercises held in connection with the annual meeting of that association which has just closed its sessions here. Prof. Hudson stated that Dr. Washington connected hemself with the Association from its beginning, and that he had served for twelve years as secretary of the association during the fifteen that Dr. Washington was president. He was therefore in position to give some intimate facts in connection with Dr. Washington's efforts to have the Association become a vital force in the educational development of the negroes of Alabama.

"Thirty four years ago," said Prof. Hudson, "at the organization of this association in Selma, Dr. Washington, full of vigor, having recently come to the state was present. He identified himself with the teachers of Alabama and delivered a forceful address on industrial education. That address caused a heated discussion and there and then set in motion a theory of education, which although at the time unpopular has revolutionized the educational work of the entire country."

Education—1916

Teachers' Association, State

TEACHERS MEET IN DANVILLE

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION AND SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE TO MEET AT DANVILLE.

The Journal & Guide 2/5/16.

Programs for the meeting of the Negro Teachers' Association and School League of Virginia are being widely circulated. The meeting is to be held at Danville, Va., March 1-4, inclusive. According to Professor E. A. Long, president and principal of the Christianburg Normal and Industrial School, Cambria, Va., this will doubtless be the largest attended session of the association since its organization.

While the program is very extensive and thorough a new feature of departmental meetings will be initiated. The department of principlas and the department of industrial teachers organized in Richmond will hold their sessions on the afternoon of the first day, at which time all technical and professional subjects will be discussed, as only questions of a general nature will be discussed in the sessions of the asociation proper. This plan was desired so as to make it more convenient for persons who are doing a similar class of work to better handle problems confronting them.

Besides a number of State officials who are scheduled to speak, many prominent colored educators will be present to make addresses. President Long will deliver his annual address Thursday night, March 2nd, followed Erwin, of the Virginia Normal School, principal-elect of Tuskegee Institute. This night's session also includes a memorial service in honor of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington.

President J. M. Gandy and T. C. Ervin, of the Virginia Normal School, Petersburg, Va., are scheduled to speak at the Friday afternoon session, and Dean L. B. Moore, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., will be the principal speaker at the evening session on the same day.

From all indications the coming meeting promises to be intensely interesting and beneficial to all of the delegates who shall attend. A banquet tended to the visiting teachers by the citizens and teachers of Danville will be the chief social feature.

Efforts will be made to get reduced rates on the railroads on the certificate plan. Certificates should be secured when your ticket is purchased. If as many as 200 certificates are presented a reduction on return fares will be granted. It is important, then, that ever one who attends should bring a certificate. A uniform rate of $1.00 per day will be charged for board and lodging each delegate. Those who expect to attend should notify Mrs. A. E. Buford, chairman committee on homes, 728 Union street, Danville, Va. Any desiring further information should address E. A. Long, president, Cambia. Va.

STATES

New Orleans, La.

COLORED TEACHERS TO MEET APRIL 13.

Program Important Toward Uplift of Race Complete For Lake Charles Convention

The Louisiana State Colored Teachers' Association which meets in Lake Charles April 13, has issued an attractive program. Some of the leading educators among the colored people as well as some of the leading educators among the white people are to address the association.

The program will begin Thursday morning at 10 o'clock with a high school conference, presided over by J. S. Jones of Southern University. In this conference will be stressed: "The Need for Better Preparation of Teachers for High Schools of the State;" "The Present Facilities for the Training of High School Teachers of the State," "Measurements of Efficiency in High Schools," "The Relation of High Schools of the State to Southern University," "The Extent to Which Industries should be Taught in the High Schools of the State." J. Arnett Mitchell, head of the English department of Southern University, will deliver an address.

The Grammar School program presided over by Mrs. C. S. Williams, will hold a session about the same time and will discuss: "The Best Methods of Teaching Reading," "Methods of Improving the Standards of Writing in Public Schools;" "Moral Training in Public Schools," "The Relation of Teachers to Parents in Matters of Morals and Discipline," "How to Consider Corporal Punishment as a Means of Habit Breaking," "The best Method of Securing a Standard of Truthfulness, Punctuality and Tidiness in Our Schools."

The primary school department will be presided over by Mrs. F. E. Chester of New Orleans. The program takes in the fourth grade model lessons in reading, fourth grade model school lessons in geography, arithmetic, nature study in the third grade and fourth grade language. Miss Bertha Boston is to present a paper on "Teaching in Primary Grades Under Crowded Conditions."

The general program which regulates the united conference is to begin Thursday evening at 4:30 o'clock. This association will be presided over by President J. S. Clark. Addresses are to be delivered by Rev. Robinson, Geo. Reiling, Miss Josenia Henderson, Rev. A. Oliver, Prof. R. C. Reynaud, and Prof. M. J. Foster.

Heads of Colleges To Deliver Addresses.

An interesting meeting is to be held on the evening of April 13, when O. L. Coleman, president of Coleman College, Gibsland, La.; Elbert M. Stephen, president of Straight University; Jonas Henderson, representing Leland University; Chas. Melden, president of New Orleans University, and J. S. Clark, president of Southern University, will deliver addresses on educational subjects and the duty of the institutions to the State of Louisiana and how these institutions should best serve the needs of the people and meet the growing demands of the general public.

The second day will be devoted to the work of the extension agents among the farmers of the State and the Jeanes Fund work in the public schools and the training of professional teachers and skillful workmen as carried on in Southern University. "The Need of a Public High School," by Prof. J. M. Ferrier, is one of the topics. The principal feature of the day will be an address by T. H. Harris, superintendent of public education. The subject of the blind, deaf and dumb will be discussed by Prof. R. S. Grossley. State High School Inspector C. A. Ives will address the meeting.

Friday night the entertainment will be under direction of Prof. E. L. Osborne of Southern University with local talent from Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

Prof. J. N. Yearger, superintendent of public schools of Lake Charles, will address the association. Dr. A. Lawless of New Orleans is to discuss the "College Training Essential to Leadership." The program deals with the present day school training from a literary standpoint, economical, agricultural and industrial.

The Lake Charles teachers have arranged a special outing to the sulphur mines on Saturday morning.

J. S. Clark, president of the assosiation, and the program committee have made a special effort to make this a helpful as well as an attractive session. A large delegation is expected. The organization is accomplishing much in the teaching profession.

STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION MEET

Educators from All Parts of the State Gather to Lay Plans for the Moral and Intellectual Advancement of the Race.

Chicago Defender

Oklahoma City, Feb. 25.—The Oklahoma Association has just closed the most remarkable session in its history. Educators were here from all parts. Many able addresses were delivered. The principal address of the meeting was made by State Superintendent R. H. Wilson, who spoke at length on "Practical Education the Need of the Hour." He emphasized the fact that "education was made for boys and girls, and not boys and girls for education." "Time spent," said he, "in pondering over the contents of any book, which will not materially help the child in his actual battle of life is time, energy and money wasted." At the close of his address the Muskogee H. S. Glee Club sang "Oh, Rocks, Don't Fall on Me." The superintendent of Oklahoma City public schools was then introduced to the Association. His address was, in substance, almost a replica of that of the State Superintendent.

On Thursday night the large Auditorium was so crowded that it was necessary to hang out the "B. R. O." (breathing room only) sign. The attraction which proved such a "drawing card" was AN EVENING WITH RACE COMPOSERS. 2/26/16.

The Oklahoma Association of Teachers is making a strong effort to have our people know and appreciate the value and beauty of "race pictures, race music and race literature" in race homes, churches and Negro schools. Hence, the first night of each annual meeting is set aside as for "An Evening with Race Composers." Among the authors represented this year were Will Marion Cook, "Swing 'Er Long;" Cole & Johnson, "Big Red Shawl;" Brown & Lemonier, "Praise God We Are Not Weary;" H. B. P. Johnson, "Nobody Knows," with several piano selections by Colridge Taylor, Nathaniel Dett and others. The Oklahoma City and the Muskogee H. S. Glee and the Haywood Symphony Clubs enraptured the vast audience with the beautiful renditions of race melodies. Mrs. L. C. Clark, director of music in Muskogee schools, made a spendid talk on "Folk Songs and Dances." H. B. P. Johnson, musical director of the National Baptist Convention and Sunday School Congress, responded with an illustrated talk on "The Beauty of the Negro Melody," ending with a plea for a more extensive use by our schools, churches and homes of productions of race composers. Letters were read from Nathaniel Dett, director of music, Hampton Institute, and from Miss Wilhelmina B. Patterson, director of music, Prairieview, Tex., the teachers to give more time and space to the study of race melodies and other works by our composers.

The crowning features of the three days' session, however, were three addresses of that matchless orator and sage of Gammon Theological Seminary, Dr. J. W. E. Bowen. His address on "Personality vs. Book Teaching," was a gem of thought. The speaker said, in part: "'Tis true that the child may acquire certain knowledge from the printed page, but this can not be done until some teacher, with a personality of great strength, has quickened the mind of the child and thereby created a thirst for knowledge. Then, and not until then, is the child ready for the printed page." Another educator of distinction who addressed the Association was Prof. J. R. E. Lee of Kansas City. Prof. Lee came as the special representative of the N. E. A. His talk was greatly appreciated by the teachers. Mrs. J. E. Porter of Okmulgee, Okla., made an earnest plea in behalf of the Douglass Home Fund. The Association voted that a day be set aside to raise means for same. The Association adjourned to hold its next annual meeting in the renowned city of Boley, Okla., the largest Negro town in America.

Nashville, Tenn.

MORAL TRAINING FOR COLORED WOMEN

Interesting Addresses Heard at Meeting of Teachers in Colored Schools.

A thoroughly representative audience of negro people and also quite a number of white people listened with intense interest to addresses delivered Thursday night by negro women speakers, who are considered among the foremost workers and thinkers in their various activities in this country. The addresses were made at the night session Thursday of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, which is holding its thirteenth annual meeting in the Fisk Memorial chapel. The sessions are being presided over by President John Hope of the Moorehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., who is president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools.

Particular emphasis was laid upon the importance of giving to the young negro women moral training by the speakers. The addresses were delivered in a most convincing manner, and each speaker held her audience throughout, showing a thorough knowledge of the subject discussed—"The Education of Women."

Among those who spoke on this subject were Josephine Pinyon, international secretary, Y. M. C. A. of New York; Mrs. Mary Bethune, principal of a girls' seminary at Yaytonia, Fla., and Mrs. Saxon, a social worker of wide reputation of Columbia, S. C.

College presidents and school principals from different sections of the country engaged in a council that proved highly beneficial to those attending the meeting of the national association at the session held Thursday morning. President N. B. Young of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical college, Tallahassee, Fla., presided over this council.

"What Should Be the Attitude of Colleges Towards Students Transferring from One College to Another?" was an interesting subject for discussion led by Dr. Geo. E. Haynes, professor of social science of Fisk university.

Another highly interesting address was that delivered by W. T. B. Williams, field agent, Jeanes and Slater Fund, Hampton, Va. He spoke on "To What Extent Is It Desirable to Offer Industrial Courses in the College Department of the Negro College?"

Clement Richardson, department of English, Tuskegee institute, delivered a very instructive address on "The Courses to Be Offered and the Ends to Be Attained in the Teaching of English in Negro Secondary Schools and Colleges."

"Teaching Negro History in Schools" was the subject of an address by Willis Huggins of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical college, Normal, Ala.

Addresses were delivered by W. B. Matthews, principal of the high school of Lou-

isville, Ky.; A. R. Merry, principal of the Jackson, Tenn., high school, and Silas X. Floyd, principal of the Augusta, Ga., high school, each of whom spoke on the subject, "What Can Be Done to Overcome the Static Condition of the City Negro Public Schools?"

All of the subjects during the day were handled in a thorough manner and showed much thought and preparation.

"Elementary Education" will be one of the topics for general discussion at the morning session to be held today.

Another important subject for this session will be "Our Normal Schools." An address that is looked forward to with concern is that to be given at today's session by President W. J. Hale of the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State Normal for negroes. He will speak on "To What Extent Are Normal Schools Giving Actual Training for Teaching?—How Can They Be Made More Effective?"

Prof. J. L. White of the state normal school faculty will also speak during the day on "The Value of Home Gardens and School Gardens in Connection With Rural Schools."

The program tonight promises to be one of the most interesting of the session. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute is scheduled to deliver an address. "Religious and Ethical Training in Schools is a subject of vital importance that will be discussed by President George Rl Hovey, Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va., and President John A. Gregg Edward Waters college, Jacksonville, F Dr. J. E. Mooreland, international secretary, Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C., also scheduled to speak at the session be held tonight.

The tenth annual session of the Central Missouri Teachers' Institute convened in Study hall, Lincoln High school, Sedalia, Mo., May 29. The following counties were represented: Lafayette, Pettis, Saline, Johnson, Henry Morgan, Moniteau, Benton and Marion Howard.

The institute was conducted by Prof. C. C. Hubbard, A. M., principal of Lincoln High school, Sedalia, and president of the State Teachers' Association of Missouri.

The institute has advanced wonderfully under the leadership of the energetic and untiring worker, Prof. C. C. Hubbard, and his able assistants, Miss Madree Penn, Mrs. S. V. Newbill and Mrs. J. P. McDonnell.

Prof. Long, agricultural expert advisor; Prof. T. R. Luckett, county commissioner; Prof. J. P. Gass, superintendent of school, and Dr. J. M. Harris, the latter three giving excellent lectures. Following are the teachers who enrolled:

N. L. Smith, principal, Higginsville; Alfred Wilson, Malta Bend; C. W. White, principal, New Franklin; A. H. Gravette, princpal, Versailles; Miss A. L. Hickcock, California; Miss Blanche Ross, Sedalia; Miss Luella Mills, Sedalia; Miss Myrtle Richardson, Lincoln; Miss Madree Penn, Sedalia; Miss Arzelia Ellis, Sedalia; Miss Viola Kenney, Sedalia; Mrs. Alice Green, Sedalia; Mrs. C. C. Hubbard, Sedalia; Mrs. S. V. Newbill, Sedalia; Miss Mable Cox, Sedalia; Mrs. Stella Combs, principal, Holden; Mrs. Carrie Reef, Windsor, Lebo school; Miss Gertrude Riggs, Otterville; Rev. J. P. McDonnell, principal; Tipton; Mrs. J. P. McDonnell, Tipton; Miss Georgia Green, Marshall; Mrs. Mollie Burns, Sedalia; Miss Myrtle Nelson, Warrensburg; Mrs. Mattie Brown, Windsor; Miss Ruby Martin, Sedalia, Mrs. Sedalia Hare, Sedalia.

Committee—Mrs. S. V. Newbill, chairman; Alfred Wilson, Miss Myrtle Nelson, Miss Myrtle Richardson, Mrs. Carrie Reef, Miss Ruby Martin, Miss Mills. Mrs. Stella M. Combs, secretary.

STATE TEACHERS SELECT THIS CITY

The Voice of the People

STATE TEACHERS WILL AGAIN MEET IN MAGIC CITY AFTER FORMAL INVITATION FROM LOCAL PEDAGOGUES.

11/22/16.

The Alabama State Teachers' Association will meet in Birmingham Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 19, 20 and 21. The local teachers decided in their meeting at the High School Saturday that they would extend to the state teachers a formal invitation to hold the annual meeting here this year.

It has been the custom in past years for the Alabama Colored Teachers' Association to hold its meeting at the same time and place as the white teachers in order to get the advantage of the reduced rates. Two years ago a most unpleasant situation was created over the fact that the Birmingham Negro Business League issued an invitation to the Alabama State Teachers Association without considering or consulting the local teachers, and the teachers left it up to the Business League to entertain the guests.

The teachers in their annual meeting always consider subjects of interest to their calling, and in many ways are an asset to the city in which they meet. The state department of education usually permits teachers to attend the meeting, allowing as time taught the time spent in going to and from and attending the Association. The indications are that the attendance this year will be unusually large, as Birmingham always draws a large crowd.

A tentative committee consisting of the principals of the various Negro schools has been formed to work out all the details necessary to properly entertain the teachers. Prof. A. H. Parker, principal of the Industrial High School is chairman of the committee.

President E. S. Lawrence of the Swayne School, President of the State Teachers' Association is giving largely of his time to correspondence, stirring up interest on the part of the teachers in the forthcoming meeting.

EDITORIAL

Advertiser

Industrial Training And The Negro

When the teachers of Alabama meet in their annual conference in Birmingham April 6-8, they will have the opportunity of inspecting an exhibit of the industrial work of the negro school children of Alabama. This exhibit will be placed at 1902—4th. Ave., near the Hillman Hotel and will no dobut prove of great interest to visitors. There wil be over a thousand items on display including articles male from pine needles, shuck, white oak, willow and palmetto, all constructed by the negro children living in twenty three counties in Alabama.

This work is carried on by supervising industrial teachers employed by the Jeanes Foundation, and shows how children are being taught to utilize the materials they find around them.

Last year these industrial teachers made more than three thousand visits to above six hundred schools in Alabama having an enrollment of over twenty-three thousand children. Only artiles are featured at the exhibition to be made in Birmingham which were made from Alabama material.

Wise Education

A few years ago when the friends of education for the negro were trying to work out a wise system for him it was decided that in addition to having the same chances given the white children for book learning the colored youth should be trained in some vocation. The negro in America had always been a laborer. It would be worse than folly to ignore all training of his hands in his education. It would be not only a crime against him individually but against the civilization of which he is a part.

When Dr. Booker T. Washington emphasized industhial trainning in his school some of his white friends of the North who had hitherto supported him turned their backs upon him. They honestly believed that he was planning to ignore the mental training of the negro youth and to make of his race skilled workmen and nothing more. These friends failed to realize that the chief purpose of education is to prepare for the combats of life. Men want learning not only for the pleasure it gives them as a mental resource but also because it gives them added power in acquiring the satisfactions of life.

The best thinkers of the South, men and women whose sectional and racial loyalty are above question, now agree that the negro youth should have a fair chance to develop each of his faculties to the highest degree of efficiency that his natural powers admit. He is taught from the same books that the white youths are taught from. And he is being given industrial training, the skilled hand as well as the educated mind, so that when he enters the working mans world he will be ready to take his place in it as a skilled laborer.

The fact that disarms criticism from sources that are without real knowledge of the situation is that while the negro student is being given instruction from the same text books the white children are studying, the white children are being given the same industrial training that is being given the negro youths. The trained mind is good for both races, whatever degree of development those minds are capable of reaching, and the trained hand is good for both races and should be given to both alike.

The dignity of labor is a reality in the mind of the Southern people. The white boy that is a good carpenter or a good farmer or a good machinist does not sacrifice his social standing by virtue of this fact but rather enchances. The negro who is a skilled workman has the advantage over the loafer regardless of color. It is these truths that are significant, and which every youth, irrespective of race or previous condition of servitude, should have pounded into him. The exhibition of the industrial work of the negro school children displayed in Birmingham will be of interest no doubt to the white teachers as well as to the public at large.

Tennessean
Nashville, Tenn.

ATTEND SESSIONS OF COLORED TEACHERS

State Superitendent of Schools S. W. Sherrill and Others Visitors.

A number of public school officials visited the sessions of the Colored Teachers' association of Middle Tennessee Friday and delivered addresses. Among these were State Superintendent S. W. Sherrill, State Rural School Supervisor S. L. Smith, Supervisor Caldwell of the Anna T. Jeanes foundation, Superintendent J. J. Keyes and others.

President W. J. Hale of the A. and I. state normal school, Dr. C. V. Roman, Profs. J. P. Crawford, F. G. Smith, J. B. Batte and other were prominent colored educational leaders who also spoke at the session Friday.

At the morning session the music was furnished by Fisk university and in the afternoon singers from he A. and I. state normal rendered a musical program.

An interesting address of the afternoon was by Prof. Gilbert H. Jones of Wilerforce university, and a report was read by Prof. G. E. Washington of this city, representing a committee which is working to secure negro supervisors for the state, in which much interest was manifested.

In the primary, grammar and story-telling sections interesting papers were read and discussed. Stories were told by M. A. Grisham and S. E. Page. Mrs. W. L. Lewis of Nashville read a highly instructive paper on "Education, the Basis of Success and Prosperity." Another well-prepared paper was that of Stella A. House of Murfreesboro, on "Teaching Reading in the Primary Grade."

The association will hol da business The association will hold a business be heard and much other important business will be transacted. The election of officers for the ensuing year will also take place. The morning session will begin at 10 o'clock and adjournment will probably be taken early this afternoon.

A public meeting was held by the teachers at the St. Paul A. M. E. church Friday night. There was a large audience present to witness the program. Dr. Gilbert H. Jones, one of the foremost educators of the negro race and a member of the faculty of Wilberforce university, Ohio, delivered the principal address. His subject was "Some New Phases of Racial Comparison."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Richmond Planet

The Annual Reports of the State Teachers' Association are ready for distribution. Teachers wishing to secure a copy should send to President E. A. Long, Cambria, Va. All members of the Association whose names and addresses can be secured will be sent a copy. Any teacher who does not receive one should address a card to the President at once.

The next annual meeting will be held in Roanoke, Wednesday, Thurs day and Friday, March 7, 8 and 9th. The teachers of Roanoke County and Roanoke city are making large preparations for the most elaborate entertainment ever given the Association. The body of teachers, the Ministers' Interdenominational Conference, the City School Board, and the Chamber of Commerce of Roanoke, all sent written invitations to the Association to meet in Roanoke and each one of these bodies is going to make a substantial contribution toward the entertainment. President Long met the Roanoke City and County teachers recently in a joint session and they raised in cash and pledges $100 as a preliminary step toward the entertainment fund.

Roanoke being the third city in Virginia, is striving for first place in hospitality.

The Dallas Express 2/12/16

MANY TEACHERS ATTEND ASSOCIATION AT OKLAHOMA THIS WEEK—HON. WM. HARRISON SPEAKS—LOCAL NOTES.

Ardmore, Okla., Feb. 10.—Carter Garvin, Love, Choctaw, Johnson and McCurtain, county teachers, left Wednesday in a special chair car for Oklahoma City to attend the State Teachers Association. Hon. W. M. Harrison made two speeches here Thursday night. One at First Baptist church and the other in the Castle Hall. Both were indeed benedictions which have inspired a multitude of people. Mr. Harrison has recently been made Chief Counsel of Adams Oil & Gas Co., whose holdings in Healdton field are worth a quarter of a million dollars. Hon. Spencer Adams of Okmulgee spent Sunday in the city. Four teachers have been installed in the night school. Mrs. Mary Daly of West Texas visited her sister, Mrs. L. E. Totten last week. Mrs. Lucy McCarty of Oklahoma City, sister of Hon. Jas. Young is here, in interest of Oklahoma City Tribune. Mrs. Nellie Young served Lawyer Harrison, Mrs. Lucy McCarty and G. A. Kenyon to a most palatable and sumptuous meal Sunday.

Education – 1916

Teachers Association, State

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION HOLDS MEETING IN BIRMINGHAM.

Major R. R. Moton Delivers Address—Large Delegation from Montgomery Present—Tuskegee Institute Well Represented—Special Train for the Teachers.

The State Teachers' Association of Alabama is in session in Birmingham this week and the indication is that the meeting is largely attended. A large and representative delegation went from Montgomery and Montgomery county and the State Normal as well as our public and other schools will be well represented there. The Teachers of Tuskegee Institute came to this city in a special coach and helped to make up the special Teachers' train from here over the L. & N. R. R. to Birmingham. The accommodation was all that could be wished for and Prof. J. A. Lawrence and Mr. D. W. Lang (L. & N. passenger agent) deserve great credit. Many prominent men and women were on this special train and the company was a very pleasant one.

Among the many notable addresses before the Association was the one by Major R. R. Moton, principal-elect of Tuskegee Institute.

PROMINENT EDUCATORS ON THE PROGRAM.

Journal and Guide 1-15-16

The meeting of the Teachers' Association and School Improvement League will be held in Danville, Va., Thursday and Friday, March 2nd and 3rd. A great program is promised and a large delegation is expected. A new departure will be made this year in that there will be departmental meetings held. There is a department of Principals and a department of Industrial Teachers which will hold separate meetings at the same time. Most of the discussions of a professional nature will be done in these departmental meetings.

Among the speakers secured for the general meetings are: Supt., R. C. Stearnes of the Department of Public Instruction; Major Robert R. Moton, the newly elected Principal of Tuskegee Institute; Mr. Arthur D. Wright, State Supervisor; Dean L. B. Moore of Howard University; Dr. Geo. P. Phoenix, Vice Principal of Hampton Institute; and Prof. J. M. Gandy, President of Petersburg Normal School.

MEETING OF EDUCATORS.

The Palatka Advocate

East Tennessee Teachers' Association to Convene at Morristown April 20.

The spring meeting of the East Tennessee Teachers' association will be held for three days at Morristown, Tenn., beginning on Thursday, April 20. President William J. Causler of Knoxville requests all teachers to attend the various sessions of the gathering, as there will be many topics for discussion and other matters of interest of which each teacher should have a personal knowledge. 2/19/16.

The local committee of arrangements appointed by Dr. J. S. Hill, president of the Morristown Normal college, is making ample preparation for the entertainment of teachers and visitors. The program committee has already announced the names of some of the best known and ablest speakers in the state who will take part in the proceedings.

TEACHERS ORGANIZE INTER-STATE BODY

CHEYNEY, PA.—On December 2 at the Cheyney Training School for Teachers there was formed an Association of Teachers in Colored Schools of Pennsylvania and Delaware.

A temporary organization of the association was formed in April. This is now perfected with the following officers: Leslie Pinckney Hill, president; Clarence R. White, vice-president; Miss Letitia Cottman, secretary; the Rev. M. C. Spann, treasurer; Miss Narka Lee, corresponding secretary; J. R. Paul Brock, chairman of executive committee.

TEACHERS' ANNUAL MEETING

Chicago Defender. 4/29/16.

Louisville, Ky., April 21.—The Kentucky Educational Association met in this city last week at the A. M. E. Zion New Temple, 13th and Broadway street. The sessions began on Wednesday of last week and ended on Friday. A number of prominent educators were present including Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta, Ga.; Prof. John B. Caulder, Lexington, Ky.; E. M. Wood, Paris, Ky., president; Prof. W. H. Fouse, Lexington, Ky.; Prof. J. W. Bell, Earlington, Ky.; Mrs. Julia Benton, Winchester, Ky.; Prof. O. L. Reid, superintendent public schools, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Georgia A. Lattimore, Louisville, Ky., and others. Music was furnished by the Mursegia Club and State University. On Friday evening a banquet was given the visiting teachers and a reception was given to the friends of the Lattimores, 1502 West Walnut street.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

Nashville, Tenn., April 28.—The fifth annual teachers' association of middle Tennessee met at the Pearl high school from Thursday to Saturday. The most prominent educator from out of town was Prof. G. H. Jones of Wilberforce.

ARKANSAS TEACHERS IN SESSION

Chicago Defender 1-8-16

(Special to Chicago Defender.)

Pine Bluff, Ark., Jan. 7.—Two hundred and fifty teachers of the State Federation of Race Teachers met here last week in their seventh annual session. Enrollment reports and organization of committees were taken up. Inclement weather kept the attendance down. Dr. Yeager of the Arkansas State college delivered the principal address, which dwelt mostly on the life of Booker T. Washington. Wednesday a large audience filled the college chapel and listened to the declamation contests.

Education - 1916
Teachers' Association, State

Teachers Ass'n Real Hummer

Houston Observer 12-9-16

The State Teachers' Association, which was held in Calvert last week, has gone down in history as the greatest session, from all angles, of its career.

Prominent teachers from all parts of the State were in attendance and Calvert entertained them in befitting style.

The chief feature of the association was the election of a president, the race being between Profs. T. H. Brawley of Calvert and James D. Ryan of Houston.

The Brawley campaign was managed and directed by Prof. W. L. D. Johnson of Houston Colored High School, who left no stone unturned to elect his man.

Prof. W. L. Davis, victor in many fraternal, political, religious and educational battles, was the Ryan spokesman and swept the association off of its feet in placing "Our Jimmy" in nomination.

The rest is history: Prof. James D. Ryan was elected chief executive for the ensuing year and has received the congratulations of his many friends and sympathizers throughout Texas.

Officers: President, James D. Ryan, Houston; vice-presidents, A. R. Jefferson, La Grande; J. W. Sanford, Hillsboro; Mrs. F. A. Pugh, Hearne; Mrs. Moore, Waco; secretary, T. K. Price, Mexia; treasurer, Mrs. A. B. Thomas, Waco; reporter, E. D. Pierson, Houston; assistant, A. W. McDonald, Mexia; advisory council: L. C. Anderson, Austin, president; W. L. Davis, Houston, secretary.

Bringing up a full representation, Waco captured the association for next year.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION

Nashville Globe 12-8-16

OF THE EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS OF WEST TENNESSEE

Held at Fulton, Kentucky. Thursday and Friday

MANY INTERESTING PAPERS AND ADDRESSES. POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT AND SUMPTUOUS BANQUET THE CROWNING EVENT OF THE SESSION.

The twin city of Fulton, (Tennessee) Ky, situated in the remote northwestern corner of Tennessee is distinctively next to Memphis and Jackson as a railroad center and thus affords splendid facilities as a convention city, of which the colored teachers of West Tennessee availed themselves in assembling thither in what is conceded to have been the most interesting and profitable session within the history of the educational Congress of West Tennessee.

Fifteen years ago the congress was organized at Martin and has met each Thanksgiving since, save two, hence the recent thirteenth annivversary during the mean time, sessions have been held at Martin, Memphis, Jackson, Dyersburg and once at Milan, Brownsville, Ripley, Union City, Fulton, thus carrying forward the policy of meeting in as many different communities as could entertain it, and thus has the congress consistently done a missionary work in educational matters in West Tennessee.

Everything ready, at the commodius City Hall of Fulton, president, L. E. Brown of LeMoyne Institute, Memphis, called the Congress together at eleven o'clock Thanksgiving morning, the 30th ult. Preliminaries of devotion and roll call over, the morning session was featured as usually by the Thanksgiving sermon of Dr. Sutton E. Griggs, of Memphis, whose main thought in connection with the genius of the day was, "Two conflicting views in education."

The afternoon session was devoted to the reading and general dsicussion of papers of Principal E. W. Benton of Nashville, and Principal F. L. Jefferies of Brownsville. At 8 o'clock the spacious hall was filled to overflowing with the Congress and citizens of the city, who listened first to addresses of welcome by Mrs. E. B Barnes and Prof. W. A. Smith, to which a response with reminiscences of the congress was given by organizer and founder of the Congress, J. W. Johnson of Columbia. Next in order came the special and popular address of the evening and of the session, from the general subject of "Race accomplishment and Race Adjustment," by president Walter S. Buchanan of Normal Ala. The address was philosophical, eloquent and manly in its treatment and delivery which both the confress and the citizens assembled approved heartily and applauded lustily.

The morning session of Friday opened with honorary president Johnson in the chair. The paper of Principal Amanda J. Dew-Hampton, of Paris, from the subject of "The interest of the public toward the school system," was well received and evoked lively and profitable discussion following the address of Dr. J. D. Chavis of Walden University, Nashville on, "Growing a Soul" was given, the main thought of which was that the growing of a soul is strictly the business of the process of education, and that done properly and completely the soul thus grown would be measured by the quantity and character of the valuable service rendered in behalf of others in short it was replete with much of sane, practical philosophy and made a most helpful and wholesome impression on all present. A sort of general review of its salient points was had immediately afterwards.

The leading number of Friday afternoon was a debate between Prof. T J. Johnson, of Woodstock School Memphis, and Prof. G. R. Porter of Buchanan, Dr. Griggs, Principal Benton and Prof. White of State Normal and Dr. Chavis, were elected honorary members and chairman E. L. Honesty of Memphis, read the following resolutions which were passed unanimously favoring:

Beter prepared and more efficient teachers.

Better salaries for such teachers, better school houses, longer and continuous terms, ridgid enforcement of the payment of poll taxes.

Introduction of Negro History in Negro Schools.

Summer Normals in East and West as well as in Middle Tennessee.

Encouragement of county high schools wherever practicable, also vocational schools for Negro youths.

More effective compulsory school law an its enforcement.

Community organizations.

Aat this juncture Chairman A. R. Merry of Jackson, reported on nominations.

Honorary President, J. W. Johnson

President, W. R. Jarlett, Union City.

Secretary, Miss Laura Tipton, Covington.

Treasurer, Miss Gertrude Woolfork, Memphis.

Friday evening at the Antioch Baptist Church a popular program was rendered before a large and appreciative audience in which Miss Pearl Crawford, Vocalist, of Memphis and Prof. Allen, reader of State Normal, Nashville, were participants, much to the satisfactory entertainment of all present. They both proved artists in their line. President Hale, of State Normal, was present and made brief remarks. Thence to the public school building the Congress repaired where was served an excellent eight course banquet in honor of the Congress, by the Fulton local committee and at which the newly elected officers were installed. Much credit is due and is hereby tendered as was encouched in resolutions read by Chairman Geo. F. Porter, of Jackson, Principal J. J. Bills of Fulton and his associate teachers and the citizens for their unbounded hospitality to the Congress and the able and systematic way in which the Congress was handled by them. The presence of a number of whites at each of the sessions of the Confress is a proof of the amicable relation that obtained between the races there. Saturday morning found the members of the Congress wending their ways homeward happily, and thus ended the thirteenth session of the Educational Congress of West Tennessee, which was, or may be characterized properly:

Associational meet.

A Teacher's Institute on wheels.

A lecture bureau.

A school of philosophy and ethical culture, and

A brotherhood of Educated men, all in one.

ALABAMA TEACHERS TO END PRESENT SESSION TODAY

Strong Addresses Feature Second Day's Session—Advertiser's Work Endorsed; Moton Makes Good

Advertiser 4-8-16

By MARIE BANKHEAD OWEN.
(Special To The Advertiser.)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 7.—The second day's session of the Alabama Teachers' Association found the Educators down to real work with general meetings scheduled for the morning and evening departmental conferences in the afternoon. Three strong speeches were made at the High School at the forenoon session upon the general theme of progressive legislation. Two out-of-state speakers, Dr. W. S. Currell, president of the South Carolina College and Dr. J. Y. Joyhner state superintendent of education of North Carolina, drew no more applause by their masterly addresses than did Dr. H. J. Willingham, president of the State Normal School at Florence, Ala., formerly state superintendent of education. In the course of his speech, Dr. Willingham deplored the loss of a large part of the school lands of the state through bad management during the first century of the state's history. He revieewd the progress of school legislation during the past quarter of a century and paid high tribute to Governor Henderson, the recent legislature and Superintendent Feagin for the laws enacted in 1915. He urged the teachers of Alabama to see to it that the constitutional amendment in behalf of local taxation carried in the general election in November. The expression of his satisfaction over the possibility of women on school boards brought prolonged applause from the men in the audience.

Dr. W. S. Currell spoke on "The Efficient Man" and his address was one of the features of the session. He discussed the necessity of fundamental training of pupil and students along accurate lines and declared that accuracy in training is more preferable than a plethora of training in imperfect and inefficient methods.

Stressing the point of better memory training, Dr. Currell declared that it is better to train the activity of the memory rather than to pay too much attention to acquisition.

"We overstress acquisition and under stress activity," he said. "It is not a question of how much a person knows, but how much he can use of what he knows. A child should be taught to use his memory as well as store it."

Dr. Currell predicted the gradual

erasure of sectional lines and the combining of all component parts of the nation into a movement that will ultimately become world-wide educationally.

Spectacular Feature—Illiteracy.

The most spectacular session of the whole meeting took place in the night session when a former governor, William D. Jelks, chairman of the Alabama Illiteracy Commission; the wife of the present governor, Mrs. Charles Henderson, formerly president of the Alabama Federation of Womens Clubs, and one of the most brilliant women in the South; a talented young student, Mr. J. Kirkman Jackson, Jr., of Montgomery, and three convicts from the prisons of the state all spoke from the same platform.

Miss Esther Foster, state field agent of the Illiteracy Commission and Mr. James B. Ellis, of Selma, were also upon the program. The meeting was held in the Jefferson Theatre and seats were at a premium.

The Advertiser Endorsed.

The Conference of Southern Educators, at the morning session of their meeting, found upon the seats of the First Methodist Church, where they met, copies of the last issue of The Educational Section of The Montgomery Advertiser, which was of peculiar interest to the members present on account of the review of the educational work of the Women's Missionary Societies of the South in establishing schools around the globe and also because of a signed article by the president of the Southern Association of College presidents drawing the line between certain college grades. The educational board of the Southern Methodist Church has its own standard as a grade college and for some time there has been a conflict between the institutions supported by the Methodist Church and the makers of the condition of "A" grade colleges.

The Secretary of the Conference, Dr Stonewall Anderson of Nashville, called the attention of the audience to the presence of the Educational Section and a resolution was unanimously passed commending the enterprise and patriotic action of The Advertiser in getting out such a department.

Motion Makes Good Impression

The one educator in Birmingham at this time who is on trial as regards his impression on the public mind is Major R. R. Moton, Booker Washington's successor. It was with keen curiosity that the throngs assembled in the Negro Baptist Church on nineteenth street last night to hear and see this famous leader of his race. Dr. H. O. Murfee, President of Marion Institute and W. W. Campbell, a banker of Tuskegee, whose father was one of the first friends of the Institute, preceded Major Moton with orations on the life work of the late Dr. Washington. These gentlemen were introduced by Mr. Sibley, state supervisor of Negro Rural schools. Emmett Scott for many years Washington's secretary, made a touching address on the high qualities of his dead chieftain preceding his introduction of Moton.

Moton a Real Negro.

Moton had been greeted with applause by thousands of negroes and the several hundred white people present when he first appeared upon the platform at the beginning of the program. It was almost eleven o'clock before the new president of the Tuskegee Institute was introduced. When he came to the front of the platform the audience rose and gave him the Chautauqua salute.

The large black man was completely at ease and sent his hearers into peals of laughter by his frank humor directed at himself as an object of curiosity. After gaining the interest and sympathy of his audience by amusing anedotes and whimsical raillery he settled down to a serious plea to his race to follow the teachings of Booker Washington in every particular, especially in the matter of industrial education and the friendly relations between the white and the black races. Major Moton is skilled in diplomacy as was shown by the fact that the white part of his audience was as well satisfied with his remarks as were the negroes,

A splendid eulogy of Washington's life was made by one of the faculty of the Institute, J. B. Hudson. The music at the Memorial service to Washington was characteristcally pleasing, and in the audience, near the platform was seated the widow of the dead teacher.

To Adjourn Saturday.

On Saturday morning the final sessions of the association will be held at the high school auditorium. Dr. George M. Randall of West Blocton will deliver an address on oral hygiene. **Leon C. Palmer of Montgomery,** Secretary of the Alabama Sunday School Assication will deliver an address on "The Literary Value of Bible Study."

At the Saturday session reading-circle diplomas will be awarded to those entitled to them. Reports of various committees will be read and officers will be elected, after which the final adjournment will be taken.

It is said Dr. James J. Doster of the University of Alabama, the present Chairman of the Executive committee of the Alabam Teachers Association will be elected president for the next year.

N. C. STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION MEETS

Greensboro, July 10.—The North Carolina State Teachers' Association held its annual session at the Agricultural and Technical College, June 20 to 23, inclusive. It was one of the most interesting as well as the most profitable sessions that has ever been held. Welcome addresses were delivered by Mayor T. J. Murphy and Prof. W. B. Windsor, of Bennett College. Response on the part of the association was delivered by Prof. W. C. Craver, of Raleigh. President Jas. B. Dudley in his annual address revised the work of the association for the year and outlined plans for future work. He especially called attention to the rural school which started four years ago, and to the work accomplished during the past year.

Persons appearing on the program were: Miss J. A. Ames, principal of the Crosby Graded School, Raleigh; Miss Mary Pope, of the Winston Salem Graded School; Prof. W. S. Turner, Shaw University, Raleigh, on pedagogy in normal schools; Prof. D. K. Cherry, A. and T. College, Greensboro mathematics in normal schools; Prof. J. H. Bias, sciences in normal schools; Prof. F. D. Bluford, A. and T. College, English in normal schools; Prof. B. W. Tryrell, St. Augustine School, Raleigh, on natural methods of romance languages; Prof. J. H. Bluford, of the A. and T. College, gave a lecture on how to teach physics with home made apparatus; Prof. R. B. McRary, Lexington, gave a lecture on his recent visit to Haiti.

Friday was Rural Extension day, at which time Dr. A. M. Moore, of Durham, secretary and treasurer of the Rural Extension Department, read his report on the work of the year. Prof Moore gave in detail the amount of money collected and the amount spent during the year. He was followed by a report from Prof. Chas. H. Moore rural school inspector, who told in a very interesting manner how new schoolhouses and improvements had been made during the year by appealing directly to the County Board of Education and County Superintendents.

Berry O'Kelly, of Method, N. C., told how they had built a Teachers' Training School in Wake County. Prof. N. C. Newbold, State Rural Supervisor of the Jeanes fund, addressed the association on the future outlook of colored schools. He said there are 31 Jeanes supervisors employed in North Carolina at a cost of $10.356.75 for salary, $6,750 being paid by the Jeanes fund and $3,656.25 is being paid by the County Board of Education. He said these teachers had built thirty-one schoolhouses during the year at a cost of $23,585.11; they had organized 217 moonlight schools with an attendance of four thousand and thirty persons. He said that the State of North Carolina received for the past year from the Jeanes fund $6,700.50, from the Slater fund $6,225, from the General Education Board $14.824.67, from the Rosenwald fund $6,865, making a total of $35,615.17 for the Rural Schools in North Carolina and the three colored State Normals.

The next speaker on the programme was E. K. Sams, supervisor of Teachers' Training Department, State Department of Education of Raleigh. He spoke at length on three State normal schools. He said they had during the past year an attendance of 1,311 students, and that the funds for supporting these schools were inadequate. He urged that the State Teachers' Association make resolutions asking the Legislature of North Carolina to increase the appropriation to these schools.

C. J. Calloway, head of the extension department of Tuskegee, addressed the teachers on the Rosenwald fund. He told them what a vast good these funds had done in getting new schoolhouses for colored people throughout the South. President Dudley, of the association, recommended that a new president be elected. He stated that he had served the association for four years, a term longer than any member of the association, therefore asking to be relieved from the association as president, but he was unanimously elected for the fifth time. The following officers were elected: James B. Dudley president A. and T. College, Greensboro; Calvin S. Brown, vice-president Waters N. Institute, Winton; P. W. Moore, secretary S. N. S., Elizabeth City; Mrs. A. L. E. Weeks, treasurer, Wilson; J. A. McRea, assistant secretary, Ashboro.

Executive Committee: J. B. Dudley, president A. and T. College, Greensboro; C. C. O'Nelly, Kittrell College, Kittrell; E. E. Smith, State Normal School, Winston-Salem; S. O. Atkins, State Normal School, Winston-Salem; C. M. Epps, Graded School, Greenville; C. R. Frazier, Shaw University, Raleigh; C. H. Boyer, St. Augustine's School, Raleigh; G. C. Shaw, Mary Potter, Oxford; Col Jas. H. Young, Raleigh; Miss J. A. Amee, Crosby Graded School, Raleigh; Miss K. R. Truman, Graded School, Washington; P. W. Moore, secretary State Normal School, Elizabeth City.

Selecting Waco For 1917 Meeting.

Dallas Express

Calvert, Tex., Dec. 7. — The State Teachers' association of Texas has just closed one of the best sessions in the history of the association. Among the "big" teachers present were: Profs. I. N. Bank, Paul Quinn; Moth of Prairie View, and President I. M. Terrell of Prairie View; J. D. Ryan, Houston high; O. A. Fuller, Bishop College; Seals of Tyler; J. E. Stephenson of Hempstead; W. L. Johnson and W. L. Davis of Houston; Grand Master W. L. Bledsoe, Marshall; Profs. W. W. and A. S. Jackson and others. Prof. W. L. D. Johnson of Houston, led the T. H. Brawley's forces for state chairman, while Prof. Wm. Davis, G. S. Y. U. of F., led Prof. Ryan's forces to success. This was a hard-fought battle, as the election was programmed to the last thing at night.

Many noted women were in attendance, among whom were: Miss Miller of Houston, Bavis Thomas of Waco, Miss E. V. Gross of Chappell Hill; Miss E. P. Hunter of Navasota, Miss Eva Hooks of Bryan, Mrs. Fannie Pugh of Hearne, Mrs. Irene Burroughs of Bryan, Mrs. B. Y. Aycox of Rockdale. The association closed after electing Prof. James Ryan of Houston, for president and selecting Waco in 1917 as meeting place. The teachers of the state were most pleased with the treatment of the good white people who joined in with the colored people to make the stay of the teachers a pleasant one. Calvert wants the 1918 grand session of the Odd Fellows. Prof. A. H. Mims, G. A. Mims and R. Ordeson, with many other Odd Fellows, will start the ball now to ask for the next grand lodge in 1918. Mrs. Dr. I. O. Davis had thirty-five at her home. Mrs. J. H. L. Rhone had twenty-two.

The A. M. E. new preacher arrived Friday to take charge of St. James church. We need more religion of the Lord Jesus Christ. Mrs. Nellie Young is adding to her beautiful home on Magnolia street. Miss L. B. Phillip is now teaching in the city school. Prof. T. H. Brawley is now adding to his already cozy little residence in the Brawley addition to the city of Calvert. Mr. R. Ordeson was taken seriously ill Friday morning. We are glad to report to his many friends in all parts of Texas his improvement. On account of illness, Prof. H. H. Mims could not attend the executive meeting of the G. U. O. of O. F. district lodge No. 25, which met in Dallas on the 25th of November. Miss Bertha McCoy and mother, Mrs. Mattie Hester, returned after an extended visit to friends at Clarkston. Mrs. Hester paid off the last note against her home since her arrival home. This will show other women what a worthy widow with six children can do. Mrs. Sudie Smith, Mrs. Lucy Broddie and Mrs. Rebecca Smith were in the city Saturday trading, all trying to get the Ford auto. Mr. Andrew Hammond and Mrs. L. E. Batts of Hammond, were married at Bethlehem Baptist church Sunday evening.

World

ress

COLORED TEACHERS END ANNUAL MEETING

The Middle Tennessee Colored Teachers' association, in session at the Pearl high school building since Thursday morning, closed its fifth annual meeting Saturday afternoon, following a business session, at which officers for the ensuing term were elected and other important matters were transacted.

The election of officers was probably the most important feature of the closing session, and resulted as follows: Prof. E. W. Benton, principal of Belleview school, Nashville, president; Prof. F. E. Jeffries, Columbia colored high school, first vice-president; Miss M. M. Green, Springfield, second vice-president; Prof. B. H. Morell, Pulaski colored high school, third vice-president; Miss L. L. McKeever, Napier school, Nashville, treasurer, and Prof. W. F. Reynolds, Napier school, secretary.

Prof. J. B. Batte, principal of Meigs school, Nashville, was chosen as chairman of the executive committee for the next year.

The secretary, Prof. W. F. Reynolds, has held that position continuously since the organization was formed, Saturday's election being the fifth consecutive time that he has been thus honored. Prof. Reynolds has made the association a deserving official, and his painstaking efforts are said to be appreciated by the colored teachers. In a statement following the close of the meeting, Prof. Reynolds said: "While the attendance this year was not so large as on last year, the interest was not lacking. The lectures by Prof. Jones, of Wilberforce university, were well received and proved beneficial to the teachers. The reports of the officers and committees showed progress. The report of Prof. H. J. Johnson, showing the number of colored teachers and average salaries received by them, developed some interesting facts. This report is to be further developed and brought to the notice of the school authorities.

"The meeting was a most profitable one, and greatly enjoyed by all. The exhibits of work done by children was a feature of the meeting."

Education – 1916

Teachers' Institutes, County

ROWAN COUNTY TEACHERS INSTITUTE

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va

(Special to Journal and Guide.)

East Spencer, N. C.—The two weeks Institute for the colored teachers of Rowan County, which was begun Aug. 14th at the city graded school, came to a successful close Friday afternoon, August 25th.

It was conducted by Prof. J. N. Brown, formerly of Portsmouth, Va., principal of the East Spencer Public school, assisted by Mrs. Adelaide Jones of this city. The enrollment was large and the average attendance was above the ordinary. Expressions of benefit and inspiration were upon the lips of all, who attended.

During this meeting memorial services were held out of respect to Miss Fannie Clement, an old teacher in the county and who has passed into the great beyond since the county commencement.

Among the visitors, who came and gave instructive remarks were: Prof. R. G. Kizer, Dr. A. M. Moore, of Durham; Prof. J. W. Paisley and R. W. Brown of Winston-Salem; Drs. Daniels, Morse and Coleman, Rev. H. R. Hawkins, Rev. H. P. Tankford, Rev. Flax, Mr. A. A. Hargrave and Dr. C. C. Somerville of Portsmouth, Va. Prof. Patterson of Livingstone College also spoke on morals and civics.

500 NEGRO TEACHERS ATTEND INSTITUTE ADDRESSES FEATURE

Birmingham

4-17-16

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Sept. 16—The Jefferson County Institute for Colored teachers, under direction of Professor G. W. Trinholm, State Institute Director for Colored teachers, closed an interesting five days session Friday afternoon at the Birmingham Industrial High School, Prof. A. H. Sarker, Principal, corner Eithth Avenue and Ninth Street. More than five-hundred negro teachers attended from Jefferson and adjoining Counties, and several from Montgomery, Anniston and other cities.

During the afternoon sessions the teachers crowded into the chapel of the main building and listened to addresses made by State Superintendent Wm. Feagin; Assistant Superintendent C. B. Glenn and W. R. Baker; Professor Spright Dowell, State Institute Director and Dr. J. H. Phillips, superintendent Birmingham City Schools.

Short addresses were delivered at the close of morning devotions Professor P. C. Park of A. and M. College, Normal; Prof. A. H. Parker, Birmingham; Dr. C. O. Boothe, Pratt City and Dr. A. F. Owens of Selma University

TEACHERS OF DUPLIN COUNT MEET.

The Journal & Guide

The second meeting of the present school term of the Colored Teachers' Association was held at Warsaw, N. C., Saturday, January 29. County Superintendent Wooten presided. A suitable program for the meeting consisting of musical numbers and address was carried out. Rural school problems were discussed at length much deliberation being made on crowded codnitions in the schools. The lack of proper discipline in some, individual drinking cups, personal sanitation, punctuality, etc. 2/5-16.

It was decided that Friday, March 17th, would be the day for the county commencement which will be held at Warsaw. A committee on program, arrangements and finance were appointed for this meeting. The commencement will be held very largely towards developing more interest in domestic science in the rural schools.

SUN

Baltimore, Md.

Negro Education Discussed.

Hagerstown, Md., April 12.—The annual Colored Educational Conference of Washington County was held today in Ebenezer African Methodist Episcopal Church here. Among the speakers were Prof. Garnet C. Wilkinson, principal of the Armstrong Manual Training School, Washington; Dr. L. B. Moore, dean of the Teachers' College, Washington; William U. Roulette, a member of the Washington County School Board, and former Mayor Abraham C. Strite.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn.

JUL 16 1916

Negro Teachers Meet.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 15.—(Special.)—The state institute for the negro teachers of Madison and Jackson Counties closed yesterday afternoon, and it is reported to have been one of the most helpful of its kind ever held for negroes. Forty-four teachers were enrolled. Prof. G. W. Trenholm conducted the institute and he succeeded in getting the co-operation of most of the negro teachers of the two counties. President Walter S. Buchanan of the Agricultural and Mechanical college for negroes at Normal, addressed the meeting at the last session and told his audience that it is just as necessary to teach the boys and girls the rudiments of housekeeping as it is to teach them to read and write. Practical demonstrations in canning fruits and vegetables were given by Prof. P. C. Parks and Miss Susan Whitfield of Normal.

LOUISVILLE KY.

MEETING ENDS TONIGHT

Roscoe C. Simmons Addresses Negro Teachers.

The Jefferson County Negro Teachers' Institute, which has been in session here since last Monday, will come to a close with the session tonight. Roscoe Conkling Simmons gave a lecture before the teachers yesterday on "Booker T. Washington; His Worth and Work." Simmons also will lecture this afternoon when his subject will be, "Abraham Lincoln." Prof. J. E. Bush, principal of the Lagrange School, is presiding at the institute, and Prof. W. H. Goodall is instructing the teachers.

S Memphis Tenn.

JUL 21 1916

INSTITUTE FOR NEGRO TEACHERS

An institute for the benefit of the teachers of the city and rural schools of the county will be opened at Grant School on June 26. The date first announced was June 19, but because of unforeseen reasons the opening day had to be postponed one week.

The institute will be in charge of white teachers. Four weeks have been allotted to this institute work and a full attendance is expected. Complete courses will be given in home economics, agriculture, hygiene, manual training and literary branches.

cation - 1916

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on

BACK TO THE LAND OF BONDAGE.

Now that the war in Europe has had the effect of opening up numerous industrial opportunities for colored men and women in the North, there is a great cry from the South at the resultant migration North of the Southern colored man, who, like all other human beings, is answering the strong call of opportunity and freedom, happiness and security, and is leaving, in large numbers, the barbarous Southland for the more liberal, if colder climatically, North.

Amsterdam News 11/8/16

The white Southerner, who, before the European War, constantly prated of the "lazy nigger," the "trifling nigger" and recklessly indulged in other malicious misnomers, is now bewailng the fate of Southern industries as the colored laborer, naturally and quite human-like, responds to the call of opportunity and liberty. He is now busy telling the colored man how much the South really loves him and how much better is his condition to that of the Northern colored man. In this he is aided and abetted by those treacherous opportunists and "white man niggers" of the race, who are advancing numerous bubbles, as reasons why the colored man in the South should stay South.

Major Moton of Tuskegee goes them all one better in "advising" the Northern colored man, enjoining the franchise and the rights of manhood, to go South, where neither franchise nor manhood await him, where security of property, security of life, security of WIFE and DAUGHTER are unknown to the repressed and ostracized colored millions. This, Major Moton advises—Major Moton who recently apologized for his wife's attempt to ride like a human being!

The colored people of New York City will receive with a shock the revelation by Major Moton that they are living in a deplorable condition and "are huddled together in quarters like pigs," that as a result they will contract colds, which will turn into consumption and death will claim them.

Is not the Major a bit muddled in his geography? Is it really of New York City or of the ill-paved, poorly-lighted, badly-ventilated, segregated districts of the Southern cites, where even sewerage connection is sometimes denied, that he speaks?

Must we out of the land of bondage, then back into the land of bondage again?

Have Major Moton's Southern backers in the crazy claim of race leadership so few black peons about that the worthy Major would have us all return across the Red Sea of the Dixon-Mason line into the land of Egypt to help fill the jim-crow cars and work the convict farms? Or have his lascivious cracker "friends" learned that there are pretty colored women up North?

Personally, we WOULD like to return to the South—at the head of an army.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Literary Digest

MAJOR MOTON FOR TUSKEGEE

AN appealing introduction to Major Robert Roussa Moton is given by Will Cousin, in an article in the New York *Evening Post*, in which he describes a typical meeting at Hampton Institute. The speaker of the evening is late, and the audience are growing uneasy and fretful. But soon "a large man" comes to the front of the platform and after a few friendly words starts in quite simply singing:

1/8/16

In bright mansions above,
In bright mansions above,
Lord, I want to be up yonder,
In bright mansions above.

The easy melody is taken up at once and swells, until the whole hall is singing itself into a most receptive mood, to welcome the tardy speaker. During the rest of the evening no one is a more inconspicuous or a more intensely interested listener than this same powerful leader of the negro race. That is, unless later there is another call for his talents—to "jolly" the audience into making contribution for some worthy purpose. Then, "he gets up and tells the story about his friend in Virginia, who met a 'ha'nt' one dark night, and he tells it so well that the delighted audience makes the subsequent collection a great success."

Major Moton, we are told, is only forty-eight years old. Since he was graduated from Hampton in 1900, he has been almost wholly occupied with the interests of that school. He is described as of massive build and distinctly negroid characteristics, a full-blooded African, descended from a high African chieftain. A story which he himself has told is to the effect that his great-great-grandfather, or thereabouts, was shanghaied from his kingdom by a slave-dealer about 1735 and sold here among the very captives which he had furnished to the white man.

The trustees of Tuskegee chose Major Moton as the head of that institution because they felt that under his guidance "the policies, aims, and attitude of the Institute will continue unchanged." How well he will follow in the footsteps of his close friend and comrade, Booker T. Washington, may be judged from his own words, quoted in part from a speech delivered a a Tuskegee commencement:

You and I belong to an undeveloped backward race that is rarely for its ow sake taken into account in the adjustmen of man's relation to man, but is considere largely with reference to the impressio which it makes upon the dominant Angl Saxon. The question which the America nation must face, and which the negro a a part of the nation must soberly and di passionately consider, is the mutual, socia civic, and industrial adjustment of tw races, differing widely in characteristic and diverse in physical peculiarities, bu alike suspicious and alike jealous, and alik more or less biased and prejudiced eac toward the other.

But I believe that, unless democracy a failure and Christianity a mockery, it entirely feasible and practicable for th white and black races of America to de velop side by side, in harmony and mutu helpfulness each toward the other, eac making its contributions to the wealth an culture of our beloved country.

But the best conception of the new lead is given in the words of the late M Washington himself. If at the time th were written he had been especially reco mending his friend for the position ju attained, he could hardly have indorsed t trustees' choice more heartily. He said:

It has been my privilege to come in contact with many different types people, but I know few men who are lovable, and, at the same time, so sen ble in their nature as Major Moton. is chock-full of common sense. Furth than that, he is a man who, without o truding himself and without understandi how he does it, makes you believe him from the very first time you see h and from your first contact with him, a at the same time, makes you love him. is the kind of man in whose company always feel like being, never tire always want to be around him or alwa want to be near him.

One of the continual sources of surpri to people who come for the first time in the Southern States is to hear of t affection with which white men and wom speak of the older generation of color people with whom they grew up, partic larly the old colored nurses. The li long friendships that exist between the old aunties and uncles with whom t white children were raised are someth that it is hard for strangers to understa

It is just these qualities of hum sympathy and affection that endeared so many of the older generation of negroes to their masters and mistresses, and which seem to have found expression, in a higher form, in Major Moton. Altho he has little schooling outside of what he was able to get at Hampton Institute, Major Moton

MRS. WASHINGTON ON LABOR QUESTION

Widow of Great Educator Says South Is Best Place For Colored Race.

Journal & Guide 11-25-16

(Special to Journal and Guide.)

Sedalia, N. C.—Mrs. Booker T. Washington was one of the speakers at the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of Palmer Memorial Institute, held here last week. She emphasized the need of a clean, practical and more intelligent pulpit for the country pulpit and advised members of the race to remain in the South.

"A clean, practical and more intelligent ministry for the country pulpit is needed. The minister should encourage the boys and girls in industrial work and cleanliness as well as ever picturing to them the golden streets of heaven. Nor must the social life of these people in the rural districts be lightly considered. The teacher and preacher should take greater interest in this phase of the colored man's life in the country.

"What is said of the colored people and their homes in the country may well be said of them in their homes in the larger cities and towns of the South. Those owning well furnished and large comfortable homes are the select few. If the authorities of the southern cities would take underconsideration the fact that we are really a part of the body politic and although we are a distinct race with perhaps some distinct traits and characteristics, we have many things in common with all other citizens of the community and one of these is a love for family life, a desire and a yearning to bring our children up in a wholesome and clean atmosphere, a growing desire to create for ourselves an ideal which impresses itself more and more in decent living and so encourage such, we would have better homes in the cities. Colored people should not only be encouraged to build homes but build them beautiful. Let the authorities of the southern cities build the sidewalks and sewerage in front of the colored man's home as well as the white if they would encourage beauty and cleanliness in colored homes.

"Another side of the question of decent homes for colored people is that 225,000 colored people die in the South every year. One hundred thousand of these deaths could be prevented."

is one of the best-read men and one of the most interesting men to talk with I have ever met. Education has not spoiled him, as it seems to have done in the case of some other educated negroes. It has not embittered or narrowed him in his affections. He has not learned to hate or distrust any class of people, and he is just as ready to assist and show a kindness to a white man as to a black man, to a Southerner as to a Northerner.

Major Moton knows by intuition Northern white people and Southern white people. I have often heard the remark made that the Southern white man knows more about the negro in the South than anybody else. I will not stop here to debate that question, but I will add that colored men like Major Moton know more about the Southern white man than anybody else on earth.

This thorough understanding of both races which Major Moton possesses has enabled him to give his students just the sort of practical and helpful advice and counsel that no white man who has not himself faced the peculiar conditions of the negro could be able to give.

I have seen Major Moton in a good many trying situations in which an ordinary man would have lost his head, but I have never seen him when he seemed to feel the least degraded or humiliated. I have learned from Major Moton that one need not belong to a superior race to be a gentleman.

A NEGRO'S PRAYER

MAJOR MOTON is an optimist and an intelligent and passionate believer in the future of the negro in North America. In an entertaining article in the March *World's Work* on "The New Head of Tuskegee," we are told that the Major's three mottoes for his followers, to direct their welfare in this country, are: "Be simple." "Be self-respecting." "Keep up your courage." "One can not better sum up the whole spirit of Major Moton," concludes the writer, "than in the prayer of an old colored preacher, which he himself quoted at the Negro Christian Students' Convention held in Atlanta last year." This ran as follows:

O God of all races, will you please, Sir, come in and take charge of de min's of all dese yere white people and fix dem so dat dey'll know and understan' dat all of us colored folks is not lazy, dirty, dishones', an' no 'count, an' help dem, Lord, to see dat most of us is prayin', workin', and strivin', to get some land, some houses, and some ed'cation for ourselves an' our chillun, an' get true 'ligion, an' dat most every negro in Northampton County is doin' his lebel bes' to make frien's an' get along wid de white folks. Help dese vere white folks, O Lord, to understan' dis t'ing. Lord, while you is takin' charge of de min's of dese white people, don' pass by de colored folks, for dey is not perfec'—dey needs you as much as de white folks does. Open de negro's blin' eyes dat he may see dat all of de white folks is not mean an' dishones' an' prejudice' ag'inst de colored folks, dat dere is hones', hard-workin', jus', and God-fearin' white folks in dis yere community who is tryin' de bes' dey know how, wid de circumstances ag'inst dem, to be fair in dere dealin's wid de colored folks, an' help dem to be 'spectable men an' women. Help us, Lord, black an' white, to understan' each other more eve'y day. Amen.

TUSKEGEE AND THE WORK AHEAD

ON Thursday of this week Major Robert Russa Moton was installed as principal of Tuskegee Institute, succeeding Booker T. Washington. Only a few days earlier another Washington, Capt. Allen Wadsworth, had been elected commandant of cadets at Hampton, the post just vacated by Major Moton after thirty-one years of service. Captain Washington is a graduate of Hampton and for years was assistant to the man he now succeeds.

In his installation address Tuskegee's new principal emphasized not only the achievements of the past, but the work that lies ahead of the Negro race in this country. Declaring that there are three elements that must be taken into account "in any genuinely satisfactory adjustment of race relationships"—the North, the South and the Negro, he said:

"While the outlook was never more hopeful, the Negro problem is not yet solved. While there is great encouragement in the fact that 70 per cent of the Negro population can read and write, it is not safe to assume that 70 per cent of the Negroes are really and truly educated. Our progress in this country has been wonderful, and we have here every reason for rejoicing; but shiftlessness, disease, inefficiency and crime are entirely too prevalent among our people. Color and conduct still count in this question, but let us remember that conduct counts more than color. . . .

"In order that Tuskegee shall continue to carry forward the ideas and ideals of its noble founder, in order that it shall not cease to render service to the state and the nation, in order that we shall keep the respect and confidence of the nation, we must, first, every one of us, principal, officers, teachers, graduates and students, use every opportunity and strive in every reasonable way to develop and strengthen between white and black people, North and South, that unselfish co-operation which has characterized the Tuskegee Institute from its very beginning. Second, we must patiently and persistently, in the spirit of unselfish devotion, follow the methods of education which, in this school, is so distinctive, so unique and so helpful. Third, we must consecrate and re-consecrate our lives to this work as instruments in God's hands for the training of black men and women for service, in whatever capacity, of our fellowmen. Fourth, there must be no cantankerism—we must all work absolutely together. . . .

"If we are to be true to the great and sacred trust, if we are to carry out the aims and purposes of Booker T. Washington, the founder of this institution, we must each cherish and maintain the spirit which has always permeated the life and work of this school, the spirit of self-forgetfulness, the spirit of service and sacrifice, the 'Tuskegee spirit,' the spirit of co-operation and consecration. It is only in this spirit that the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute can continue to render service to the Negro, to the state, and to the nation."

Honors for Principal Moton

On Wednesday, May 31st, the degree of Doctor of Laws, LL. D., was conferred upon Principal Moton, in absentia, by Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia, Dr. George Rice Hovey, President.

On Wednesday, June 14th, the same degree, Doctor of Laws, LL. D., was conferred upon him by Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, Dr. Henry Churchill King, President.

On Thursday, June 15th, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, Dr. William Sanders Scarborough, President, also conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, LL. D., upon him.

Seldom indeed has any educator of the Negro people been honored by three outstanding institutions of learning with the degree of Doctor of Laws, in the same year.

Tuskegee Institute, no less than Principal Moton, is honored by this signal and notable expression of confidence and good will. Principal Moton's friends throughout the country have written to congratulate him upon these new and well-merited honors which have come to him.

Teachers' Institute For Negroes Opens Wednesday Morning

The following notice was issued by G. W. Covington, county superintendent of schools, Saturday:

"This is to notify you that the Institute for colored teachers of Montgomery county will be held at the State Normal School, beginning Wednesday morning, June 14, at 10 o'clock, and continuing until the following Saturday noon.

"Every teacher who makes a contract to teach next session will be required to present a certificate of institute attendance. It is therefore necessary that you attend every session, and be on time from the first. No one except the state superintendent has authority to excuse any absence.

"Please extend this notice to others who may not receive a copy.

(Signed) "Very truly,
"G. W. Covington
County Superintendent of Education."

Indian Advocate 11-23-16.

The Principal's Annual Report of the Trustees of Tuskegee Institute has just reached our desk. Of course it is not submitted by the late founder, Dr. Booker T. Washington, nor is it submitted by Dr. Robert R. Moton, who took up at the close of this school year the responsibility which Dr Washington laid down. The report is submitted by the quiet man of Tuskegee, Mr. Warren Logan. We believe that he is the only one who came to Tuskegee at the same time that Dr. Washington did and has held the office of Treasurer from that day to this. Warren Logan, who has been the quiet worker of Tuskegee during all these years, was a right-hand man of Dr. Washington, but a man of large capabilities. He has handled the large income of Tuskegee for all these years to the utmost satisfaction of one of the most representative Board of Trustees of this country, for there is no school that has a better Board of Trustees than Tuskegee, which board had as its chairman the late Seth Low and includes in its membership Theodore Roosevelt, William G. Wilcox, Frank Trumble and Julius Rosenwald.

Acting Principal Logan's report is an interesting one. During the twelve month that ended May 31 the receipts for current expenses for the Institute amounted to $265,619.91, and what is more significant is the statement of Mr. Logan that "the receipts for current expenses from individual donors during the year has been larger than last year." The Institute had under its guidance and direction during the year 2,535 persons. Just two days before Dr. Washington died he received a letter, or rather a letter was received at Tuskegee, in which a friend of the school, who does not wish his name to be disclosed, offered to give $250,000 toward the building fund of Tuskegee, providing the debt was cleared up to May 1 and the endowment was increased by $250,000. Dr. Booker T. Washington was the constructive genius of Tuskegee and Warren Logan was one of his strongest supporters.

Education — 1916

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on

World
HERALD
DAYTON, OHIO
JUL 6 1916

NEW PRINCIPAL IS TO CONTINUE WORK OF WASHINGTON

Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute To Uplift Negro Race.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Robert R. Moton, the new principal of Tuskegee institute, will carry on Booker T. Washington's great work in uplifting the negro race, Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal of Hampton institute and member of the general educational board, told the National Education Association convention here last night.

"Booker Washington's life was a distinct victory for the negro race and for the ideas for which Hampton stands," said Dr. Frissell.

"Washington carried from Hampton to Alabama a strong belief in the moral value of regular habits of industry. At the Tuskegee school Hampton ideas were reproduced.

"Throughout Washington's life he laid emphasis upon duties rather than upon rights. While he was sensitive to the injustice which his race suffers, he felt that the best preventive of injustice is improvement in physical, mental, and moral conditions.

"Because of his real love for men both white and black, and because he was able to render great and valuable service to both races, Dr. Washington exercised an influence second, perhaps, to that of no other man in this country.

"Robert R. Moton, the new principal of Tuskegee, who was commandant at Hampton for many years, like Dr. Washington, spent part of his boyhood in an excellent Virginia home, where he learned to love white people and believe in their kindly disposition toward the blacks. This love and faith he has never lost.

"Booker T. Washington had certain noteworthy characteristics, possessed also by Robert Moton, in the production of which Hampton may at least claim a share—faith, love, modesty, and service.

"Washington and Moton, carrying out Hampton's idea of education for service, believed in the educational value of daily activities. Both preached the doctrine of training the hands, the head, and the heart."

Major Moton's Estimate of His Race and Attitude Towards Segregation

The Richmond Planet

The ejectment of the wife and brother of Principal Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, from a Pullman car, at Troy, Alabama, concerning which we spoke at length in The Tribune of last week, and the position on the matter Principal Moton is alleged to have taken—that he had advised his wife not to take a Pullman sleeper North, and that it was not his policy to antagonize white Southern Public opinion and prejudices in such matters—has aroused the widest possible discussion in Afro-American newspapers; most of them taking a position against the attitude of Principal Moton, while others prefer to suspend judgment until Principal Moton shall define himself and his policy in the matter of race attitude and segregation.

The Tribune has not waited for any such definition, and did not need to. It knows the Tuskegee estimate of the race and its attitude toward segregation very well, all too well, and is in no humor to tolerate either in the new Principal of Tuskegee Institute, or in other institutions. In the leadership of the race hereafter we shall have a square and manly policy of disfavor and hostility to all forms of race segregation and low estimates of the race, or we shall fight such leadership to the finish. We had more than enough of such shuffling and double dealing under the leadership of the late Dr. Washington, who sacrificed all other race interests to promote the interests of Tuskegee Institute and his own, and we will no have any more of it in his successor.

The New York Age, which has been a truckling, subservient and servile spokesman of the Tuskegee Institute interests ever since it passed into the hands of its present management, in 1907, has the following to say in its issue of June 8, upon the Moton mix-up:

"Referring to certain statements attributed to Major R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, concerning the treatment accorded Mrs. Moton on a Pullman car in Alabama, The Age is in position to affirm most positively that the Associated Press dispatches have misquoted Major Moton in every particular.

"Telephone messages and letters from prominent white citizens, both of the South and North, have conveyed sympathy to Major Moton and assured him of their loyal support."

That sounds all too familiar, as coming over from the Dr. Washington days, and his way of dodging similar mix-ups. What The Age "is in a position to affirm most positively," hey do not help the situation; what would help it, would be a clean cut, straightforward statement from Principal Moton. We do not expect any such statement. It has not been the Tuskegee Institute way. Neither would a deluge of messages and letters meet the requirements of the situation. They do not help the race, and we cannot see how they can help Principal Moton, who is alleged to have sided against his wife and to have sided with white Southern beastiality.

The messages of sympathy should have been sent to Mrs. Moton, who was not only the victim of the outrage, but was, it is alleged, deserted by her husband and publicly rebuked by him for seeking to travel in a public conveyance as a self-respecting woman has a just right to do, and in an inter-state passenger service over which the laws of Alabama have no jurisdiction, as the Federal Inter-State Commerce Commission has decided, and whose authorities transcended their legal functions when they ejected Mrs. Moton and her escort from the Pullman car. That is the plain truth of the matter, and the truth of which we are all obligated to contend for in Alabama and in all of the States of the Federal Republic where like segregation and degradation of the manhood and womanhood of the race are attempted by State authority or hoodlum public opinion. We shall be less than men if we shall do less than that.

Two years ago, at the Muskogee meeting of the National Business League, Dr. Washington turned aside from his written address and said of the question of segregation, which was then uppermost in the minds of the race, because of the forcing of the issue in Louisville and other cities, that "the race should stop talking and fighting segregation so much and do more to improve and beautify the segregated districts in which they were forced to live." An Associated Press reporter happened to be present and seized upon the sensational statement and scattered it broadcast over the country. The race was greatly outraged and scandalized by it.

The writer was then associated with a Washington newspaper and called upon Dr. Washington to state what he did say, as the Associated Press was charged with having "misquoted" him, as usual in such mix-ups, but he refused to do so, writing instead a letter to a St. Louis person about it which was given to the Afro American press, which proved to be a straddle on a straddle. The writer had the official stenographer of the Business League, at Washington, Mr. William H. Davis, search his notes for a record of what Dr. Washington did say on the subject of segregation, but after making the search he insisted that there was no record that Dr. Washington had said anything upon the question of segregation in his Muskogee address.

It becomes of the first moment, then, to know what Principal Moton's estimate of the race and his attitude towards segregation are. We find these in his collected addresses, issued by the Hampton Institute Press the current year, and since Principal Moton was elected to succeed Dr. Washington in the Tuskegee Institute work. From those addresses we make the following paragraphic quotations:

"You and I belong to an undeveloped, backward race that is rarely for its own sake taken into account in the adjustment of man's relation to man, but is considered largely with reference to the impression which it makes upon the dominant Anglo-Saxon race. The Negro's very existence is itself somewhat satellitious, and secondary only, to the great white orb around which he revolves."

"We might as well be perfectly frank and perfectly honest with ourselves; it is not an easy task to adjust the relations of ten millions of people who, while they may be mature in passion asd perhaps in prejudice, are yet to a large extent children in judgment and experience."

"No race that despises itself, that laughs at and ridicules itself, that wishes to God that it were anything else but itself, can ever be a great people."

"It is no reproach to the Negro to say that his history and environment in this country have well-nigh placed him at the bottom of the moral scale.

"Educated Negroes a thousand miles away from Alabama have been kind enough to settle every question and solve every problem affecting the race, by beautiful resolutions which are seldom read outside the immediate community and often effect no one, not even the people who pass them."

"God has given to the Negro here in this Southern country two of the most fundamental necessities in his development—land and labor. If you don't possess this land and hold this labor God will tell you, as He has often told other races, to move on."

"The black man has not as yet thoroughly learned to have the respect for his race that is so necessary to the making of a great people."

"Race prejudice is as much a fact as the law of gravitation, and it is as foolish to ignore the operation of the one as of the other. Mournful complaint and arrogant criticism are as useless as the crying of a baby against the fury of a great wind."

"Few white people know the Negro's real feeling on the question of segregation. As a matter of fact, ninety-nine per cent., I should say, of the Negro race, if they should tell what they really feel, would say that they have no desire to be with white people because they are white; that, so far as enforced segregation and separation are concerned, they are entirely in accord with it, not because of unfitness but because of racial incompatibility. One can observe this attitude in every Southern community and in most Northern communities where there is any considerable number of Negroes."

The Tribune maintains that no man who holds the views that Principal Robert R. Moton holds, as an estimate of his race and as his attitude towards segregation, can be the leader of a great race, with co-equal guaranteed rights under the Federal Constitution with all of the other race groups in the National citizenship, and entitled to like and equal treatment in all matters of citizenship, and in the business and industrialism of the Nation; but he may succeed as the Principal of Tuskegee Institute, in the heart of the South, and subject to its vicious prejudices of race and unjust and iniquitous class legislation, and we hope that he may succeed as such Principal. We deplore however, the fact that Principal Moton's graduates must go out into the world instructed in the principles that they are a backward lot of graduates as a race and inferior to their white and off-color fellow-citizens, and that they must accept the brutal law of race supremacy as they accept the law of gravitation. We should not allow a child of The Tribune to be corrupted by the indoctrination of any such principles of education.

The race has paid a great price for such education as Principal Moton has received from the white teachers of schools that had to teach that the Negro is poor and inferior and morally unfit in order to get the money needed to keep such schools going, and it has yet a greater price to pay

SUN

Baltimore, Md.

LAUD BOOKER T.'S WORK

Dr. Welch And Dr. Hogue Speak At Negro Memorial Meeting.

FUND FOR TUSKEGEE SWELLED

African Race Throughout Country Expected To Raise $250,000 — Two Millions Wanted.

A remarkable tribute to the late Booker T. Washington, the negro educator, was given at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund Committee to raise funds for a group of buildings at Tuskegee. The theatre was jammed.

Several hundred white people attended, occupying all of the central section of the orchestra and orchestra circle, with others scattered here and through the rest of the theatre. There were also a number of white persons on the stage, these including Dr. William H. Welch, Health Commissioner John D. Blake and the Rev. Dr. Richard W. Hogue, of the Church of the Revelation.

Dr. Welch made the chief address. He knew Washington personally.

Calls Work Country-Wide.

"Booker Washington," said Dr. Welch, "was one of the most remarkable men of the day, and as a matter of fact he needs no memorial to perpetuate his name. The institution he founded at Tuskegee will ever remain his monument.

"It was my good fortune to know him, and I appreciated the remarkable character of the man. The few occasions on which I met him related to the promotion of public health, particularly of the health of the negro population; for the white race is just as much concerned with the health of the colored people as with the health of its own race.

"Those who knew him cannot help feeling that he was a strong, forceful, attractive personality; those who knew of his works felt he was a strong influence for good, not am[illegible] his people only, but for the country as a whole.

"His chief work was an educational one, though he attacked this from the industrial standpoint, developing the industrial trend of his people, and guiding them along that line. Apparently, he did not realize the strength of his work. His program as he had outlined it was a modest one, but it was in reality of far-reaching influence.

"This memorial foundation planned for him is a debt which we of Baltimore owe to this great man. It is a debt in which we are obligated to join with the rest of the country in paying to his memory."

Dr. Hogue Pays Tribute.

Dr. Hogue, who also spoke, said Washington "had a great concept of democracy which strengthened him to make his wide appeal to the American nation for his people, though he knew the openness of the appeal would centre and focus attention and criticism on his race."

Aside from the addresses by Dr. Welch and Dr. Hogue the whole meeting was conducted by the negroes. Bishop John Hurst presided, and among the speakers were Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Tuskegee Institute; Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee; Mason A. Hawkins, principal of the Colored High School, and the Rev. Ernest Lyon, once Minister to Liberia.

Secretary Scott explained the movement of the memorial fund, which he said had been inaugurated by the trustees of Tuskegee Institute. Two million dollars is to be raised, of which, according to the trustees' plans, one-eighth, or $250,000, is to be raised by the negroes of the country. One New Yorker has given $250,000, with the pledge of an additional quarter of a million. Fifty-six thousand dollars, said Scott, has already been secured by donations and pledges.

Baltimore Negroes To Raise $2,500.

The Rev. Lyon said that Baltimore's portion of the $250,000 was one per cent., or $2,500, and he made a strong appeal to the audience for contributions and pledges. A collection, taken up by 40 collectors, was followed by a steady stream of pledges, running far into the hundreds.

The announcements of pledges had been under way but a few minutes when five pledges of $25 each were received, then a long list of lesser amounts. Five dollars, $10, $3, 50 cents, $1, $2 they ran. More than $650 was secured.

"America" was sung standing at the opening of the meeting under the direction of the Rev. Charles E. Stewart, of Ebenezer African Methodist Church. Mr. Stewart also gave the invocation. There was a solo by Constantia Reckling, "Die Almacht," and seven selections by a chorus of 16 of the Alphian Glee Club and the Morgan College Glee Club.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, WORKING SMOOTHLY, SHOWS PROGRESS

Largest Enrollment in History Is Noted and Work of Construction Goes on

Advertiser 2-20-16

(Special To The Advertiser.)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Feb. 19.—A leading capitalist of Tuskegee made the remark today that it is perfectly wonderful that the "team work" of the Tuskegee Normal School is moving so smoothly since the death of the great founder and principal, Booker T. Washington. With an enrollment of 1,625 students in the academic department, seventy-eight in excess for the same date last year, all divided among the forty-two different industries taught by 180 instructors, the work of the institution under the direction of acting principal Warren Logan and Secretary Emmett J. Scott, both for many years associated with the late principal, is moving without a break. This shows how well Dr. Washington had his work organized when he was claimed by death.

New Buildings Completed.

The two new brick structures which Dr. Washington started, the laundry and the veterinary buildings, the former to cost $13,000 and the latter to cost $5,000, are about completed and the machinery for the laundry will soon be installed. The work on the buildings is done by the students who made the bricks and also sawed the lumber used. The buildings will be dedicated soon with elaborate programs consisting of addresses and music.

Memorial Fund Started.

The announcement was made at a great meeting held in New York last week that $650,000 had been subscribed on the $2,00,000 memorial fund in honor of Dr. Washington, one friend, whose name is withheld from the public, subscribing $250,000, covering the entire amount which the trustees are asking the negroes to give. Two other friends of Dr. Washington chipped in with $100000 each to start the ball a-rolling. The teachers, students and other negroes of the normal school and community started the fund to be raised by the colored people with $3,000, the widow of the late principal heading the list with $1,000. Another teacher gave $500.

Bradford Knapp Invited.

Bradford Knapp, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has been invited to visit the school during his tour of the South. He will probably come from the Montgomery meeting to be held in March and will be accompanied by Secretary Bruce Kennedy and other prominent men of Montgomery and Auburn.

CONFERENCE OF RURAL TEACHERS

Journal & Guide 2-26-16

THOSE OF EDGECOMBE, NASH AND HALIFAX COUNTIES HELD INTERESTING SESSION AT JOSEPH KEASBY BRICK SCHOOL.

(By O. R. Pope).

Rocky Mount, N. C.—At the Joseph K. Brick School last Saturday was held a great Teachers' Conference. Representative teachers from the three counties of Halifax, Nash and Edgecomb were present. The Conference was under the auspices of the Teacher Training Department of the school, with Mrs. L. J. Allen as directress.

The program was primarily for the benefit of the rural school teacher, to help her in her problems of making a better school. But there was help for everybody present. The State Government Agent, Prof. Ray, gave the Conference a fine address on the poultry and corn club work of the rural schools of North Carolina. Addresses were also made by Miss Willie Nicholes, County Supervisor of Edgecomb County; O. R. Pope, of Rocky Mount; Principal T. S. Inborden, and several of Brick School faculty.

The St. James Sunday School has chosen for next year a good set of officers and teachers with the true and tried F. W. Davis, as superintendent of the school.

The Rev. Mr. Jones of Lenoir, N. C., has been assigned by his Conference as pastor of the A. M. E. Church. The Rev. Jones is a young man full of enthusiasm and comes highly recommended. He made a good impression last Sunday, morning and evening.

Master Touissiant Mebane sells the Journal and Guide every week. In it and the Durham Reformer you will find the Rocky Mount news. He also sells other race papers. H's address is No. 1115 W. Thomas Street.

Parents and friends are cordially invited to the morning exercises of the Lincoln School. They are among the most interesting features of the day. Special addresss of 15 minutes each are delivered weekly by some prominent and successful man of the city.

Miss Golda Faucet of Durham was the guest of Mrs. R. K. Bryant last week.

Mrs. Carrie Boddie, formerly of this city, was a business visitor last week, returning to Statesville last Friday morning.

Misses Wimberly, Cherry, Twine and Arrington, of the Lincoln School faculty, spent their Thanksgiving vacation in Tarboro.

Thanksgiving Day was generally observed throughout the city. The city schools closed on Wednesday. All work was suspended on Thursday, the 30th. There were many dinner parties and various forms of entertainment and amusement.

BOOKER WASHINGTON REMEMBERED IN A SPEECH AT SCHOOL

Journal & Guide 2-26-16

Students at Tuskegee Normal Hear Dr. Moton Deliver Address on Subject of Washington

5/24/16

(Special to The Advertiser.)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 23.—The last Sunday Evening Talk to Students in the Institute Chapel, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, was delivered by the principal and founder, the late Booker T. Washington, was on "Team-Work." It was October 17, 1915. November 14, twenty-eight days later, Dr. Washington died.

The beginning of the commencement exercises at the school for negroes Sunday afternoon was a fitting demonstration of team-work, the perpetuation of the principle emphasized by the far-seeing leader of his race in his unconscious farewell talk to teachers and students.

At the sounding of the bugle the boys and girls, representing the annual enrollment of 1,564 pupils, 917 males and 647 females, from thirty-three states and territories and twenty foreign countries, lined up as orderly as cadets of a military school, and following the institute band, composed of forty trained musicians, marched from the drill grounds to the chapel, followed by 180 teachers, where they heard the great sermon by Dr. Wilmer on "Freedom by the Truth."

There was no confusion, no disorder, no hesitation—all like clock-work.

The white people from Tuskegee occupied seats on the platform. The chaplain, Dr. J. W. Whittaker, conducted the exercises. The great choir of 100 trained voices sang. A white Southern clergyman preached, while the unassuming principal-elect, Major R. R. Moton, occupied the exact seat in front of the speaker that would have been occupied by his distinguished predecessor.

The whole of the proceedings showed the wonderful influence of the dead leader of his race.

Negro Teachers to Meet In Birmingham

Advertiser 1-26-16

The Alabama State Teachers' Association, for negroes, will meet in Birmingham in April, next, at the same time that the association for white teachers meets there.

The negro teachers of Birmingham have extended a cordial invitation to the asociation to meet there at the same time as the white association, which has been accepted by the executive committee of the association.

The outlook for a well-attended, profitable session of the association is said to be the brightest in the history of the organization. The state and city educational authorities are manifesting a live interest in the success of the meeting.

Education—1916

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on

ROBERT MOTON AND TUSKEGEE

The inauguration at Tuskegee institute Thursday of Robert Russa Moton as principal, in succession to the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute, may properly be regarded as marking the beginning of a new period in the history of the development of the American Negro. Washington was the pioneer in the establishment of a new policy for Negroes in working out for themselves the problem of finding their place and their welcome as citizens of the United States. The inspiration came from Hampton, where Gen. Armstrong, wise and far-sighted in his friendship for the backward races, had seen the necessity of a development within them of habits of industry, self-reliance and capacity to do the work for which there was need. From Hampton went forth not only Washington and Moton, but many others fully convinced of the soundness of the Hampton idea. Among the Negroes as a race, however, there was a sort of leadership that in effect scorned the beginnings at the bottom of the ladder, or feared that in devotion to such matters something would be lost in at least the appearance of a waiving of rights to equality before the law and to opportunities for the highest individual development. That point of view still in some measure divides Negro leadership, though into less and less hostile camps. The difference between them is really one of emphasis rather than of principle. It is Booker Washington's great achievement that the wisdom of his policy as the head of Tuskegee Institute is acknowledged with practical unanimity among his own people. Its proof is in its results already accomplished.

Mr. Moton, a graduate also of Hampton, and with an undergraduate and graduate record paralleling that of Booker Washington in many respects, begins his administration with its policy in broad outline determined in advance by the institute's experience during a generation of growth and of cautious but not timid meeting of the problems which have come to it. It was 35 years ago, as Mr. Moton recalled yesterday, that Booker Washington went to Tuskegee to found the school, sent there by Gen. Armstrong in response to the request of a Southern white man, a former slaveholder, who had faith in the Hampton idea. Washington's successor has been chosen with a purpose that his policy shall be continued, and under the leadership of a man who believes thoroughly in that policy and who has in addition many of the personal characteristics which enabled Washington to succeed. That Mr. Moton fills the bill is confidently believed both from his record, from what he has said since the appointment came to him, and from the impression which he has made personally on the platform at the many significant meetings which he has addressed during the past few months.

Mr. Moton, like Dr. Washington, believes that the American Negro's greatest opportunity is in the South, and particularly in the development of agriculture. This opportunity implies co-operation both among the Negroes themselves, and between the races, upon terms mutually satisfactory, or with steady approach to such a condition. The path to be followed lies between race hostility, on the one hand, and a yielding of essential rights on the other. That the Hampton and the Tuskegee idea implies the latter course in any way is a mistaken conception. This Booker Washington frequently made clear enough. But that the special work to which he had devoted himself might, if too exclusively dwelt upon, develop with risk to the attaining of the ultimate goal, such as Prof. Du Bois, for example, keeps constantly before the race, is a fact to keep in mind. No doubt Principal Moton and the excellent body of trustees back of him have it fully in mind.

While Moton takes up the task of leadership where Washington laid it down, he also is a pioneer, but with the reclaimed land broader and the boundaries farther on. A friendly South and a friendly North, white and black, are watching as he proceeds, and in this fact, as well as in the evident fitness which he has for his 'ask, is great hope for the future.—The Springfield Republican.

Major Moton Says Negroes of the South Should Stay In South to Study Selves

Big Crowds of Both White People and Negroes Hear Negro Educator's First Montgomery Address Here education

10/25/16

Tuskegee Institute having succeeded the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, Major R. R. Moton president of the Sunday afternoon in his first address to an audience in Montgomery, argued that the negroes of the South should study themselves and remain in the South. He said the exodus of negroes to the North recently was a mistake made by the negroes themselves, and told of reports that are coming back to him of the herding of his people in a strange land.

Major Moton was greeted by a very large audience, many hundreds of white people being among those who heard him at Old Ship church at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The appearance of the negro educator was due to a campaign in behalf of the Hale infirmary, a negro institution of this city. He was introduced by Victor Tulane, one of the leading negro business men of Montgomery.

Hale Infirmary.

For twenty-eight years, the Hale infirmary has been in operation, relieving the distress of the colored people and giving negro girls an opportunity to obtain a practical knowledge of nurse-training. This hospital was founded by the widow of the late James Hale, an officer of the Old Ship church, from funds which he left and according to the specifications in his will. During all this time, the infirmary has been operated without an endowment. White friends and various negro organizations have contributed liberally towards its support and the influence it has diffused has more than justified the generosity of its friends. Its trustee board is composed of the following: Bishop J. W. Alstork, chairman; Victor H. Tulane, D. H. C. Scott, Belton Murphy, J. H. Fagain, G. W. Doak, James Alexander, H. A. Lovelace and J. M. C. Logan.

The Tuskegee party was composed of Robert R. Moton, principal; Warren Logan, treasurer; Emmett J. Scott, secretary; J. H. Washington, general superintendent of industries; J. B. Ramsey, commandant; A. J. Neely, in charge of the Tuskegee Institute singers, who have just returned from the North, where they made a swing over one of the large Chautauqua circuits. A group of these singers was present and participated in the program Sunday. The Tuskegee principal and officials reached the city shortly after noon and went directly to the Hale infirmary, where they spent considerable time inspecting the work there. From there, the party went directly to the church, where the meeting was held.

In the course of his remarks on this occasion, Major Moton said:

Thanks For Reception

After thanking the white and colored people of Montgomery, and Alabama in general, for the cordial way he has been received since coming to the State, and expressing the hope that he will live up to their expectations in the carrying out of the plans and policies of the founder of the Tuskegee Institute, also expressing his appreciation of the loyal way that the workers at Tuskegee have rallied to the new principal, he said in part that the negroes frequently, when by themselves, express the feeling that they are as good as white people.

'It is not my purpose to undertake to prove whether that is or is not true, that is, in he last analysis a non-essenial; but one thing is true, saying that we are as good as white people does not make it so, saying it does not even prove it to colored people themselves, saying nothing about proving it to white people. One thing is sure, if we are to live and prosper alongside of the American white man, there are two or threee fundamental elements that we must take seriously into account, and in this we are safe in copying the white man," he declared Continuing, he said:

Touches on Race Pride.

"The negro, as a race in America, has to a large extent, lacked an appreciation of and faith in his race. 'Cursed by Canaan' has been taken all too literally with a great many negroes I do not believe and will never believe that the negro race has been cursed by the Creator. A few hundred years ago, the Anglo-Saxon race, now the dominant race, was about as low in the scale of development as the black race and, indeed, much lower so far as the negroes in America are concerned and many African tribes also, but the white race believed in its possibilities and has not been ashamed to be white.

"Many of us are ashamed of our race, our color, our history; and I know there are many reasons for a good many negroes to be ashamed of themselves because of their conduct., but we do not need to be ashamed of ourselves because we are negroes and black. If we are to hold our own alongside of the American white man we must in the first place have a pride in and a respect for the negro No race that despises laughs at, ridicules, that wishes it were anything else than what God has made it so far as its race is concerned ever will be great or useful or have the respect and confidence of other races. We must, therefore, have race pride.

Must Be Industrious.

"In the second place, the negro, to cope with the white man, must be industrious. A lazy shiftless happy-go-lucky, improvident race cannot hope to maintain itself alongside of a strong, vigorous, proud, industrious, frugal race of people, as is so largely true of the average white man. Rarely do we hear the expression, 'a lazy white man.' Probably the white people use it to each other, but the expression, 'a lazy negro,' is very common among negroes. There must be some foundation for that in fact. We must be more prompt, more faithful, more reliable, more conscientious in our work if we would hold our jobs, and hold our own here in a state like Alabama.

"Then, if we are to hold our own with the American white man, we have got to keep well. A sickly, unhealthy, weakly race cannot hold its own alongside of a healthy, vigorous race.

"The negro race dies about twice as fast as the white race in most places. Even here in Montgomery, the death rate among negroes is very high as compared with white people. We are nothing like as careful as we should be in the preservation of our health. We cannot stay up until two or three o'clock in the morning at dance halls, pool-rooms, crap joints and then expect to do a day's work the following day or expect to cope mentally, physically or morally with the race that preserves its health.

Working For Health.

"I am very glad to say any word I can in commendation of the splendid service the Hale Infirmary, under the management of the trustee board, of which Bishop J. W. Alstork is chairman, V. H. Tulane, Dr. D. H. C. Scott Belton Murphy, J. H. Fagain, G. W. Doak, James Alexander, H A. Loveless and J. M. C. Logan, has rendered. These and others at great sacrifice are carrying on the work not only to preserve the health of the negroes of this beautiful city, but as far as possible, to prevent diseases among our people. I want to thank also our white people of Montgomery, physicians, business men, etc., for the kindly help and cooperation I am told that they give the colored people in connection with the Hale Infirmary. I was pleased, a short while ago, to visit the infirmary and to see how clean and how neat and orderly everything was. The appearance of nurses as well as all of the equipment was all that one could desire. This institution is deserving of the help and support not only of negroes, but of white people as well, for every negro that is sick in this city adds proportionately to the burden of the white people.

"There probably are sick in Montgomery every day 1,200 negroes, which means an estimated annual loss on account thereof of $150,000, and a cost of doctor's bills of $240,000. About 640 negroes die in Montgomery a year, with an annual funeral expense of $38,000. If the people, colored and white, would engage in the campaign for the prevention of diseases, it is estimated from the lives that could be saved and the sickness that could be prevented, there would be a saving to the city of $492,000 annually. The sickness on the part of the colored people affects the people for whom they work, their own families, the merchants with whom they would spend the money had they been well to earn it, as well as the whole city.

Also Must be Moral.

"Another thing he must do to cope with the white man aside from pride in his race, and industry and health the negro must be clean morally also, for moral weaknesses sap the physical vitality more perhaps than any other thing. We must learn as a race to stand firm against every form of immorality.

"About 70 per cent, of all the persons arrested annually in Montgomery are negroes, that is 70 out of every 100. That is entirely too large a number of negroes and while making due allowance for the fact that many negroes are arrested for crimes that the white man perhaps would not be arrested for, even though making all allowances therefor, the proportion is entirely too large.

"We have been complaining that we do not get justice and that we are not always fairly treated with reference to education, in the courts, etc., and we talk much and with some foundation, too, about prejudice which we encounter, but I tell you, friends, as I have often said before, I am infinitely more concerned about the lazy, shiftless, vicious criminal negro loafer than I am about the prejudice of the average white man. That type of negro that loafs about the corners of the streets, that commits crimes, can and does do us more harm, and causes my race more real humiliation and embarrassment, than the prejudice of any white man. And there, my friends, is where we, as a race should concentrate our efforts, to get rid of that type of man, that we have a perfect right to call on the white people for their help and support in our efforts to relieve our race and the community of such an awful curse under which we are frequently obliged to live.

Those Who Win Respect

"We have, in every community, as in Montgomery, a type of colored man that we can all point to with pride, and who are a valuable asset to the community, and they have the respect

of white people quite as much as of black people. Such men here in Montgomery, for exemple, as V. H. Tulane, Dr. Scott, Dr. Dungee, Newstell, Fagin. Campbell, Dr. Watkins, T. H. Phillips Abercrombie. Sheppard, are an honor to any community and any race, and I am glad to be permitted to live and work and to cast my lot in a state where I can have the pleasant associations and the cordial help and support of such a fine type of people.

"Now, my friends, I want to ask all of you, professional men, merchants, laborers, farmers or what not, to use all of your influence, especially this winter, just now when Alabama is passing through, in some ways, one of the most trying periods it has experienced since the days of Reconstruction, an economic depression which, viewed from some angles is unfortunate, but, if properly used, it can be made one of the most fortunate experiences through which the State has passed.

Should Stay In State

"In the first place, we must encourage our people to study themselves, to stay right here in Alabama and to fight it out, to help them to make up their minds that the boll weevil is going to be overcome, that the white people are not going to allow a few men benefit by going North the this beautiful State and off of this magnificent land and out of this delightful, genial climate. That, while a few man benefit by going North, the majority will be worse off by leaving this State in the long run. In New York. I understand from a letter just received from a physician, the negroes are finding it very difficult even now to find places to stay; they are huddled together in quarters like pigs, a many of them cannot find any place and there is bound to be suffering th winter.

"They will take colds and develop pneumonia and consumption as well as other diseases, they either will die there or be brought home in a dying condition. The white people in this State that I have talked with, and especially the farmers have made up their minds to see that no negro family on their premesis shall suffer from the winter so far as food is concerned, and they are giving every encouragement for them to stay, and these white people are going to combet, sooner or later, the boll weevil. They have even gone to Africa and are exterminating the fly that causes sleeping sickness; they have practically wiped out yellow fever in the Canal Zone, and they will overcome the bollweevil and cotton still will remain king and the negro might as well continue to share in even larger measure, in the production of cotton and own this land. We must make up our minds that our chances are as good here in Alabama for work and for development as anywhere else in the world.

Thanks To Montgomerians

"I want to thank the white people in Montgomery for the kindly spirit which they always have exhibited towards the colored people. I am glad to see in the city of Montgomery that the white people have seen to it that, the negro sections, the streets are so well cared for, both as to light and as to cleanliness, but there is still room for improvement in many of the shacks just outside of the city limits. For the protection of the white people as well as for the colored people, it is highly important that the sanitary surroundings of the negro should be improved, both as to housing and cleanliness of streets, etc.

"We cook your food, we nurse your children and make your beds, we drive your automobiles and we are glad to have the chance to do it; my only hope is that we will do it more faithfully and efficiently year by year, but it is very important that the white people see to it that real estate men and others who own and build houses that are rented to negroes should provide houses that will not be a menace to the health of the best white people as well as the colored people of Montgomery.

"I hope our white friends will take more interest than in the past in negro education, in negro schools, that they are properly taught and properly equipped, and we negroes, on the other hand, can prove by our lives. by being more industrious, more faithful, more efficient, more earnest and conscientious that education of the right kind for the negro, as for other races, is worth while.

Much To Be Thankful For

"I tell you, friends, you and I as a race have a great deal to be thankful for. We have in the South kind, generous, patient white friends who wish us well and who will do anything possible for us, notwithstanding the outbreaks here and there of the ignorant and the vicious of both races. And then we have before us the magnificent example of one of the most beautiful characters it ever has been my honor and pleasure to know. He was indeed one of the world's most beautiful characters. All the matters about which I have been speaking were very dear to Dr. Washington's heart. He had unbounding faith and belief in his race. He believed in the negro; race pride to him was like his religion. He was an industrious man. His ideals for morality were the highest. He had the kindliest feeling toward white man and black man, and he lived out and worked out these ideas at Tuskegee, in this State for the civilized world.

MAJOR MOTON'S DENIAL.

The New York *Age*, which at one time was the official mouthpiece of the late DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, now seems to occupy a similar relationship towards the recently elected head of Tuskegee Institute. In a doubly-leaded editorial announcement, it says: The Richmond Planet. 6/17/16

Referring to certain statements attributed to Major R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, concerning the treatment accorded Mrs. Moton on a Pullman car in Alabama, *The Age* is in position to affirm most positively that the Associated Press dispatches have misquoted Major Moton in every particular.

Telephone messages and letters from prominent white citizens, both of the South and North, have conveyed sympathy to Major Moton and assured him of their loyal support.

We are much pleased to read this announcement. We were unwilling to accept the telegraphic report of the incident in its entirety. We were aware that, although he was then at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, that distinguished leader would necessarily at some time return to his wife. No married man, with even ordinary intelligence, would risk such a meeting if he had been rightly chargeable with having reflected upon his "better half" in such an emergency. We are informed that MAJOR MOTON was in Richmond for a short time between trains last Sunday, on his way home, where his wife now resides.

We feel sure that the meeting was a most happy one after the publication of the denial of the truth of the report as before stated. Let our zealous friends, ourselves included, give as much publicity to this phase of the incident as they did to the other.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF TUSKEGEE NORMAL SCHOOL HAVE BEGUN

Montgomery advertiser 5-22-16

Dr. C. B. Wilbur of Atlanta Delivers the Commencement Sermon to Record-breaking Crowd

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(Special To The Advertiser)

TUSKKGEE, ALA., May 21—Thirty-fifth anniversary exercises of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute were inaugurated today by Dr. C. B. Wilmer, Rector of St. Luke's Espiscopal Church, Atlanta, who preached the Commencement Sermon.

Officers of the Tuskegee Institute have followed the custom inaugurated by the late Principal of the Institute, Dr. Booker T. Washington, who had this annual Commencement sermon preached each year by a Southern white man. In the past, the sermon has been preached by Bishop C. B. Galloway, of Mississippi, Bishop Kilgo, of North Carolina, and Bishop Candler, of Georgia, all of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; also Bishop Strange, of North Carolina, and Bishop Theodore D. Bratton, of Mississippi both of the Episcopal Church; Dr. Ira Landreth, of Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. Henry Stiles Bradley, now of St. Louis

The platform today was occupied by phominent white citizens of the town of Tuskegee to the number of a hundred and more, including city and county officials, ministers, physicians, ladies and gentlemen.

Dr. Wilmer spoke from the text—"You shall know the ruth and the truth shall make you ,free." He spoke first of all of having introduced Booker Washington the last time he made a public address in the city of Atlanta, at which time he referred to Washington as "the apostle of common sense and good will;" and also as a "good American." Dr. Wilmer also called attention to the fact that he and Booker Washington were born in Virginia about the same time in adjoining counties and of the interest he always had in Booker Washington's career and in the school which he founded and for so many years conducted.

Dr. Wilmer said: "I come to express sympathy with the cause for which this institution stands and the methods by which it pursues its object. I am glad to be here as a Southern white man to express that feeling. I just want to claim the honor of being born in the same state as your great leader."

Dr. Wilmer pointed out the difference between "liberty" and "freedom," and counseled his auditors to be sure and make the choice which meant larger freedom rather than narrower liberty. He counseled the negro portion of his audience not only to look for their "rights" and "recognition", but to take advantage of and assume at the same time all of their responsibilities."

Speaking to the white portion of his audience, he said that when Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, while the negro at one end of the rope was freed the white man at the other end was also freed, and that freedom would not permanently come to the white people of the South until they recognized the difference as between the criminal and lower elements of the negro race and the negroes who are law abiding, faithful, educated and God-fearing. He said that as important as the Uncle Toms of slavery were to the South, that a man like Booker Washington was a bigger and more useful if not a better man than Uncle Tom, and that there are colored women in the South who are as much and more useful to the communities in which they live than the old mammies and nurses of the slavery period because of the larger opportunities they have had to develop." The sermon was profoundly helpful to both the white and colored portions of the audience.

The big day in connection with commencement this year will be the inauguration of Robert Russa Moton as Booker Washington's successor on Thursday, May 25,

The program for Thursday follows

W. W. Campbell, Vice-Chairman of the board of trustee, presiding.

Part two: 2:00 o'clock p. m.

Music: "Anvil chorus"—Verdi.

Industrial Exhibition.

Music: "The Blue Danube Waltzes"—Choir and Orchestra.

Address—Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell, Principal, Hampton Agricultural and Industrial Institute, Hampton, Virginia.

Melody—Choir.

Address on behalf of Institutions for the Education of negro youth—Dr. H. T. Kealing, President of Western University, Quindaro, Kansas.

Music: "Rockin' in de Win" (Burleigh)—Girls' chorus.

Presentation and In troduction of Principal-elect.

Inaugural Address—Robert Russa Moton, Principal, Tuskegee Normal and Inductrial Institute.

The Tuskegee Song.

Addresses—His Excellency, Hon. Charles Henderson, Governor of the State of Alabama.—Hon. William F. Feagin, State Superintendent of Public Education.

Melodies—Tuskegee Quintet.

Awarding of Diplomas.

Music: "The Hallelujah Chorus"—Choir.

The Trustees of the Institute with their friends will reach Tuskegee Institute Wednesday evening, May 24th, in time to be present at the Senior Class Day Exercises, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. They will be present at the exercises to be held on Thursday, and a Special Meeting of the Board of Trustees wil be held in the Executive Council Room, Friday, May 26th at 9:30 o'clock.

Special trains wil bring visitors and friends from Montgomery and Opelika, Alabama. About six thousand invitations have been issued, including those sent to members of the Tuskegee Institute Alumni Association, and it is expected that a record-breaking crowd will be present, including a special train from Chicago, Illinois, bearing Alumni and friends of the Institute.

MOTON INAUGURATED AS HEAD OF TUSKEGEE

Courier-Journal 5-26-16

Tuskegee, Ala., May 25.—Ten thousand persons from all sections of the United States were present today at the inauguration of Robert R. Moton as principal of Tuskegee institute to succeed the late Booker T. Washington.

The inaugural exercises were preceded by an imposing procession, there being in the line of march southern and northern trustees of the institute, representatives of colleges and universities and many others. The procession was more than a mile long.

Hollis Burke Frizzell, principal of Hampton institute, made the first formal address of the afternoon, while H. T. Kealing, president of Western university, Quinardo, Kas., spoke on behalf of negro institutions of learning.

The principal-elect was greeted with enthusiastic applause when he rose to speak. He pledged himself to carry out the policies inaugurated by Booker T. Washington.

Education – 1916

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE'S NEW PRINCIPAL IS INSTALLED AT IMPRESSIVE EXERCISES

montgomery advertiser

Governor Henderson, Northern Trustees and Thousands of Friends of School Witness the Inauguration of Successor of Booker T. Washington on Memorable Occasion

5/26/16

(Special To The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 25—Robert Russa Moton, former Commandant at Hampton Institute, Virginia was installed formally as principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute today under circumstances particularly impressive. This being the first installation of a principal of Tuskegee institute, the interest of the whole nation both white and black was focussed on Tuskegee. For several weeks friends of Principal Moton and old friends of the late Dr. Washington had been sending in letters indicating their intention to be present. For more than a week before the commencement exercises began these visitors started their pilgrimage to Tuskegee. Special cars came, not only from Montgomery Opelika and other points in the state, but also from Chicago, from Virginia and other points north.

The Inaugural Exercises in the afternoon were preceded by an imposing procession. In the line of march were Southern and Northern Trustees of the Institute, the Principal-elect Officers and Teachers, Representatives of Colleges, and Universities, Visitors, Members of the Tuskegee Institute Alumni Association, and the Graduating Class which followed the Student Body. Beginning on the Tuskegee Institute Battalion Grounds, the students formed their line of march, joined in front of the Carnegie Library by the Faculty, Trustees, Visitors and Alumni. The line then threaded its way down through the Tuskegee Institute campus by way of White Hall, Douglass Hall up the hill by Pinehurst and then in a straight line to the Chapel.

Booker T. Washington Missed

In reviewing the line of march, and indeed throughout the Commencement Exercises, for that matter, the older teachers present, and those visitors who frequent Tuskegee could but miss the presence of Dr. Washington. They missed his promptness in heading the line, and his presence in carrying things forward. This was not only noticed peculiarly on commencement Sunday, but even before the season began. It is a practice of the graduating class to form a line and march through the campus, singing "Auld Lang Syne." Many evenings while they were rehearsing this song the thought of the absence of him who had so often presided at Commencement Season and who enjoyed so much the Senior Exercises brought tears to the eyes of teachers and students at the very thought of having the season without him. However, as far as carrying out the general program is concerned, and having everything in its place and everything on time the spirit of the man was still at Tuskegee Institute.

Exercises Have Characteristic Snap

From beginning to end the Commencement Exercises had that snap and go which for twenty years have characterized Commencement at Tuskegee Institute. The Sermon was preached last Sunday, by Dr. C. B. Wilmer, Rector, St. Luke's Episcopal church, Atlanta, Ga., The Officers of the Tuskegee Institute have followed the custom inaugurated by the late Principal of the Institute, Dr. Booker T Washington, who had this sermon preached each year by a Southern white man.

Text of Sermon.

Dr. Wilmer spoke from the text—"You shall know the Truth and the Truth shall make you free." He spoke first of all of having introduced Booker Washington the last time he made a public address in the city of Atlanta, at which time he referred to him as "The apostle of common sense and good will;" and also as a "good American" Dr. Wilmer also called attention to the fact that he and Booker Washington were born in Virginia about the same time in adjoining counties and of the interest be always had in Booker Washington's career, and in the school which he founded and for so many years conducted.

Dr. Wilmer said: "I come to express sympathy with the cause for which this institute stands and the methods by which it pursues its object. I am glad to be here as a Southern white man to express that feeling. I just want to claim the honor of being born in the same state as your great leader."

Rural School is Theme.

The theme of the Commencement Program today delt with the Rural School. While every graduating student spoke on his trade, he nevertheless wove his discussion into that of the Rural School, showing how the people on the farm, or how the student, himself in working on the farm could use a given trade for the improvement and advancement of the community through the Rural school.

Peculiar Incident.

For the first time in the history of the Tuskegee Institute, the two Commencement Speakers having the highest honors were children of members of the Tuskegee Institute Faculty. The Salutatorian was Clarissa Mae Scott, daughter of Emmett J Scott, Secretary of the school, and the Valedictorian was Charles H. Gobson, Jr., son of Charles H. Gobson, Sr., Chief Accountant of the Institute.

The Salutatorian's subject was: "Beautifying the Rural School ground" After welcoming the vistors and friends and referring in a touching and graceful way to the absence of Dr Washington, she announced her theme. She stated that beautifying the rural school grounds was vital, not only because of its attractiveness but because it taught lessons to the community and rendered the people content where they were. As is the custom at Tuskegee Instiute, all the papers, except the valedictory, were illustrated. The Orchestra Stand was converted into a landscape: that is, the stand was covered with a thick layer of earth of various kinds. Here the speaker demonstrated by handling spade and rake, how to grade a walk how to plant flowers, how to lay off and plant a garden, and how to plan a school play ground. Then coming down from the Orhcestra stand she took a willow basket which had been made by the young woman who had the subject on "handicrafts," and putting in moss and herbs, planted several ferns and other flowers. When she finished planting these in the box she hung the box up in the dining room, which also came into one of the subjects of the theme.

How to Build Rural School.

Following the discussion of the rural schools, Herbert Lee Clark, of Auburn, showed how a rural school should be built.

The third speaker discussed the subject: "Teaching Rural Handicrofts." This young woman, Tommie V. Gauntt, of Tallassee, showed the value of having handicrafts taught in the various rural communities.

Problem of Poultry Raising.

Alfred Xuma, of Eugcobo, South Africa, spoke on "Problems in Poultry Raising." He demonstrated to the audience how to test eggs, how to feed chickens and how to manage an incubator. He pointed out in his paper that Montgomery county alone had imported $260,000 worth of poultry products during the past year. If, he showed, the farmers, through the Children's and Grown People's Poultry Clubs, were taught to raise these poultry products on their own farms they could save that money and thus go that much farther towards keeping out of debt.

Rural Plumbing Explained.

Herbert R. Gaillard of Charleston, South Carolina, attracted a great deal of attention by showing how plumbing could be done in a rural cottage—that is, how the farmer's wife and the farmer, too, could have water in the home and have their stock watered around the house rather than going down to the spring or brook.

"Lessons in the Production of the Sweet Potato" were discussed by Emanuel Lisk, of Brookhaven, Miss.

"Serving a Rural School Dinner," was the subject of Pauline A. Wiley, of Pine Bluff, Ark. She had on the platform a dining room table which during her discussion she sat up and decorated with wild flowers.

The valedictorian, Charles H. Gibson, of Tuskegee Institute, spoke on "Training the Country Boy for Life." As each subject had been outlined by the salutatorian, so Gibson summarized each in his valedictory before discussing his own subject. He pointed out that boys and girls taught in the way suggested by these subjects would be happy, intelligent farmers, independent of city life, surrounding themselves with all the conveniences of any people. His farewells were quite touching and impressive, thanking the acting principal for what he had done during the years of his labors here, and wishing the principal-elect happiness in his new field of service.

Inauguration Exercises.

The afternoon exercises on commencement day opened with a general demonstration of as many industries as could be staged on the chapel platform. At the blowing of the whistle a number of students came on just as they go to work every day, wearing their overalls or work uniforms. At the sounding of the second whistle all set to work. The blacksmith proceeded to shoe a horse, which was also on the platform, while the veterinarian dressed the horse's teeth. A young woman on another part of the stage was cooking a meal, another was washing a waist, another was ironing, the carpenter was roofing a house, students from the canning factory were putting up sweet potatoes, another milked a cow, and so on, representing some twenty odd industries. This marked the beginning of the afternoon exercises on the one hand and closed the students' part of the program, on the other. After the singing of the "Anvil Chorus" by the Institute choir, the inaugural exercises began.

Formal Address Made.

Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell, principal of the Hampton Agricultural and Industrial Institute made the first formal address of the afternoon. Dr. Frissell has been principal of Hampton Institute since the death of General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, under whom both Washington and Moton were trained. Dr. Frissell was a teacher at Hampton Institute during the time that both Washington and Moton were pupils in that far-famed institution. He paid an eloquent tribute to the principal-elect, and prophesied an administration which should seek to carry out the methods which had been so successfully put in operation by Booker T. Washington.

Dr. H. T. Kealing, president of Western University, Quindaro, Kas., spoke on behalf of institutions for colored youth. Dr. Kealing is one of the most eloquent speakers of the negro race, and he lived up to his reputation in the address delivered today.

Dr. Moton Presented.

The principal-elect was presented by William G. Willcox, of New York City, a trustee of the Institute, who is president of the New York City board of education.

He was greeted as he rose to speak with enthusiastic applause which came from students, teachers and the large number of visitors present. It seemed really like welcoming an old friend, because Major Moton is not only well known at Tuskegee Institute, but has been considered in a way as a part of the Tuskegee Institute for many years. Moreover, he had been at Tuskegee Institute for the last week or so working among both students and teachers, and those who had not known him had come to consider him as one of the Tuskegee Institute big family, and had well adopted him by the time he was inaugurated.

Principal Moton's address was listened to attentively. He pledged himself to carry out the policies inaugurated by Booker T. Washington, and spoke in part as follows:

Enthusiastically Greeted.

"While the outlook was never more hopeful, the negro problem is not yet solved," said Major Moton. "While there is great encouragement in the fact that seventy per cent. of the negro population can read and write it is not safe to assume that seventy per cent. of the negroes are really and truly educated. Our progress in this country has been wonderful and we have every reason for rejoicing; but shiftlessness, disease, inefficiency and crime are entirely too prevalent among our people. Color and conduct still count in this question, but let us remember that conduct counts more than color."

Major Moton reminded his hearers that in his last talk from the same platform Dr. Washington spoke on the importance and value of teamwork. "If teamwork was necessary in this school under the leadership of Dr. Washington," he continued, "how much more imperative it is now that we have not the help and inspiration of his words and presence."

Must Maintain Same Spirit.

"If we are to be true to the great and sacred trust," he continued, "if we are to carry out the aims and purposes of Booker T. Washington, we must each cherish and maintain the spirit which has always permeated the life and work of this school—the spirit of self forgetfulness—the spirit of service and sacrifice—the Tuskegee spirit—the spirit of co-operation and consecration. It is only in this spirit that the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute can continue to render service to the negro, to the state and to the nation."

Major Moton was selected to succeed Dr. Washington by a unanimous vote of a special ocmmittee of the board of trustees of the institute in New York on December 20 last. In making the choice the committee referred to him as "another forceful personality." He was born in Amelia county, Virginia, in 1867, and spent his early years on the Vaughan plantation in Prince Edward county. His mother was cook at the big house and his father led the hands on the plantation. He was sent to Hampton Institute in 1885, graduating five years later. He remained as drill-master and assistant commandant of cadets. In 1890 he became commandant, a position which he held until his election as principal at Tuskegee.

Of the eight thousand persons attending the exercises there were 700 white people, and among them, some of the most prominent personages in the state and the south as well as north.

Prominent People Present.

Glancing over the veritable sea of faces during the exercises, one recognized men of such prominence as: Hon.

Charles Henderson, Governor of Alabama; William G Willcox, trustee, New York; Charles E. Mason, trustee Boston, Mass.; Julius Rosenwald, trustee, Chicago; William M. Scott, trustee, Philadelphia; W. W. Campbell, vice chairman, Board of trustees Tuskegee; R O. Simpson, trustee, Fuiman, Ala.; Belton Gilreath, trustee, Birmingham; V H. Tulane, trustee, Montgomery; Miss Mary E. Popham, Secretary Hampton Association, New York; Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell, principal, Hampton Industrial and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.; Miss Mary E. Wooley, president, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.; Charles Ellis Mason, of Harvard University; Dr Allison A. Pringle, representing University of Pittsburg, Pa) and Cox College, College Park, Ga.; Ludwig T. Laren, Talladega, Ala., College; Dr. T W Palmer, Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, Montevallo; Prof. N. B. Young, President, Florida A and M College, Tallahassee; James L. Sibley, Reuben F. Kolb, Walter F. Walker, Secretary to President of Republic of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia;

Chicago Party There.

There were at least a hundred prominent persons composing the Chicago party and about the same number representing Hampton Institute

The former was composed of the following:

Chicago party—Dr. and Mrs. George Cleveland Hall, Dr Carrie Golden and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. B F Shepard Mrs. G W. Bradshaw, Mrs. B. F. Cranshaw, Mr A. B. Washington, Mr Thomas Wright, Dr. A Wilberforce Williams, Prof. James Munday, Mr. L. Q. Dean Mr J. Addison, Mrs Tandy, Mrs. Hugh Hancock, Mrs. Frances Moss Mann. Mrs. Mabel Jones, Mrs. D. C. Bell Mrs. E Euper, Mrs. Maud D. Newsome, Mrs J H. Cotton, Mrs. Mary F Waring, Mrs. Mary Talbert, Mr. James A. Green, Mr. John Felton, Mr. Ernest Williamson, Mr. William Nelson, Mr. Jesse Johnson, Jr., Mr W. I. Thomas. Mr and Mrs. William E Mitchell, Mrs. F. I. Edwards, Mrs. E. G. Wilson. Mr Claude A. Barnett Mr. A. H. Palmer, Dr. William Garnett, Mr. William Sobers, Miss Eliza Sengtackle, Mrs. Carrie Brewer, Mr Carey B. Lewis Mr. B F. Shepard, Jr.

The Northern Trustees with their friends, reached the institute Wednesday evening, and will remain through Friday. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Special excursion trains were operated from Montgomery and Opelika. More than 100 prominent Montgomery persons, white men and women journeyed to Tuskegee by automobile to be present at the Commencement and Inaugural Exercises. Some twenty five or thirty cars left Montgomery early Thursday morning for Tuskegee. The annual exercises of the Phelps Hall Bible Training School were held Monday evening. The Trinity Church Boston Prize Contest was held Tuesday night. The judges upon this occasion were representative Tusekegee white citizens: Dr L. W. Johnston, Frank L. Wardsworth and C. A DeBardeben. The first prize of $25.00 was awarded to Bernice R Higbee of the "B" Middle Class; second prize $15 to Helen A. Taylor, of the Senior Class. The subjects discussed by the contestants for these prizes were as follows:

"The South Harnessing Her Waterways,' "The Negro Preacher and the Country Church." "Alabama Must Feed Herself," "Vocational Education, The Hope of the Age" "Illiteracy—Let us Remove It." These speeches were simple, earnest and eloquent and dealt with subjects with which the Tuskegee student is familiar.

The Senior Class Day exercises were held Wednesday night upon the broad steps of Tompkins Memorial Hall, the largest building on the Institute grounds. No more satisfactory place could be selected for such exercises, as the young people of the Senior Class sat above the audience in tiers.

More than 213 individuals were presented to Mr. Willcox who presided for diplomas, agricultural certificates, trade certificates of one kind and another by Emmett J. Scott, secretary of the Institute on behalf of the faculty.

Everybody Pleased.

Trustees, officers, teachers and students of the Institute were very much pleased with the presence of Governor Henderson, and the important Southern white friends who were present at the inaugural today. Governor Henderson, in his address, spoke words of welcome to Principal Moton and pledged the continued interest of the best white and colored people in the work being carried on at Tuskegee Institute.

Governor Indorses Moton.

He said: "Although I had never met Booker Washington, I had great confidence and faith in him and I believe that the endorsements you, Major Moton, have brought to Tuskegee, that you will carry out his same promises and methods."

Feagin Not Present.

Superintendent W. F. Feagin was unable to be present. He telegraphed Warren Logan, acting principal of the Institution, however, as follows: "Regret exceedingly important official matters in this section of the State prevent my being with you today. I wish Major Moton every success."

Seth Low Sends Greetings.

Frank Trumbull, trustee of the Institute, read a letter of greeting from Hon. Seth Low, chairman of the board of trustees, who was unable to be present on account of illness. Mr. Trumbull expressed Mr. Low's regrets that he could not be present to install the principal-elect personally. By vote of the teachers and students it was decided to send a telegram of greeting to Chairman Low.

Bust of Washington Presented.

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, of New York City, on behalf of the board of trustees, presented in a few well chosen words, a bronze bust of Booker T. Washington which had been executed by Miss Leila Usher, a sculptor of New York City. The bust is to be placed permanently in the chapel of the Institute.

'06 Class Contribution.

At the morning exercises, Claude A. Barnett of the Class of 1906, which celebrated its tenth anniversary reunion, presented to Treasurer and Acting Principal Warren $278.15 as a class contribution, which will be applied toward the Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund.

The Year's Enrollment.

The enrollment during the year has been 917 boys and 647 girls, a total of 1,564 students who have come from 33 states and 20 foreign countries, or colonies of foreign countries. The work during the year has been carried on under the administration of Warren Logan, treasurer and acting principal; Emmett J. Scott, secretary of the Institute, and the executive council, composed of the officers whom Booker Washington had gathered around him.

In addition to the regular duties carried on by the officers and teachers of the Institute two officers have had their task doubled. Warren Logan has been treasurer and acting principal, and Emmett J. Scott, in addition to his work as secretary, has been waging a country-wide campaign for the Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund among the colored people. Through letters and newspapers he has been able to reach nearly every negro organization of any size in the country, getting from them a generous response.

No Friction Prevailed.

There has been no friction during the year. Ranks have been closed and officers, teachers and students alike have worked hard to keep the school up to the same high level of usefulness for which Booker Washington always labored. As an expression of their sincerity both teachers and students put aside practically all forms of even the few diversions they were accustomed to having. The senior class set the pace by foregoing its New Year's reception and turning the money collected for that purpose into the Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund. This example was followed by all the classes in the school, as well as by the teachers of the Institute.

Principal Moton, who was installed today, enters upon his duties with the best wishes and support, not only of the official Tuskegee body, but of the white and colored people of Macon county as well, whose good will and support have always been such an asset in connection with the success of the school. Principal Moton's inaugural address made a distinctly favorable impression upon all who heard him.

Letters of Congratulation.

Some notable expressions of greeting were read at the inaugural exercises from leaders of educational thought and opinion throughout the country. Some extracts from these expressions follow:

Greetings from Harvard University were presented by Charles E. Mason of Boston, Massachusetts, who had been designated by President A. Lawrence Lowell.

Honorable P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.: "Let me take this opportunity to wish for Mr. Moton a very successful administration and for the Institute a long continuation of its great service to the Southern states."

Honorable D. F. Huston, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.: "With cordial good wishes for the continued prosperity and usefulness of the Institute under the direction of the new principal."

Former Governor William D. Jelks, of Alabama, Birmingham: "I feel a sincere and great interest in the work of the Institute, and, with others, regret the loss of the late principal. I considered him one of America's greatest men."

Dr. Wallace Butterick, Secretary, General Education Board, New York City: "Begs to extend his cordial congratulations to the trustees, Major Moton and to all of the friends of the Institute."

Dr. John Grier Hibben, President, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.: "I hope that you will be blessed abundantly in the arduous work which you have undertaken. The beginnings of your administration have been most auspicious and I hope the prosperity of the institution will be long continued under your guidance."

Dr. Stephen M. Newman, President, Howard University, Washington, D. C.: "Please accept for Tuskegee Institute and its new president a great deal of pleasure in connection with his selection for the position and the best of all good wishes for the prosperity of his work. Sometime I hope I may have the privilege of being at the Institute when the occasion is not so bad as it was when I was there in November."

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford University, California: "I wish in this connection to offer my hearty greetings on behalf of Stanford University to Principal Moton and our good wishes for the continued prosperity and usefulness of Tuskegee Institute."

Mr. Arthur Curtiss James, 99 John street, New York City: "I have known Major Moton for a great many years and heartily congratulate Tuskegee on his election, but also greatly regret Hampton's losing him."

Mr. J. G. Schmidlapp, Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, Cincinnati, Ohio: "Please give my congratulations to your new principal, and say to him that I am looking forward to meeting him in the near future."

Dr. Henry C. King, President, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio: "I want to send my very hearty congratulations to the Institute on the election of Major Moton, and the very best wishes of Oberlin College for the continued high success of the Institute under the new administration."

Dr. Charles M. Pratt, principal, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York: "Extends his cordial congratulations and his best wishes for the future of the Institute."

Chancellor S. B. McCormick, of the University of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Pa.: "The University of Pittsburg accepts with genuine pleasure the invitation of the trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, to be represented at the inauguration of Robert Russa Moton, as principal of the Institute, in connection with the thirty-fifth anniversary exercises on Thursday, the twenty-fifth of May, nineteen hundred and sixteen. The University will be represented on this occasion by an alumnus, Dr. Allison Alvy Pringle, of Cox College. The University of Pittsburg takes this occasion to congratulate the Tuskegee Institute upon the ascession of its new principal, and to extend to both the Institution and to its new head best wishes for a most successful and prosperous administration. It is the confident expectation of all the friends of the Institute that under the wise and skillful guidance of Dr. Moton, the Institute will continue in increased measure the service which it has so well rendered during the thirty-five years now closing."

Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, President, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island: "I send you best wishes. I have heard you speak at Lake Mohonk and elsewhere, and as you step into the place occupied by my good friend, Booker Washington, my best wishes follow you, as the best wishes of all the faculty of Brown University."

Honorable Lunsford L. Lewis, Richmond, Va.: "Having known Major Moton a good many years, and in that time having had excellent opportunities of judging of the man, I feel quite sure that in the selection of the late Doctor Washington's successor in the great office of principal of the Tuskegee Institute, a wiser choice could not have been made. As a Virginian, and as a member of the board of trustees of the Hampton Institute, I regret his leaving Virginia, where he has done a noble work, and where he is so much respected and admired. I think Tuskegee is to be congratulated upon its selection of Major Moton as its official head, and it would be to me a great pleasure, as well as a privilege, to be present at his inauguration."

Dr. J. G. Schurman, President of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York: "I gladly embrace this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the admirable work which the Tuskegee Institute has done; to convey to the new principal my congratulations and good wishes; and to voice the hope that the institution under his administration may continue its beneficial work wth still greater efficency and fruitfulness."

WEST COAST AFRICANS HONOR WASHINGTON

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

LAGOS, Southern Nigeria, West Coast Africa.—The people of Southern Nigeria felt the passing of Dr. Booker T. Washington as keenly as the people of other parts of the world. Resolutions were adopted by various organizations of one kind and another. Resolution moved by S. M. Hardin and seconded by the Rev. G. W. Sadler was unanimously adopted:

"The Yoruba Baptist Association in conference assembled at Abeokuta, March 11, 1916, desire to place upon record their admiration of the life and appreciation of the work of the late Booker T. Washington, and to express their deep sorrow that such a valuable life as his was should have been cut off at the height of its usefulness. That Booker Washington was a great man there is no gainsaying. Tuskegee proves it. But Tuskegee—wonderful achievement as it is, is not the most valuable legacy aWshington has bequeathed to the Negro race. He has left it the legacy of the example of his busy and highly useful career, his blameless life, the influence of his work and words, the ability to raise himself from the sordid surroundings in which he grew up, to the pinnacle of greatness to which he attained. In his death the Negro race has lost a great leader, the like of whom it will probably never see again, just as the race is not likely ever to see another Attucks or Douglas, for the simple reason that the time that produced such men may not occur again. The death of Booker T. Washington leaves not only the Negro race but the white race also the poorer for having lost one of the world's workers.

J. R. Williams was secretary of the meeting at the time the resolution was adopted.